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# ST. LOUIS

## THE FOURTH CITY

*Pictorial and Biographical*

DeLuxe Supplement  
VOLUME I.

W. B. Stevens



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Julius J. Walsh.



## Julius S. Walsh



**F**INANCIAL and commercial enterprises of great magnitude have felt the stimulus of the directing force of Julius S. Walsh, who may justly be classed with the "captains of industry"—men whose ability has enabled them to grasp and satisfactorily control a situation, bringing unrelated and even seemingly adverse interests into that unity and harmony which characterizes all successful, mammoth business enterprises.

Born in the city of his present residence, December 1, 1842, Mr. Walsh is a son of Edward and Isabella (de Mun) Walsh, who were of Irish and French extraction, respectively.

The father came from Ireland to America in 1815, and from Louisville, Kentucky, removed to St. Louis in 1818, here organizing the firm of J. & E. Walsh, with which he was connected until his death in 1866.

Liberal educational privileges equipped Julius S. Walsh for the duties of a responsible business career. He attended the St. Louis University and St. Joseph's College at Bardstown, Kentucky, being graduated from the latter with the class of 1861. His preliminary law reading was directed by the Hon. John M. Krum, a distinguished attorney of St. Louis, and his preparation for the bar was completed by graduation from the law department of Columbia College of New York city in 1864, when the Bachelor of Law degree was conferred upon him. The following year St. Louis University honored him with the degree of Master of Arts and later, in 1904, with the degree of LL. D. Mr. Walsh was admitted to the bar in the state of New York and left college with the intention of becoming an active member of the legal profession, but the death of his father occurred soon afterward and his time and energies were demanded in other directions. He had been his father's associate in business for two years prior to his demise and knew more intimately than any one else the nature of the operations in which the firm had been engaged. Accordingly he was chosen to settle the estate and, although scarcely twenty-four years of age, took up the tasks in connection therewith and discharged them so capably that he won the favorable recognition and approval of prominent financiers of the city. He became his father's successor on the directorate of various large corporations and in his opinions concerning intricate business problems displayed a thorough knowledge and mastery of the situation, with a keen outlook into future possibilities. Thus led through the force of circumstances into active connection with business enterprises rather than professional life, he passed on to positions of executive control, wherein he was called to assimilate complex forces and to shape into unity the varied interests of extensive business concerns. He was identified with the street railway lines of St. Louis from 1870 and was chosen to the presidency of the Citizens' Railway Company and of the Fair Grounds & Suburban Railway Company. The ability and business capacity which he manifested in these connections led to his selection, a few years later,

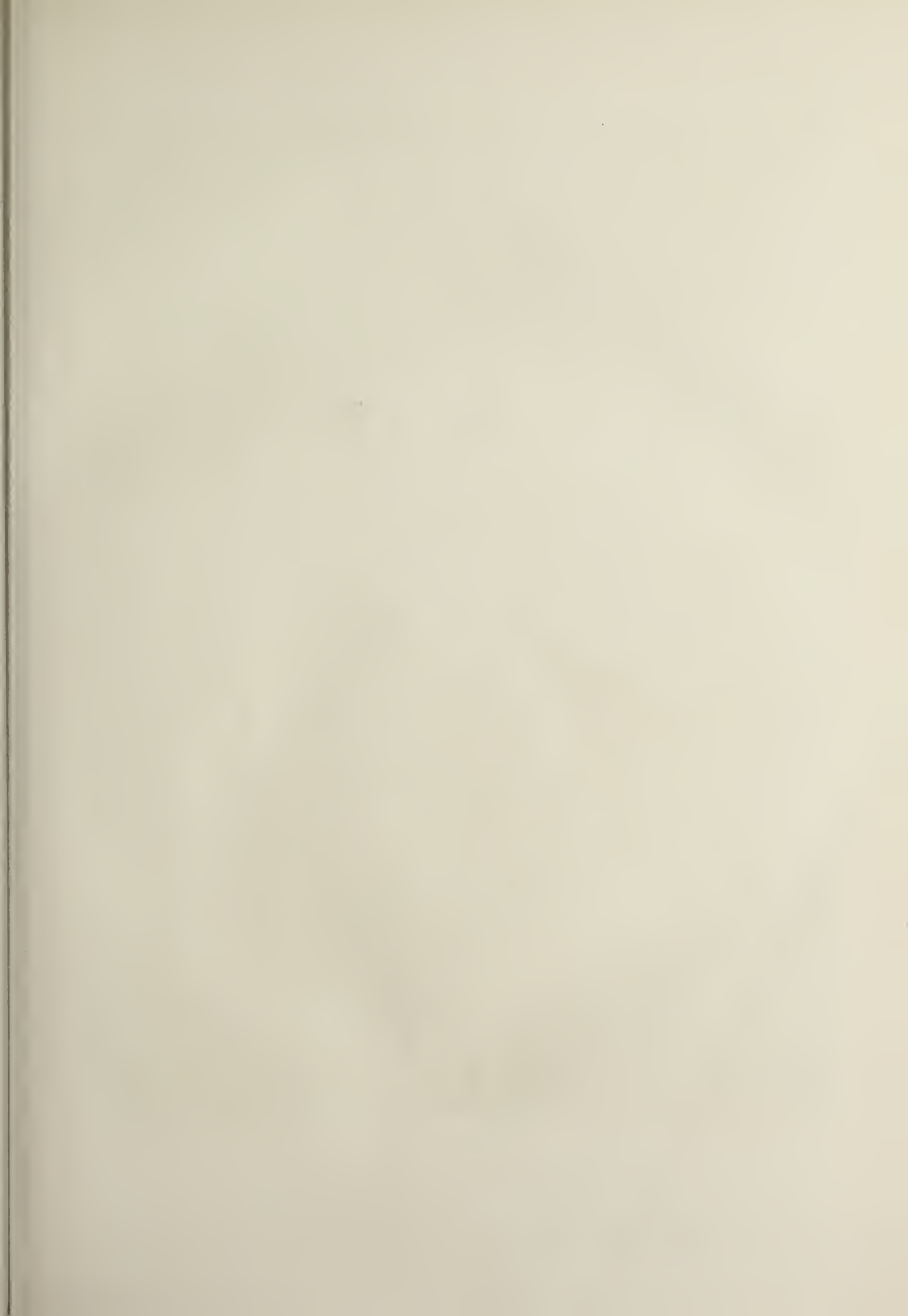
for the presidency of the Union Railway Company, the People's Railway Company, the Tower Grove & Lafayette Railway Company and the Cass Avenue & Fair Grounds Railway Company. He also projected and built the Northern Central Railway. His operations were continually broadening in extent, and his ability to plan and perform made his coöperation sought in various directions. His work in behalf of the St. Louis Agricultural & Mechanical Association, of which he was elected president in 1874, is particularly notable. Previous to that year the fair grounds were kept closed except one week each year. Mr. Walsh saw the opportunity for utilizing them in many directions and during the four years when he occupied the chief administrative office of the association the grounds were beautified, new buildings erected, the zoological gardens established and various other improvements made that converted the grounds into one of the favorite places of amusement and recreation for the people of St. Louis. With a mind constantly alert for the reception of new impressions and a recognition of further opportunities in the business world, he began investigating the subject of making improvements at the mouth of the Mississippi river and in 1875 was elected president of the South Pass Jetty Company and thus served until the improvement was completed, giving a full navigable depth from the mouth of the Mississippi to the port of New Orleans for the largest sea-going vessels. From 1875 until 1890 he was the president of the St. Louis Bridge Company, his work in that connection proving of the utmost benefit to the city at large. Indeed his labors in many directions have been a potent element in advancing the commercial upbuilding and consequent prosperity and improvement of St. Louis. In 1882 he was elected to the directorate of the Third National Bank, one of the strongest moneyed institutions of St. Louis. He was also identified as a director with the Laclede National Bank, the Merchants-Laclede National Bank, the North Missouri Railroad Company, the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad Company, the Wabash & Western Railroad Company, the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company, the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad Company, and in 1888 was chosen chief executive officer of the Municipal Light & Power Company. In 1895 Mr. Walsh was elected vice president of the St. Louis Terminal Railroad Association, and the following year was chosen to the presidency of an organization controlling the terminal privileges of twenty-two lines of railroad centering at St. Louis and later became chairman of the board of directors, which position he now retains. During his term of office as president, he brought about the unification of the terminal situation at St. Louis. In 1890 he organized the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, which grew and prospered under his directing hand until it is now one of the strongest institutions of its kind in the west. He was first president of the Trust Company, which office he occupied until January, 1906, when he resigned to become chairman of the board of directors, of which position he is the present incumbent. He is also president of the Mississippi Glass Company and vice president of the Union Electric Light & Power Company, and a member of the board of commissioners of Tower Grove Park. Mr. Walsh was one of the directors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, and acted as a member of the committee on agriculture, and as chairman of the committee on transportation. Various other corporations have felt the stimulus of his coöperation and the benefit of his wise counsel and discriminative judgment. The power he has displayed in bringing into harmonious working order varied and complex interests, his inflexible adherence to a high standard of commercial ethics and his thorough understanding of a business situation, its uses and abuses, have gained him recognition as one of America's most capable and honored financiers.



Those who know Mr. Walsh in the business life find him alert, energetic, decisive, calling into action without delay all of the qualities of a resourceful nature, and yet few men in business life display as much consideration for the courtesies and amenities which go far toward establishing just, equitable and pleasant relations between man and his fellowmen. He has served as vice president of the Mercantile Library Association and as president of the St. Louis Association of the Columbia (New York) University Alumni. He is a member of the St. Louis, University, Kinloch, Noonday and Country Clubs of St. Louis and the Union Club of New York. A happy married life had its beginning on the 11th of January, 1870, when Miss Josie Dickson, a daughter of the late Charles K. Dickson, of St. Louis, became his wife. Of the union the following children were born, all of whom are living: C. K. Dickson, Julius S. Jr., Robert A. B. and N. S. Chouteau Walsh; Isabelle, wife of Charles L. Palms; Ellen Humphreys, wife of William Maffitt; and Mary Josephine, wife of Captain John S. Bates.









B. F. Edwards.



## B. F. Edwards



A LARGE percentage of the successful business and professional men of St. Louis are numbered among her native sons, for the growth of the city, with its expanding possibilities and opportunities, has afforded scope for the labors and ambitions of those who have grown to manhood here. Benjamin Franklin Edwards is numbered among the distinguished representatives of financial interests in St. Louis, being president of the National Bank of Commerce, an institution second in size to none in the west. He was born in St. Louis, December 31, 1859, a son of General Albert Gallatin and Mary Ewing (Jenckes) Edwards. The father was for twenty-two years United States assistant treasurer at St. Louis and his appointment, it is believed, was the last made by Abraham Lincoln. He was the son of Ninian Edwards, governor of the then territory of Illinois, in whose honor the thriving town of Edwardsville, Illinois, is named. The death of General Edwards occurred in April, 1892.

Benjamin F. Edwards was graduated from the high school at Kirkwood, Missouri, in 1875, and at the age of sixteen years entered the St. Louis National Bank, making his initial step in banking circles on the 31st of December of that year as messenger boy. When asked why he took this step the apt and terse answer came, "Because I needed the money." It was not a very lucrative position but he ably discharged its duties and gained experience that fitted him for more important service. Promotion followed and for four years he remained in the St. Louis National Bank, severing his connections therewith in January, 1880, to become assistant correspondent clerk in the Bank of Commerce. He continued as a representative of its financial interests until 1887, when he joined his father, General Edwards, in organizing a stock and bond brokerage business under the firm style of A. G. Edwards & Son. This has become one of the leading concerns of the kind in the United States, the nature and extent of the business placing the enterprise second to few of the kind in the entire country. The business was incorporated in 1894 as the A. G. Edwards & Son's Brokerage Company and B. F. Edwards still remains as one of the directors. Resuming active connections with the National Bank of Commerce, he was elected assistant cashier in January, 1892, and entered upon his duties with characteristic vigor and determination. His influence was immediately felt in every department of the bank and he inaugurated many new methods and reforms that were of lasting benefit to the institution. The result of his labors was quickly reflected in the bank's statement of condition, wherein was shown a large increase in deposits and resources. As a reward for his efficient services, in January, 1899, he was elected cashier. He thus continued until January, 1904, when he was chosen vice president and director and in September, 1908, upon the death of J. C. Van Blarcom, was chosen to succeed him in the presidency. In his business dealings Mr. Edwards never

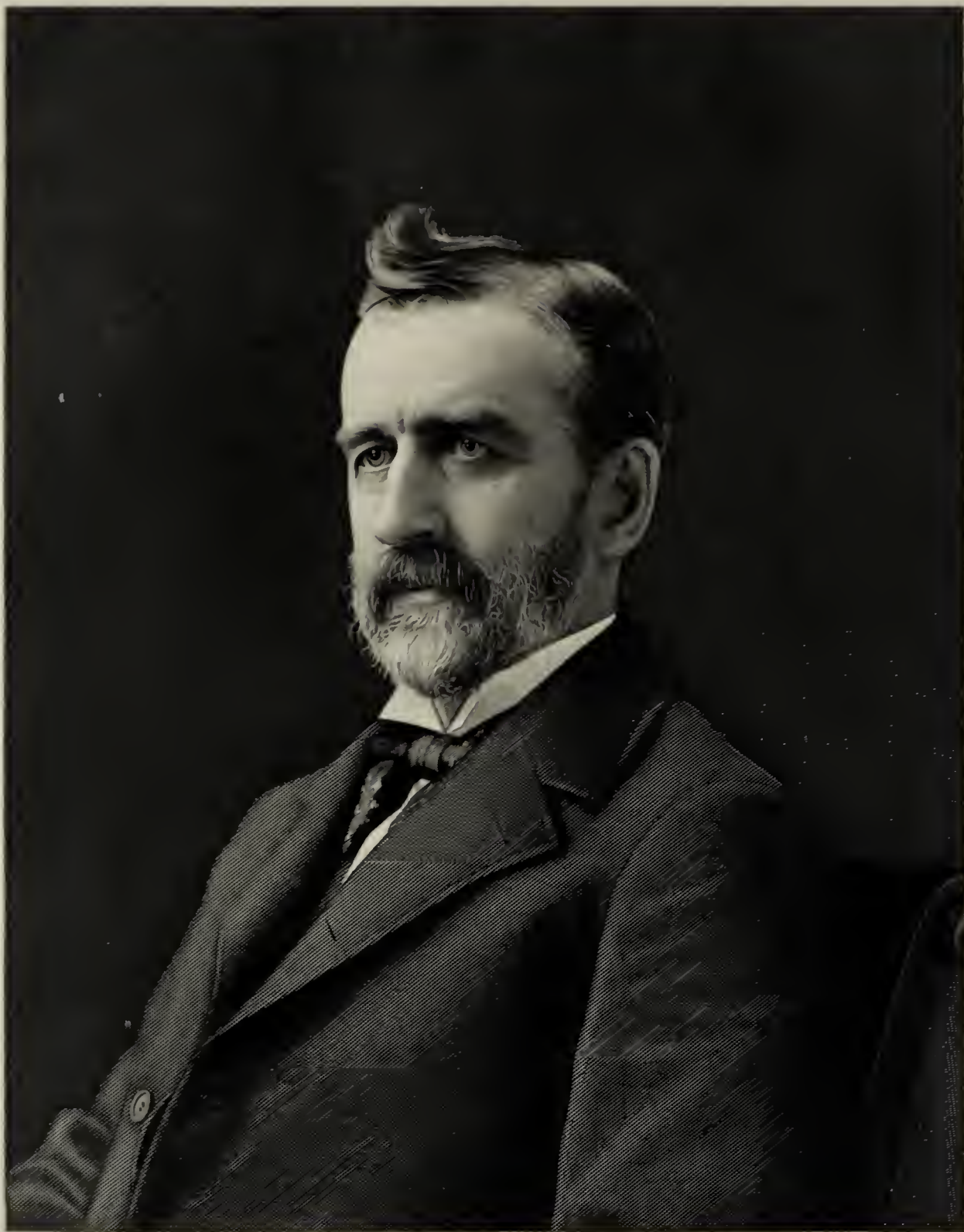
practices evasion but is direct and outspoken. If he refuses to grant a requested favor he does so with tact and a kindness that is characteristic of the man. His winning personality, coupled with his conscientious desire to do exactly what is just, has won him a host of friends among the patrons of the bank and gained him the loyal regard of his employes. One of the latter voiced the sentiments of the entire force when he said: "If it had been possible to elect a president of the bank by the employes instead of by the directors, Mr. Edwards would have received the office unanimously on the first ballot." Aside from his banking position he is vice president of the Hamilton Investment Company and has many and varied business interests. Alert and enterprising, his progressiveness has been tempered by a safe conservatism and in his entire career there have been no false nor untried standards. However, he recognizes with almost intuitive perception the possibilities of any business situation and the results that can be achieved through the coördination of forces. The Commerce Monthly, in commenting on the career of Mr. Edwards, said: "To determination, persistency and clean living, coupled with splendid administrative ability, Benjamin Franklin Edwards owes his rise from a humble clerkship to the presidency of the biggest bank west of the Mississippi river—the National Bank of Commerce in St. Louis, which has capital and surplus in excess of eighteen million dollars and total assets approximating eighty million dollars. It is a position such as only a man of strong character and great resourcefulness would care to assume. Upon his wisdom, courage, experience and integrity largely depends the success of the bank, with its millions of dollars in deposits, besides vitally influencing the prosperity of great industries and shaping the destinies of numberless individuals. The honors of the office are great, but so are the penalties. A man holding such a position of far-reaching power is almost set aside from his fellowmen, to sit in calm, impartial judgment on the value of their pledges and to accurately fathom their motives. He is in the center of a maelstrom of troubles, problems and anxieties, all having a bearing for good or for evil on the lives of his fellow citizens."

Mr. Edwards has been married twice. On the 14th of March, 1888, he wedded Miss Isabel Woods, by whom he had three children: Benjamin Franklin, Jr., and Archibald, both of whom are deceased; and Albert Gallatin. On the 8th of January, 1901, he was again married, his second union being with Flora G. Woods, by whom he has three children: Mary Rebecca, Presley William and Nancy. Among his life interests home and family are always placed first and the guiding principle of his life has been found in his motto, "Home, clean living and hard work."

In his political views Mr. Edwards is a republican and in religious faith a Presbyterian. He has always been an active worker in the church and his charities are many and unostentatious. He belongs to the Bank Clerks Association, to the St. Louis Amateur Athletic Association and the social side of his nature finds further expression in his membership in the St. Louis, Noonday, Field, Glen Echo, Mercantile and Country Clubs. His is a beautiful home at No. 10 Kingsbury boulevard and is the center of a cultured society circle. Public-spirited, his habits of quick and correct decision enable him to readily value any plan for the benefit of St. Louis and any feasible project receives his warm endorsement and generous support. He stands today as one of the foremost citizens of St. Louis by reason of his long residence here, by reason of his active, honorable and successful connection with its financial interests and by reason of the helpful part which he has taken in promoting those plans and measures that have been of direct benefit to the city.







Eng. by Williams N. Y.

Frederick N. Judson.



## Frederick N. Judson



**F**REDERICK NEWTON JUDSON has gained distinction as a member of the St. Louis bar, but has never concentrated his attention upon his profession to the exclusion of other interests which are of vital moment to the individual and to the nation. On the contrary, he has kept abreast with the thinking men of the age, and from the lecture platform has enunciated principles and beliefs of wide interest, arriving at his conclusions as a result of what may be called his post-graduate studies in the school of affairs. The clarity of his views and the effectiveness of his labors find tangible evidence

in the results which he has achieved in awakening public interest in certain momentous or critical situations and also in the work that he has done for municipal progress and advancement.

Further analysis of his life record brings forth the fact that his was an honorable and honored ancestry. He is a lineal descendant of William Judson, one of the first settlers of Stratford, Connecticut, where he located in 1634. Dr. F. J. Judson, his father, was a respected and influential resident of Bridgeport, Connecticut, who did effective work for mental progress as president of the board of education and also president of the library board of that city. His death there occurred in 1862. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Catherine Chappelle, was a daughter of Dr. Newton Chappelle, of St. Marys, Georgia.

Frederick N. Judson, also a native of St. Marys, was born October 7, 1845, and supplemented his preliminary education by study in Yale College, in which he was matriculated in 1862. He was awarded the Woolsey and Bristed scholarships and was graduated as valedictorian of the class of 1866. The initial step in his professional career was made as instructor of the classics at New Haven, Connecticut, and at Nashville, Tennessee, and the hours not occupied with this work were devoted to the mastery of legal principles, for he had determined upon the practice of law as a life work. His preliminary reading secured him admission to the senior class at Washington University, from which he was graduated in 1871, with the degree of Bachelor of Law.

Mr. Judson located for practice in St. Louis, where he has since remained, winning distinction at a bar which has numbered many able members. Advancement in the law is proverbially slow and yet no dreary novitiate awaited him. His able handling of litigated interests early entrusted to him gave proof of his comprehensive knowledge of the law and of his ability in correctly applying the principles of jurisprudence to the points at issue. For years he has had a large clientele, making his practice of a most important character. He is now senior member of the law firm of Judson & Green. As a lawyer he is sound, clear-minded and well trained. The limitations which are imposed by the constitution on federal powers are well understood by him. With the long line of

decisions by which the constitution has been expounded he is familiar, as are all thoroughly skilled lawyers. He is at home in all departments of the law, from the minutiae in practice to the greater topics wherein is involved the consideration of the ethics and the philosophy of jurisprudence and the higher concerns of public policy. He has been the lecturer on different topics in the St. Louis Law School and the expositor of laws affecting specific classes and conditions. His authorship includes the "Law and Practice of Taxation in Missouri," published in 1900, and "Power of Taxation, State and Federal, in the United States," published in 1902, and "Interstate Commerce and Its Federal Regulation."

Mr. Judson, however, is not learned in the law alone, for he has studied long and carefully the subjects that are to the statesman and to the main of affairs of the greatest import,—the questions of finance, political economy, sociology,—and has through clear and logical utterance presented his views from the lecture platform, being many times called upon to address public gatherings. In 1887 he addressed the Commercial Club of St. Louis upon the subject, "What Shall the State Teach?" the following year spoke before the Missouri Bar Association on "The Rights of Minority Stockholders in Missouri," in 1890 he presented to the Commercial Club of St. Louis "The Relation of the State to Private Business Associations," and in 1891 spoke before the American Bar Association upon "The Liberty of Contract Under the Police Power." His address on "Justice in Taxation as a Remedy for Social Discontent" was given before the Round Table Club of St. Louis in 1898, and in 1900 he addressed the American Economics Association on the "Taxation of Quasi-Public Corporations." The above list is sufficient to indicate somewhat of the extent of his researches and investigation. Few men delve so deeply to the root of the matter, and his summary of a situation is always clear, concise, logical and convincing. He was chairman of the national conference on taxation in 1901 and delivered an address upon the "Taxation of Mortgages." He also delivered an address at the quarto-centennial of the University of Colorado in 1902 on the "Quarter Centennial in American Jurisprudence."

Mr. Judson has always declined candidacy for public office and, while sympathizing with the historic traditions of the democratic party, has been independent in political action, deeming that political parties are only agencies for the public good. He has always been active as a citizen in the discussion of public questions. He is in favor of a stable currency and sound financial system, opposing the silver movement in the campaign of 1896, and was delegate from the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis to the historic monetary conferences at Indianapolis.

He was president of the American Association of Political Science in 1907 and delivered the annual address upon the subject, "The Future of Representative Government." He is the author of a review the labor decisions of Judge William H. Taft, published in the Review of Reviews of August, 1907, which attracted wide attention. The same year he was chairman of the honorary (unpaid) state tax commission appointed by Governor Joseph W. Folk. He was special counsel of the United States in 1905 in the investigation of the Santa Fe and the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company rebate charges, associated with Hon. Judson Harmon, of Ohio. He has been chairman of the alumni advisory board of Yale University since its inauguration in 1906. He received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Missouri State University in 1906 and from his alma mater—Yale—in 1907. While deeply interested in the concerns of national policy and progress, he is equally loyal to



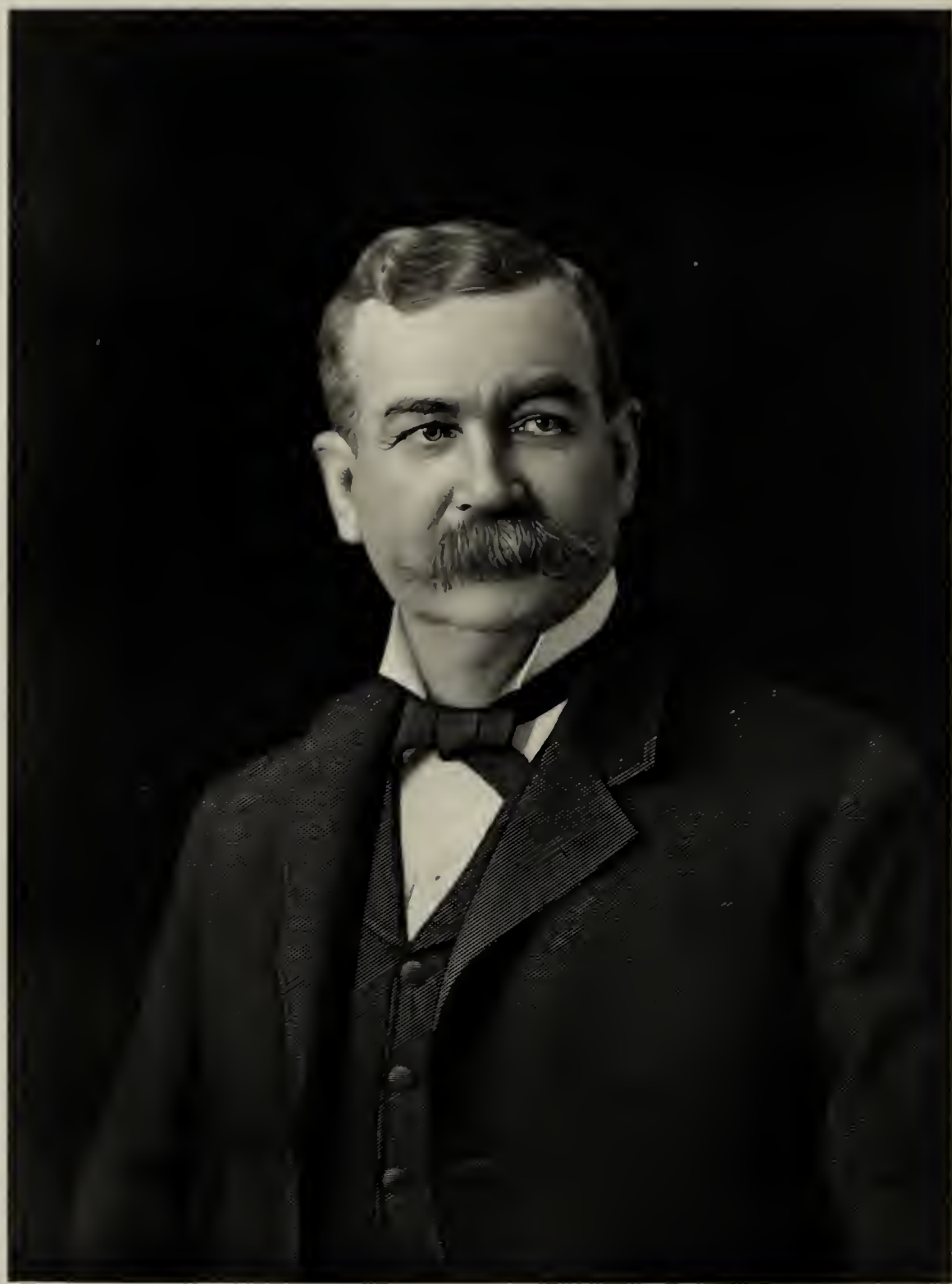
the city of his residence, and his efforts in its behalf have been far-reaching and helpful. Early in his professional career he served as private secretary to Governor B. Gratz Brown and gained therein a clear insight into the possibilities of development for the interests of municipalities and the commonwealth. Unlike many men who have gained distinction in certain lines, he has never regarded the interests of his home community as too inessential to claim his attention. On the contrary, his cooperation has been a factor in the city's progress. From 1878 until 1882 and again from 1887 until 1889 he was a member of the school board of St. Louis and served as its president from 1880 until 1882 and again during the last two years of his connection with the board. His deep interest in the advancement and orderly progression of his city and state has been manifest and his labors in securing legislation productive of beneficial results. He was the author of the law of 1879 making the school lands of St. Louis the basis of a permanent school fund, and of the act of 1887 under which the city school board was reorganized. He was a member of the Citizens' Non-partisan committee which in 1895 procured the passage of the election law of St. Louis. He was also chairman of the Bar Association committee which in 1895 drafted the law reorganizing the St. Louis judiciary, and was chairman of the civic federation committee which drafted the law of 1897, reorganizing the public school system of St. Louis.

Mr. Judson was married in 1872 to Miss Jennie W. Eakin, of Nashville, Tennessee, and they have one daughter, now the wife of Gouverneur Calhoun, the district superintendent of the American Telegraph & Telephone Company in St. Louis. His religious nature finds expression in his affiliation with the Episcopal church and along more specifically social lines he is connected with the Yale Alumni Association of St. Louis, of which he has been president, and with the University of St. Louis, the Noonday and the Country Clubs. His life has been so varied in its activity, so honorable in its purposes, so far-reaching and beneficial in its effects that it has become an integral part of the history of St. Louis and has also left its impress upon the annals of the state.









Frederic Desloge



## Firmin Desloge



**F**IRMIN DESLOGE, possessing the power to control, to assimilate and to shape into unity the varied forces which go to make up a successful business enterprise stands today prominent among the business men of St. Louis as vice president, general manager and treasurer of the Desloge Consolidated Lead Company. This company in its mining interests is operating at the town of Desloge, Missouri, with general offices at St. Louis. Mr. Desloge, who is the moving spirit in the enterprise, was born in Potosi, Washington county, this state, in 1843.

His father, Firmin Desloge, was born in Nantes, France, and in 1825 came to America, settling at Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, whence he afterward removed to Potosi. He became a prominent and influential spirit there, engaged in general merchandising and passed away in 1856. His wife, Mrs. Cynthia (McIlvaine) Desloge, was a native of Missouri and a representative of an old Kentucky family, tracing her ancestry to the Hoards of that state and to the McIlvaines, who were also prominent there. Representatives of these families are still found in Kentucky. Mrs. Desloge, surviving her husband for about six years, passed away in 1862.

Firmin Desloge acquired his education in the St. Louis University, in the Edward Wyman school and in Bryant & Stratton College, pursuing a commercial course, which he completed when about twenty years of age. He made his entrance into the business world as a clerk in St. Louis, where he continued for two years. On the expiration of that period he became connected with the development of the mineral resources of the state in the lead district of Potosi, taking up the actual work of the mines in order to thoroughly acquaint himself with the business in every department. His father had been the owner of lead property there and, taking charge of the business, Firmin Desloge so continued until 1873. He then went to St. Francois county in search of a larger field of operation, having been quite successful in his efforts in the vicinity of Potosi. In St. Francois county he organized what was known as the Desloge Lead Company and opened mines adjoining the St. Joseph Lead, establishing works and developing and operating the property until 1886. This was an extensive mining enterprise and the business was successfully conducted until the concentrating plant was destroyed by fire. This caused him to make arrangements to cooperate with the St. Joseph Lead Company, which he did upon terms that were very advantageous. Later, with business associates, he acquired and developed what is now known as the mines of the Desloge Consolidated Lead Company, this company taking over the properties of the St. Francois Lead Mining Company, and the Mina A. Joe lead mine. These properties were developed under the management of Mr. Desloge, who had constantly enlarged and extended his operations and now has a mammoth plant. He is acquiring new territory all the time and

making new improvements. The company mines, concentrates, smelts and sells pig lead. The Mississippi River & Bonna Terra Railroad has been extended through this property and the town of Desloge was established and incorporated in 1890. Something of the growth of the business of the Desloge Consolidated Lead Company is indicated by the fact that employment is now furnished to five hundred men, although at the beginning there were only enough men to work a single shaft. Lewis Fusz is president of the company, with Mr. Desloge as the vice president, general manager and treasurer. He is also a director of the St. Joseph Lead Company.

In 1877 occurred the marriage of Mr. Desloge and Miss Lydia Davis, of Lexington, Missouri. They have two sons: Firmin, who was born in Desloge in 1878 and is now superintendent of the mines; Joseph, who was born January 27, 1888, and is attending the St. Louis University. The parents are communicants of the Catholic Cathedral and Mr. Desloge is a member of the Mercantile Club and the Merchants Exchange. He votes with the republican party, manifesting a citizen's interest in politics. The only office he has ever filled was that of treasurer of Washington county, Missouri, from 1866 until 1868. He has always preferred to concentrate his time and energies upon his business, keeping in close touch with all the details and so coordinating his forces as to produce the strongest possible results. His discriminative power enables him to determine with accuracy the value of any situation or possibility and to bring into a unified force the various departments and complex interests of the business. His life record stands as an exemplification of the fact that success is not a matter of genius, as held by some, but the outcome of clear judgment, experience and intelligently directed effort.









E. L. Thomas

## Emil Preetorius, LL.D.



THERE is perhaps no resident of St. Louis, aside from one or two notable exceptions, who have figured so prominently in national political circles and who have so largely influenced public thought and opinion or more directly affected the national policy than Dr. Emil Preetorius. On the pages of American history there have been emblazoned the names of a few men of foreign birth who have become factors in the life of the republic because of a love of liberty and a desire for freedom of speech and conscience denied them under monarchical rule in their own country. Denied those privileges which he

regarded as the inherent right of every individual, Dr. Preetorius felt that our republican government largely approached the ideal, but when he believed that in the heat and passion of war grave mistakes were being made that threatened to encroach upon the very basic principles of republican government, he used his voice, his influence and his superior powers to hold the ship of state to a steady course that it should not be wrecked upon the rocks of ultra and bitter partisanship. At one time a partner of Carl Schurz, his opinions were sought and respected by such eminent statesmen and political leaders as Charles Francis Adams, Lyman Trumbull, Stanley Matthews, J. B. Stollo, Murat Halstead, Horace Greeley and other eminent republicans.

Dr. Preetorius was born in Alzei, Rhein-Hessen, Germany, in 1827, and pursued his education at Mayence and Darmstadt. Parental ambition desired that he should become a member of the bar, and with the intention of ultimately practicing law he entered and took degrees both at Glesen and the University of Heidelberg. He early displayed the elemental strength of his character, and even in his college days gave evidence of the clear, logical mind which ever dominated his expression upon matters of vital import. At that time, too, he was recognized as a forceful and persuasive speaker and keenly alive to the questions of government and, with decided views concerning the rights of the individual and of the ruling powers, he took up arms against the monarchy in 1848, joining the revolutionary party which sought larger tolerance, but which in its military contests met defeat.

The course of the revolutionists was deemed traitorous by the monarchy and, forced to flee from the fatherland, Dr. Preetorius became a resident of the United States in 1853. He established his home in St. Louis, but without a knowledge of the English language he found himself unable to follow the profession for which he had qualified. He then turned his attention to commercial pursuits, but while thus engaged was closely studying the problems that confronted the American government and in 1860 fearlessly advocated the election of Abraham Lincoln and the adoption of the newly organized republican party. His gifts of oratory were now employed on the public platform in the clear, logical and forceful presentation of the principles for which the party stood. He



had little ambition for himself in political lines, yet in 1862 was elected to the Missouri legislature as an emancipationist. His opinions carried weight in the councils of his party, in shaping its policies and directing its legislation, but while he was strongly opposed to the system of human slavery and advocated abolition as a war measure and also from the humanitarian standpoint, he had no sympathy with the radical ideals of negro equality in the social sphere. He also opposed the proscriptive course of many of the republican leaders, regarding the disfranchisement of political opponents not actually engaged in rebellion or on the ground of supposed sympathy with the southern cause. He belonged to the little band of far-sighted men whose judicial spirit caused them to recognize the injustice of methods employed by the radical partisans in the administration of an inquisitorial test oath and a system of registration applied to voters excluding a large part of the citizenship of the state. In his capacity as editor of the *Westliche Post*, one of the most influential German republican newspapers of the west, early in 1864 he exerted every power possible and used every argument to secure the adoption of a course that would be fair and equitable to all concerned and would continue to uphold the high ideals of republican government. For a time he was associated in publication of the paper with the Hon. Carl Schurz, and it was the *Westliche Post* which organized the liberal republican party that nominated and elected the Hon. B. Gratz Brown as governor and in 1872 sought to nationalize the movement. Although the party failed to elect its presidential candidate in that year it performed a most commendable work in checking the course of radical republicans and securing the adoption of more conservative measures by the regular republican party. The policy of the *Post* as set forth by Dr. Preetorius and his eminent associate received the endorsement of many distinguished men who were factors in molding public opinion at that time.

Even after the war and the reconstruction period had passed Dr. Preetorius continued at the head of the paper and its influence never waned. He possessed a statesman's grasp of affairs and his discussion of all momentous public performances was so fair and impartial and based upon such common sense that it received the endorsement of all loyal American men of unbiased judgment. He continued in active connection with the *Westliche Post* as editor-in-chief and was also president of the German-American Press Association up to the time of his death, which occurred November 19, 1905.

Dr. Preetorius had two children: Mrs. G. Riechhoff and Edward L. Preetorius. Those who knew him in the relations of the home and of friendship found him a most congenial companion with whom association meant expansion, elevation and progress. He was a notable example of the fact that frequently the highest ideals of American patriotism and loyalty have been exemplified in men of foreign birth who have studied the systems of government abroad as well as in this land and who recognize the possibilities of mistake and error as well as the opportunities for progress, laboring as earnestly to prevent the one as to secure the other. He stands today in the American mind as the highest type of American manhood and chivalry.





*D. M. Houser*



## D. M. Houser



DANIEL M. HOUSER needs no introduction to St. Louis' citizens, so closely has he been identified with the interests of the city leading to its substantial improvement, to its municipal development and to its adornment. Moreover, he is one of the best known figures in the middle west in connection with journalism and through the period of his long career there has been brought about the evolution of the newspaper to its present high standard—a work in which Daniel M. Houser has been a most active and helpful participant. For fifty-seven years he has been associated with the paper now published by the Globe Printing Company, of which he is the president.

A son of Elias and Eliza Houser, he was born in Washington county, Maryland, December 23, 1834, and was a youth in his fifth year at the time of his parents' removal to Clark county, Missouri, whence they came to St. Louis in 1846. He had no educational advantages other than those afforded by the public schools and the year 1851, when he was sixteen years of age, saw him facing the problems of the business world with a career of success or failure before him, as he should make it. His first service was in a humble capacity in the workrooms of the Union, a newspaper which was merged into the Missouri Democrat upon its purchase by the firm of Hill & McKee. The history of its evolution is contained elsewhere in this volume. It is inseparably interwoven with the annals of St. Louis and its record omitted from history's pages would leave but a garbled version of growth and development here. Marshall Field, master of finance and merchant prince, gave this advice to young men: "Try always to be ahead of your position and increase your efficiency." Although the words were not uttered at the time of Mr. Houser's early connection with the Globe-Democrat, the spirit was his in his embryonic business career. He won his promotions and they signified a recognition of his general worthiness and specific business ability. He had been with the paper but a few years when he became bookkeeper and afterward general business manager. About the time he attained his majority Francis P. Blair purchased the interest of the senior partner in the Democrat and following his retirement from connection with the paper Daniel M. Houser acquired a pecuniary interest. At that day even the most progressive newspaper had but a comparatively small equipment, its presses and other office accessories being of the most crude character as compared with those of the present day. Mr. Houser has stood in the position of leadership in the west in the advance which has practically revolutionized the newspaper business until the journal of today is in touch with every section of the globe and presents every subject, as news items or in discussion, that is of any interest to classes or to the general public. While the paper has kept abreast with the times in its search for matters of presentation through its columns, the work of the office has been carried on in the most systematic manner,

every detail carefully watched with no loss of time or labor, so that maximum results are obtained by minimum effort,—which is the secret of all real success.

Mr. Houser succeeded to the presidency of the Globe Printing Company upon the death of his predecessor, Mr. McKee. He was for many years a director of the Western Associated Press and shared with Richard Smith, W. N. Haldeman, Murat Halstead, Joseph Medill and other well known newspaper men in planning the operation that has resulted in giving to the public the journal of today, which is a combination of the magazine and the newspaper. There is no work, movement or measure of vital interest to the city which does not elicit the attention of Mr. Houser and all such which his judgment endorses as beneficial or progressive receive his personal cooperation as well as his journalistic support. It was therefore to be expected that he would be among the first to father the interests of St. Louis in connection with an exposition project and became one of the incorporators and original directors of the St. Louis Exposition. In the latter part of November, 1897, having declined to serve longer on the directorate of the St. Louis Exposition and Music Hall Association, the general manager was requested by the board to express to Mr. Houser their great regret at his decision, and in doing so F. Gaiennie said: "Your unselfish and disinterested work in behalf of the Exposition for fifteen years attests your loyalty to it and your public spirit in everything that has the interest of St. Louis at heart. Your unanimous nomination by the board would have been ratified by the stockholders at the election. Your uniform, courteous and considerate manner will long be remembered, and the good wishes of all will follow you for your future welfare." Mr. Houser served as one of the directors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, of which he was one of the chief promoters and contributed in substantial measure to the success of that great fair.

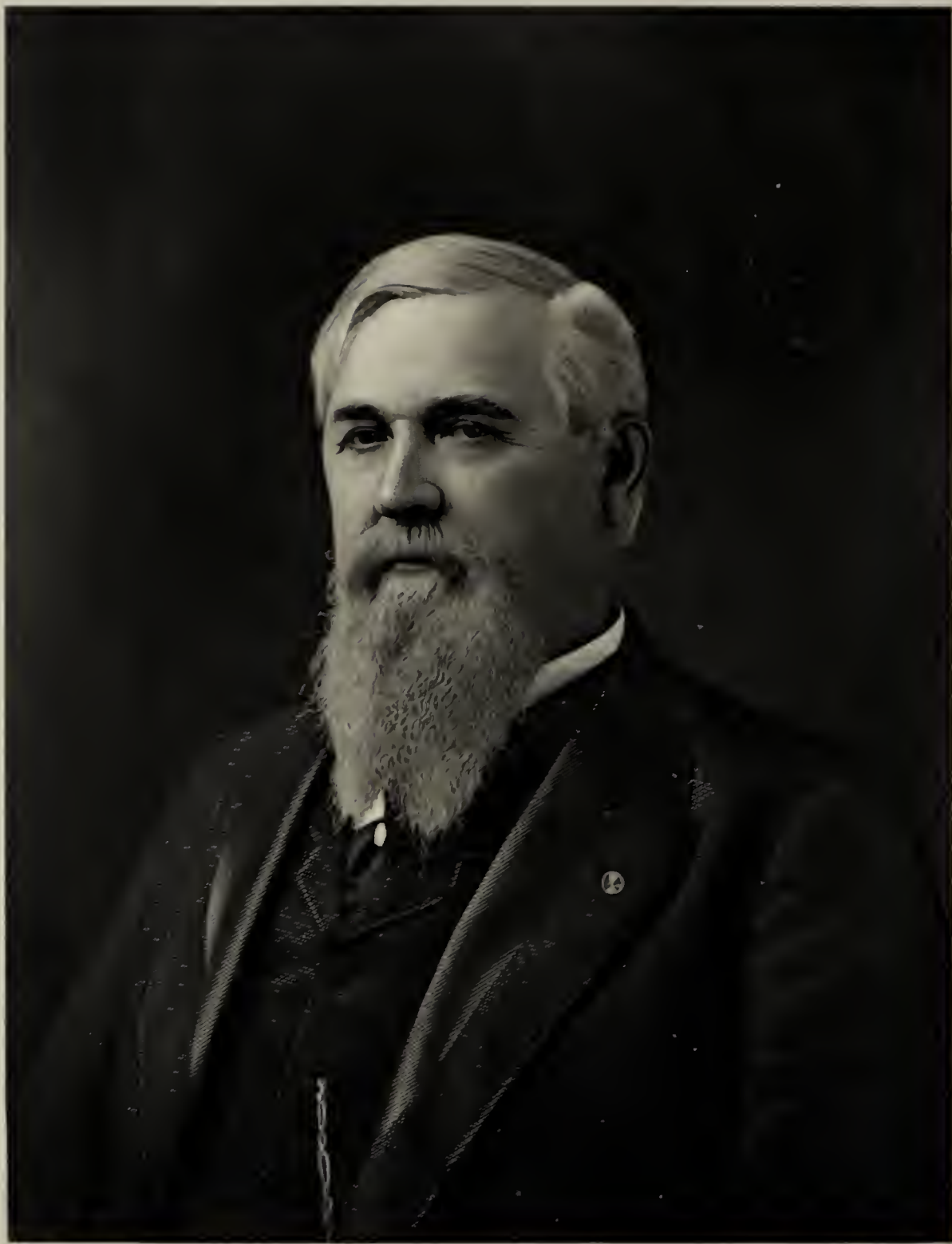
In 1862 occurred the marriage of D. M. Houser and Miss Margaret Ingram, of St. Louis, and the family numbered two sons and a daughter, the former being associated with the business department of the Globe-Democrat. Mrs. Houser died in February, 1880, and nine years later Mr. Houser was married to Miss Agnes Barlow, daughter of Stephen D. Barlow, deceased, by whom he has three children.

Entirely free from ostentation, there is neither about him the least shadow of mock modesty. He is a gentleman of fine address and thorough culture, whose citizenship has been a synonym for patriotism and whose business career has been characterized no less for the integrity of its methods than for its progressiveness and its success. Today he is not more honored on account of the enviable position which he occupies in journalistic circles than on account of the many kindly deeds of his life, which have ever been quietly and unostentatiously performed.









*George W. ...*

## S. W. Fordyce



IT HAS been given to some men to figure largely in the upbuilding of a great nation. When the final word is written due recognition must inevitably be accorded to those men who, with big brain, big heart and sturdy courage, led the way in railroad building into the outposts of the far west and the imperial southwest and opened up a vast domain to the people, enlarging the opportunities for the homeseeker and touching, in an ever widening circle, the activities of men of all professions, trades and callings. These men, the pioneers upon whom fell the brunt of initiating great enterprises in untried fields and who were truly representative of the American spirit of enterprise and successful achievement, have largely passed away.

Of the survivors is Samuel Wesley Fordyce, of St. Louis, Missouri. Born in Guernsey county, Ohio, February 7, 1840, the son of John Fordyce and Mary Ann Houseman, both of Pennsylvania, Samuel Wesley Fordyce inherited the strong qualities of the Scotch and the Dutch, his paternal grandfather, John, emigrating to western Pennsylvania from Scotland, shortly before the war of the Revolution, while his maternal grandfather emigrated from Holland to the same section soon after. The family included ten children, of whom three survive, the others being J. B. Fordyce, of Hot Springs, Arkansas; and Dr. John A. Fordyce, the noted specialist, of New York city.

Like many of the men who later became prominent in the larger affairs of the nation, Samuel Wesley Fordyce secured his earlier education in the common schools of his native county. Subsequently he attended what was then known as Madison College, at Uniontown, Pennsylvania, and later he studied at the North Illinois University at Henry, Illinois. Thus equipped with a better education than was the lot of the ordinary boy of that period, he returned home and at the age of twenty began his career as a station agent on the Central Ohio Railroad, now a part of the Baltimore & Ohio system. The following year found him enlisting as a private in the First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry and his record in the Civil war, like that of his subsequent career, is one of distinguished service. Enlisting as a private he was soon chosen second lieutenant and later promoted to a first lieutenancy of Company B, First Ohio Volunteers. In 1863 he was again honored by promotion to a captaincy in command of Company H and a few months later was made assistant inspector general of cavalry in the Army of the Cumberland and assigned to the Second Cavalry Division under the command of General George Crook. He went through the battles of Murfreesboro and Chickamauga under Rosecrans and the battles of Shiloh and Perryville, Kentucky, under Buell, and many minor engagements. That he was in the thick of the fight is evidenced by the fact that he was three times wounded and three times captured by the enemy, though he never served a day's imprisonment, having the good fortune to be recaptured twice and escaping once.



At the close of the war in which he had acquitted himself with such credit, Mr. Fordyce located at Huntsville, Alabama, and established the banking house of Fordyce & Rison, taking a leading part in the development of northern Alabama and acting as president of the first Agricultural Fair and Mechanical Association at Huntsville, while he assisted in financing the North & South Alabama Railway from Decatur to Montgomery, Alabama, now a part of the Louisville & Nashville system. The banking house established by Mr. Fordyce over forty years ago is still in successful operation, the business now being conducted by A. L. Rison, son of Mr. Fordyce's partner, under the name of the W. R. Rison Banking Company. His health having temporarily failed, Mr. Fordyce moved to Arkansas in January, 1876, and located in the mountains near Hot Springs. The value of the place as a health resort at once aroused his interest and it may be safely asserted that the development of the city of Hot Springs owes more to the initiative of Samuel W. Fordyce than to any other individual or influence.

Through his efforts a bill was passed in the United States congress quieting title to four sections of land which had been in dispute for sixty years, while he was responsible for the introduction by General John A. Logan, then United States senator, of the bill for the erection of the finely equipped Army and Navy Hospital now in operation on the government reservation at Hot Springs. In addition to his efforts in exploiting the section Mr. Fordyce aided in financing the leading hotels, opera house, water, gas and electric light works, street railroad system and other public enterprises and also financed and had constructed the first cotton compress at Dallas and at Denison, Texas.

Though such an active factor in advancing the welfare of Arkansas, Mr. Fordyce found opportunity to broaden his operations and soon became identified with the building and operation of a great network of railroads in the south and southwest. The number of important enterprises which claimed his attention is a significant index to the ability and forceful character of the man. The greater part of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company was built under the management of Mr. Fordyce and for sixteen years he resolutely maintained and developed the property in the face of repeated setbacks, steadily overcoming each obstacle with the sturdy courage of his Scotch ancestors. Some idea of his labors in this connection may be gained from a recapitulation of his services; vice president and treasurer of the Texas & St. Louis Railway for the three years ending April, 1885; receiver, April, 1885-May, 1886; president of the same road reorganized under the name of the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railway, from 1886 to 1889; receiver, 1889-1890, president, under the new title of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company, from 1890 to 1898.

His services were recognized by his appointment as receiver of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railway in 1899, and in 1900 he became president of the road under its reorganized title of the Kansas City Southern Railway. Following this Mr. Fordyce built in 1900 and 1901 the Little Rock, Hot Springs & Western Railway, subsequently aiding in the building and financing of the St. Louis Valley line, now a part of the Missouri Pacific system. His other activities included co-operation in the building and financing of lines now operated by the St. Louis and San Francisco system, also the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad, the Illinois, Indiana & Minnesota Railroad, the Apalachicola & Northern in Florida, the St. Louis, Guthrie & El Reno Railroad in Oklahoma, the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico in Texas, besides being one of the underwriters of the Fort Worth & Denver, now a part of the Colorado Southern system. In all it is estimated that



this one man has built, financed and helped to finance at least ten thousand miles of railway.

Apart from the remarkable work accomplished by Samuel W. Fordyce in developing the transportation interests of the nation, he is identified in a large way with various other important enterprises. He is a director and one of the organizers of the St. Louis Union Trust Company, a director of the Laclede Light & Power Company, of St. Louis, and the Jefferson Hotel Company, of St. Louis, vice president of the Arlington and New York Hotel Companies, of Hot Springs, Arkansas, president of the Hot Springs (Ark.) Water, Gas and Electric Light Companies, and of the Hot Springs Electric Street Railway Company, director of the Illinois, Indiana & Minnesota Railroad, the Apalachicola & Northern, the Kansas City Southern, the Little Rock & Hot Springs Western, chairman of the executive committee of the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico and director in the American Rio Grande Land & Irrigation Company, of Texas, the largest irrigating canal system in the United States. He is a member of the University and Noonday Clubs of St. Louis, and is the president of the Houston Oil Company, of Texas, which is one of the largest timber and oil companies in America. He is a past commander of the Missouri Commandery of the Loyal Legion of America. His abilities as an executive were so generally recognized by his associates that while president of the St. Louis Southwestern, Mr. Fordyce was chosen by the unanimous vote of all the lines comprised in the Southwestern Traffic Association as chairman of its executive board. This association represented practically the entire movement of traffic from the Atlantic seaboard to all points west of the Mississippi, to California and old Mexico, and so wisely did Mr. Fordyce discharge the duties of the important office that, on his retirement in 1898, he was presented with a set of resolutions, engrossed on parchment, approving the uniform fairness of his rulings.

This confidence was not confined to his associates alone but was shared by his subordinates and employes, as is evidenced by the fact that, while strikes prevailed on nearly all other railroads, the men under Mr. Fordyce relied on him to protect their rights and never once found occasion for striking.

With all his activities in other lines, Mr. Fordyce yet found time for playing an important part in the political affairs of the nation. In the reconstruction period following the Civil war Mr. Fordyce was active as a democrat, acting as delegate to the various conventions in Alabama, also as a member of the state committee in 1874, when, for the first time since the war, the entire democratic ticket was elected.

On removing to Arkansas he again became prominent politically, acting as delegate to the state gubernatorial convention of 1880, also as delegate to the state judicial convention of 1884, member of the democratic national committee of Arkansas from 1884 to 1888, delegate to the national democratic convention of 1884, member of the committee to notify Cleveland and Hendricks of their nomination as president and vice president of the United States, delegate at large to the national democratic convention of 1892 and chairman of the committee on permanent organization. He declined to go as delegate to the national democratic convention of 1896, and calling a meeting of the sound-money democrats at Little Rock, headed a delegation to the Indianapolis gold standard convention and was a member of the platform committee. Though often solicited to become a candidate for both the governorship and United States senatorship of the state,

Mr. Fordyce has always declined political honors, preferring to give his energies to the development of the great enterprises with which his life is identified.

His unflinching integrity and loyalty is recognized by the leaders of both the great national parties, and, though a democrat, he has been signally honored by those of the republican faith as well. Because of his wide knowledge of conditions, Mr. Fordyce's advice was sought by President Hayes as to the selection of a member of the cabinet who should be acceptable to the southern people. Mr. Fordyce recommended John Hancock, then a member of congress from Texas, who, when the honor was offered him, declined, to his subsequent regret. Later Mr. Fordyce was again approached with a similar request on behalf of the cabinet of President Harrison, and in connection with others General John W. Noble was recommended by Mr. Fordyce and was duly chosen secretary of the interior. Mr. Fordyce also enjoyed the confidence and personal friendship of President McKinley, who sought his advice frequently in the matter of appointments in the southwest.

Mr. Fordyce married May 1, 1866, Susan E. Chadick, daughter of Rev. William D. Chadick, of Huntsville, Alabama. Of his two daughters and three sons four survive: Jane, wife of Major D. S. Stanley, of the quartermaster general's department, United States Army; John, president of the Thomas-Fordyce Manufacturing Company of Little Rock, Arkansas; William C., vice president of the Commonwealth Trust Company of St. Louis, Missouri; and S. W., Jr., who is now practicing law in St. Louis, Missouri.

Samuel Wesley Fordyce, whether as soldier, financier, railroad builder, executive or trusted counselor of statesmen, political leaders and workingmen, has been privileged to play an important part in the history of his time, and the influence of the great work accomplished by him in the development of the resources of the south and southwest will grow and expand with the years and insure him a place for all time among the distinguished men of achievement of the nation.









*C. H. Hunting*



## C. H. Huttig



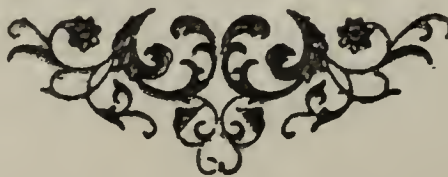
**C.** H. HUTTIG, president of the Third National Bank, has made history fast for himself and for those interests with which his personality and activities have been connected during the period of his residence in St. Louis. He is a man of forceful character, strong and determined, accomplishing what he undertakes and displaying at all times the keenest insight into business situations and their possibilities. Coming to St. Louis unknown in 1885, but with the intellectual resourcefulness and spirit of energy which have won him name and fame, he has left his impress upon the business of the city in a manner that has proved remarkably substantial in effect.

After graduating from the high school of Muscatine, Iowa, Mr. Huttig made his initial step in the business world as a bookkeeper for Cooke, Musser & Company, a prominent banking firm of Muscatine. He was then sixteen years of age. His business genius pushed him ahead and after successive promotions he became at the end of three years a stockholder in the firm of Huttig Brothers Manufacturing Company. His executive qualities were soon manifested here and made him assistant manager of the concern. Thus was his early training received in Muscatine, and in the exercise of his abilities they were strengthened and grew.

On the 1st of December, 1885, Mr. Huttig came to St. Louis. He was unknown to the local business world, his only recommendation being the brief business history he had made in Muscatine. There were many such men. Recommendations were plentiful. Was Mr. Huttig different from other young men and could he meet the demands of those trained and experienced in business? This was the question which he faced. St. Louis, however, was not slow in becoming acquainted with the fact that his energy and determination would soon carry him ahead of many of his fellows. Business men recognized the fact that he possessed much of the initiative spirit and was quick to note and improve an opportunity. Soon after his arrival in the city he organized the Huttig Sash & Door Company, of which he became the president and general manager. This company began business with a capital stock of forty thousand dollars, all paid up. Mr. Huttig's business management of the establishment was so shrewd and the enterprise met with such immediate success that within a short time the capital and surplus amounted to two hundred thousand dollars. Twelve years after his arrival in the city, early in 1897, he entered actively and officially into the banking interests of the city, being elected to the presidency of the Third National Bank. The record which Mr. Huttig has thus made is equaled by few men who occupy distinctive positions in business circles and are distinguished representatives of St. Louis commercial history. As head of the bank he is largely giving his time and attention to constructive efforts and administrative direction and the institution is deriving therefrom substantial benefits.

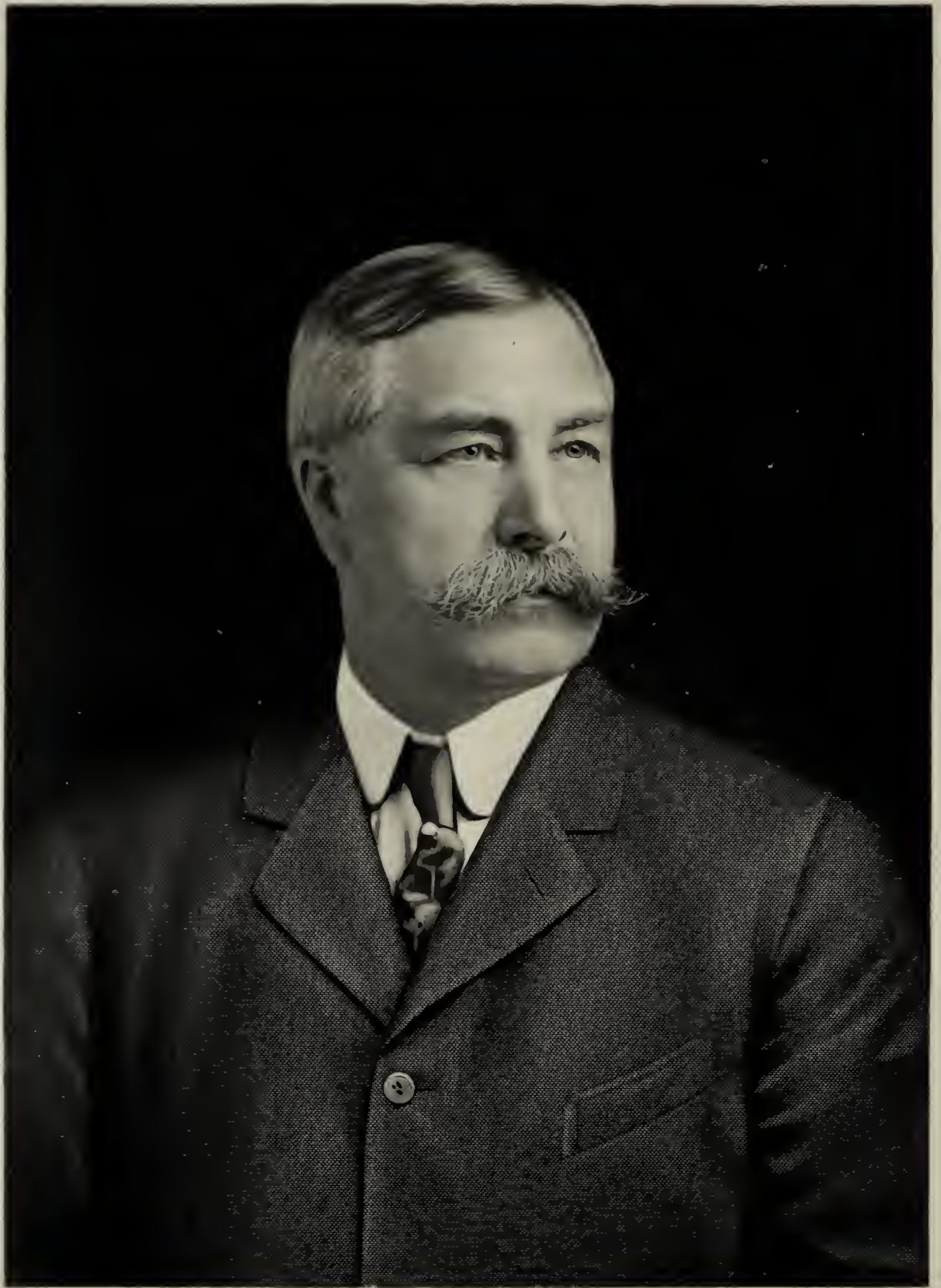
Under his management the deposits of the bank grew from four million dollars to thirty-four millions—without consolidating with or purchasing any other bank.

While financial and business affairs make heavy claims upon the time and energies of Mr. Huttig, he also finds opportunity to devote to civic interests of the city and gives the weight of his influence and his effort to secure honest men and honest methods in politics. Although he has never been a politician in the sense of seeking office for himself, he was a member of the St. Louis school board from 1891 until 1896, or for a period of four and a half years, during which time he served for two years as chairman of its most important committee, that of ways and means. At the division of the democratic party on the money question in 1896, he recognized the gold standard and the tremendous vote of public approval certainly proved the judgment of his knowledge on that important financial proposition. He has made no mistakes in his devotion, thought or energy that has given him a name in the history of the progress of St. Louis. He has given the best that is in him to anything and everything that he has undertaken. Much of his success is due to his recognition of opportunity and his tact in accepting it; that he is equal to any emergency that comes his way and possesses, moreover, business genius enough to meet competition and obtain his share of the public patronage. He knows when and how to follow the lines of least resistance in action and in thought and therefore accomplishes results where others fail. His acquaintance with financial matters, practical in theory and in possibilities, has made for him a name of national repute and his record is an honor to St. Louis as well as to himself. His work is a triumph of his business generalship in these days when the business man is called upon to act quick and think quicker. The story of how he became a part of the history of successful St. Louis, how he advanced to his present place by energy, overcoming all difficulties by his determination and enterprise, constitutes an interesting chapter in the story of the prominent business men of the city. Free from ostentation or display, his every move and word being a direct one, he is a man pronouncedly individualistic, who is not led by impressions but by fact—a man at once thoroughly representative of the American spirit, whose energy and executive skill are an inspiration to those whose ambition seeks the higher places in life. All of his work and his life have been an exemplification of the fact that what the world demands of men today is not being merely capable, but by doing the things of which they are capable.









*C. W. Fullerton*



## S. H. Fullerton



THE business record of Samuel Holmes Fullerton is such as would be possible in no other country but America. In a land unhampered by caste, class, tradition, custom or precedent he has found the opportunities which, utilized, have led him into large undertakings and responsibilities. Gradual advancement has brought him to his present position as president of the Chicago Lumber & Coal Company, with active or financial connection with various other commercial and industrial enterprises.

A native of Belfast, Ireland, he was born April 22, 1852, of the marriage of Samuel and Anna (Holmes) Fullerton, and while a boy under the parental roof mastered the branches of learning that constitute the curriculum of the public schools in his native land. As a young man of nineteen years he came to the United States in 1871 and sought a home in the west, attracted by the favorable reports which he heard concerning business conditions in Kansas. After a few years spent in the west he established at Atchison, Kansas, a lumber business which proved a profitable venture and, owing to his aptitude for successful management, grew in volume and importance. His prosperity permitted his connection with other business enterprises, and he is today associated with various extensive commercial and manufacturing concerns.

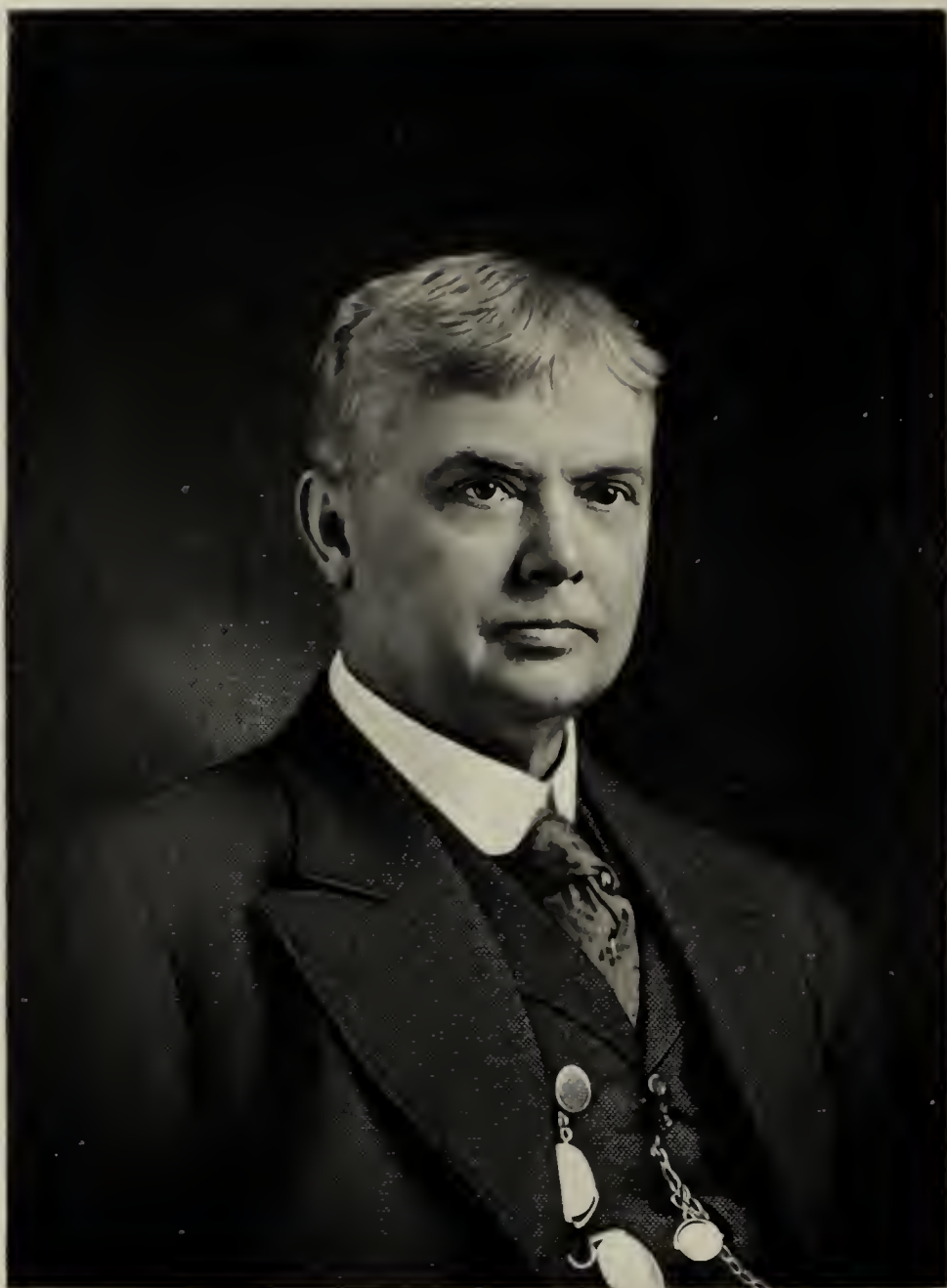
In 1896 he removed to St. Louis, where he is now supervising the interests of the Chicago Lumber & Coal Company as president and general manager. This business was established in 1866 and was incorporated in 1895, with a paid-up capital of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which has since been increased to six million five hundred thousand dollars, the company owning and operating mills in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Minnesota and Washington. He is today president of the Gulf Lumber Company, Bradley Lumber Company, William Farrell Lumber Company, Fullerton-Powell Hardwood Lumber Company, W. B. Switzer Lumber Company, Chicago Lumber & Coal Company of Texas, E. A. Thornton Lumber Company, Silver Lake Manufacturing Company, Warren, Johnsville & Saline River Railroad Company and Little Rock, Sheridan & Saline River Railroad Company, and is vice president of the S. R. Lee Lumber Company, Hope Lumber Company and Tioga & Southeastern Railroad Company.

Mr. Fullerton was married in Kansas, January 17, 1877, to Miss Lucy Cook and they have two sons and a daughter: Robert W., Ruby L. and Samuel Baker. Their home is one of the charming society centers of St. Louis. As a citizen Mr. Fullerton keeps in close touch with the business interests and with the social organizations closely allied with, and in a measure representative of, these interests. He is a member of the

Business Men's League, while along more specifically social lines his membership extends to the St. Louis, Mercantile, Glen Echo Country, Commercial and Maine Hunting and Fishing Clubs. His investigation into the political situation of the country and the possibilities of accomplishment through legislation have led to his stalwart support of the republican party, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Presbyterian church.



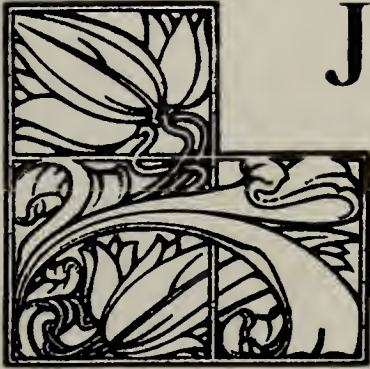




*James Hagerman*



## James Hagerman



**J**AMES HAGERMAN, actively connected with a profession which has always been regarded as a conservator of the rights and liberties of the individual and the foundation of all society and community interests, is numbered among the native sons of Missouri, his birth having occurred in Jackson township, Clark county, November 26, 1848. His father, Benjamin F. Hagerman, was a native of Loudoun county, Virginia, born in 1823. The years of his childhood and youth were passed in the Old Dominion and in early manhood he removed westward, settling first in Lewis county, Missouri, and subsequently he became a resident of Clark county, this state. It was there he met and married Miss Ann Cowgill, a native of Mason county, Kentucky, who had come to Missouri with her parents. After arriving in this state, Benjamin F. Hagerman devoted his time and energies to agricultural pursuits and to school teaching, in what were then pioneer districts, but in later years turned his attention to commercial interests in Alexander, Clark county.

James Hagerman, reared in the county of his nativity, is indebted to the public schools for his early education, while later he became a student in the Christian Brothers College of St. Louis, and afterward attended Professor Jamenson's Latin School of Keokuk, Iowa, to which place his family removed in 1864. After leaving school he entered the law office of Rankin & McCrary, of Keokuk, a noted firm, of which Justice Miller, of the United States supreme court, had shortly before been a member. The firm occupied a position of distinctive prominence in the ranks of the members of the bar of the west, and Mr. Hagerman was fortunate in that his studies were pursued in such an environment. He was ready for admission before he had attained his majority, but the laws of Iowa precluded his becoming a member of the profession before he had reached the age of twenty-one. This led him to return to Missouri, where there was no prescribed age limit, and successfully passing the examination, he was admitted to the Missouri bar by Judge Wagner, of the supreme court of this state, when eighteen years of age. He returned to Keokuk, however, to enjoy the further advantages of professional discipline and instruction in the office of Rankin & McCrary, with whom he continued until 1869, when he formed a partnership with H. P. Lipscomb and opened a law office of his own in Palmyra, Missouri. A year was thus passed, on the expiration of which period he returned to Keokuk, and in 1875 became a partner of his old preceptor, Judge McCrary, under the firm style of McCrary, Hagerman & McCrary. This relationship was maintained until 1879, when the senior partner was appointed judge of the United States circuit court for the eighth district, and his place was filled by Frank Hagerman, now of Kansas City, Missouri, the firm becoming Hagerman, McCrary & Hagerman.

As senior partner of the newly organized firm, James Hagerman continued to practice in Keokuk until 1884, when he accepted the proffered general attorneyship of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company. This necessitated his removal to Topeka, Kansas, where the general offices of the company were located. Judge McCrary, widely recognized as a man of national eminence because of his standing at the bar and his capable service as secretary of war under President Hayes, had become the general counsel of this corporation, and thus Mr. Hagerman again came into personal and professional relations with his old preceptor in becoming general attorney for the Santa Fe Company. They were the legal advisers of the company during its formative period and contributed in no small degree to the success of what is today one of the most important railway systems of the United States. The records of the courts indicate the successes which they won in some railway litigation which attracted national attention.

Mr. Hagerman's active identification with the bar of Kansas City began in 1886, when he became a member of the firm of Warner, Dean & Hagerman. Two years later he was made general counsel for the receivers of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway and in addition enjoyed a large general practice until 1891, when he accepted the appointment to the general solicitorship upon the reorganization of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company. Since 1903 he has been general counsel for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway system. In 1893 he removed to St. Louis and the high reputation which he had previously gained won him almost immediate recognition here. His practice has ever been of a distinctively representative character and his ability is equally pronounced as counselor or attorney. He is familiar with the long line of decisions from Marshall down by which the constitution has been expounded and is equally at home in all departments of the law, gained distinction as a trial lawyer, and in civil practice he has specialized to some extent in corporation law, and yet few men are more thoroughly informed in all departments of jurisprudence. He was president of the St. Louis Bar Association for two years, in 1892 and 1893, and of the American Bar Association in 1893 and 1894. He is also a member of the Noonday, Mercantile and St. Louis Clubs, besides other social organizations.

Mr. Hagerman's position upon any matter of moment is never an equivocal one. On the contrary, he stands as a staunch supporter of what he believes to be for the best interests of the public and the community at large and is a recognized leader in democratic circles, having since 1868 taken an active part in every national campaign. In 1879 he presided over the Iowa state democratic convention, which nominated H. H. Trimble for governor, and the following year was elected a delegate from Iowa to the national democratic convention which made General W. S. Hancock the presidential candidate. In 1888 he presided over the Missouri democratic state convention which nominated D. R. Francis for governor.

On the 6th of October, 1871, Mr. Hagerman was united in marriage to Miss Margaret M. Walker, of Palmyra, Missouri. Their children are Lee W. and James Hagerman, who are now members of the St. Louis bar. Mr. Hagerman is a friend and associate of many men prominent in national life as well as those who are recognized leaders in the ranks of the legal fraternity of the country. In a profession where success depends entirely upon individual merit he has gained distinction, the consensus of public opinion placing him among the men of wide learning and discrimination as regards legal matters, whereby enviable reputation, honor and success have come to him.







*Hudson E. Bridge*

## Hon. Hudson E. Bridge



**A**MONG the men of St. Louis whose success in business has been well balanced by philanthropy and benevolence was numbered the Hon. Hudson E. Bridge. He was born May 17, 1810, at Walpole, New Hampshire, whither his parents had removed some time before from Worcester, Massachusetts. He was but a boy when he went with his parents to Bennington county, Vermont, and there, at the age of nine years, in the midst of the beautiful district in the Green Mountains, he was reared. While the scenery was most attractive, the opportunities for agricultural and kindred interests were limited. The efforts required to live in these unfruitful surroundings, the necessity to make every blow tell and to exercise their inventive faculty, developed powers of mind and habits which have established distinguished names among the sons of New England. The environments of his early life undoubtedly was a factor in developing in Mr. Bridge a worth of character and the recognition and improvement of every expedient which marked his success in later life.

His educational opportunities were somewhat limited, but his ambition was a dominant feature and led him, when twenty-one years of age, against the protest of his friends, to start west in the hope of more rapidly gaining a fortune in that section of the country. The future was for him bright with promise, and his own capability enabled him to utilize opportunities that others heedlessly passed by. He left home with only six dollars in his pocket, and in order to save this he walked to Troy, New York. There he secured employment in a store, and within six months' time was enabled to save enough to take him to Columbus, Ohio, where he arrived in the fall of 1831. There he opened a school which he conducted through the winter months, and was very successful in the task. In the spring, however, he entered the employ of a mercantile house of that city, and while acting as their salesman made trips westward from Detroit to Nashville, Tennessee, and to St. Louis. In 1833 he left Columbus and removed to Springfield, Illinois, where, in connection with Jewitt, Matther & Lamb, he inaugurated the manufacture of plows. In the course of time the Jewitt plow manufactured by this house became the leading agricultural implement of this character. Mr. Bridge continued at Springfield until 1835, when he removed to St. Louis to open a branch house for Jewitt, Matther & Lamb, and in connection with Hale & Reyburn, established the business in this city. When Mr. Hale died the firm's name became Bridge & Reyburn. In 1838 they built a foundry to manufacture their own plates, which had previously been made in the east, and thus was laid the foundation for the Empire Stove Works, destined to become the best known manufactory of this character in the Mississippi valley. Before 1848 Mr. Bridge had induced his father, brothers and the other members of the family to come to St. Louis, and was himself identified with the city and its commercial



upbuilding throughout his remaining days. In 1842 the firm of Bridge & Brothers was organized, and in 1857 John H. Beach was admitted to the firm, under the name of the Bridge & Beach Company. On the 28th of January, 1870, the business was incorporated, under the style of the Bridge & Beach Manufacturing Company. The passing years chronicled the growth and success of the house which, constantly enlarging the field of its activities, became one of the most important industries of the city.

Mr. Bridge occupied a very prominent position in manufacturing circles and did much to further business interests in St. Louis. He was one of the original subscribers to and worked earnestly for the benefit of the Missouri Pacific, North Missouri & Iron Mountain Railroad, also the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad benefited by his labors, as did the St. Louis & Illinois Bridge Company, and many other enterprises. His business judgment was at all times sound, and he had the ability to correctly discriminate between the essential and non-essential, discarding the latter and so developing the former as to gain substantial results. He was a director of the State Bank, of the Merchants Bank and of the Pacific Railroad, and his resourceful business ability led to his coöperation with many movements which were direct factors in the upbuilding and prosperity of the city. Aside from interests from which he derived a personal benefit, he was associated with many movements wherein St. Louis has been a direct beneficiary. He was one of the original incorporators of the Washington University, of the Polytechnic Institute, of the Macey Institute, and other educational features in the life of this city. He was one of the founders of Bellefontaine cemetery, also one of the founders and one of the managers of the Institution for the Education of the Blind. He was twice president of the Mercantile Library and was a warm supporter of the Union cause at the time of the Civil war. He was president of the First Safety Deposit Vaults in St. Louis. In 1861 he served as a member of the convention whose prompt action in establishing a provisional government for the state resulted in keeping Missouri in the ranks of the Union. He was actuated in all that he did by a spirit of general helpfulness and progress, and in his life there was no distinction between religion and business.

Thirteen years prior to his death Mr. Bridge purchased a large estate a few miles from the city and erected a palatial home at Glendale. He was devoted to the welfare of his family and at his death left six children: Isabella, the wife of Colonel George E. Leighton; Emma, the wife of Joseph Gilbert Chapman; Mary, the wife of N. C. Chapman; Hudson Eliot; Harrison and Amy, who have since passed away.

Mr. Bridge was a member of the Unitarian Church of the Messiah. Religion was never to him so much a matter of form of worship as a daily living and the recognition of one's duties to his fellowmen. Few have seemed to so fully understand the obligations and responsibilities of wealth. The most envious could not grudge him success so honorably gained and so worthily used. To the Washington University he gave one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars in 1874, for the enlargement of buildings of the university, and to other institutions, educational, charitable and religious, his gifts were almost as extensive. He sought at all times to do good to his fellowmen and to guide his actions by the most honorable and straightforward rules. He gave not only from a sense of duty but from a deep desire to aid his fellowmen, finding happiness in doing for others.

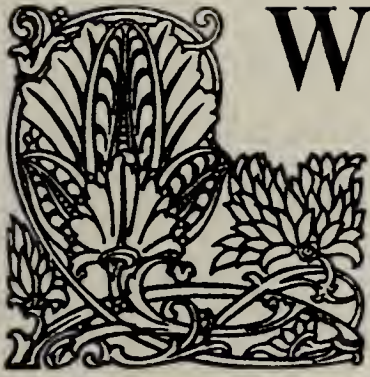






Edw. L. Reutoms

## Edward L. Preetorius



WITH the lasting example of his honored father before him, Edward L. Preetorius, newspaper publisher, has throughout an active career been concerned with those topics of public interest and importance affecting the welfare of the community and the country in various ways and has taken an advanced stand upon many questions of reform and progress. He was born July 14, 1866, in St. Louis, the son of Dr. Emil Preetorius, the distinguished German-American editor, who was born at Alzei in Rhein-Hessen, Germany, in 1827.

Edward L. Preetorius was educated in the public schools of St. Louis and the Toensfeldt Institute, afterward entering the Manual Training School of the Washington University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1884. Following his graduation he was associated with his father, then editor and part owner of the *Westliche Post*, becoming an employe in the counting room. His aptitude and fidelity soon placed him in charge of that department and from that time until 1898 he was business manager of the *Westliche Post*. He was recognized as one of the most successful business managers in the newspaper field and the success of the journal was attributable in large measure to his administrative direction and executive ability. In 1898 the *Westliche Post* and *Anzeiger Des Westens* were consolidated and about that time the German-American Press Association was formed. At the head of these publications were Dr. Emil Preetorius as president and Edward L. Preetorius and John Schroer as managers. In 1905, at the death of Dr. Preetorius, Edward L. Preetorius succeeded him as president, and on the 15th of April, 1907, the *St. Louis Times* was born and under the same management met with immediate success. This paper is independent in politics and wields a powerful influence. On the 1st of August, 1908, on the retirement of Mr. Schroer, Mr. Preetorius assumed the duties of general manager of the German-American Press Association in addition to the duties of the office of president which he had heretofore held. He is likewise a director in the Commonwealth Trust Company and German Mutual Life Insurance Company.

On the 9th of April, 1902, Mr. Preetorius was married to Miss Carrie Dickson Cook and they have a pleasant home at No. 4527 Westminster Place. Mr. Preetorius is interested in and also a participant in athletics. He belongs to the Union, the Glen Echo, the Missouri Athletic, the Century Boat and the St. Louis Clubs, and his social and business associates find him an affable, genial gentleman. He is prominent in political circles and is a progressive factor in the advancement of many measures pertaining to the welfare of St. Louis in various lines. Since 1893 he has been a member of the board of trustees of the St. Louis public library and has taken an advanced stand in support of measures that hold to higher standards of citizenship and public improvement.









Edward Walsh, Jr.



## Edward Walsh, Jr.



**E**DWARD WALSH, JR., with the lasting example of his father's great work before him, contributed to the material development of St. Louis and was prominently known as the president of the Mississippi Glass Company. He was born in this city, in 1849, and was educated at St. John's College, a school for engineers at Columbia; New York. He enjoyed the advantages which his father's affluent circumstances permitted. While this brought him opportunities which are denied to some, he yet manifested in his business career the strength of character and stalwart purposes which are indispensable

elements of success. What he undertook received his undivided attention, and as president of the Mississippi Glass Company he controlled the affairs of an important productive concern which was conducted along modern business lines and had far-reaching commercial connections.

On the 11th of January, 1882, Mr. Walsh was married to Miss Julia Maffitt, a sister of C. C. and P. C. Maffitt and a daughter of Dr. William and Julia (Chouteau) Maffitt, her father being a surgeon of the United States Army. They became parents of one son, Edward Joseph Walsh, who, on the 22d of April, 1908, was married to Miss Winifred Erwin, a daughter of Major James B. Erwin, of St. Louis.

Edward Walsh, Jr., was one of the prominent and popular figures in club circles of this city. He was the third president of the Noonday Club, a member of the St. Louis Club, the University, St. Louis Jockey and Quivere Hunting Clubs. He also belonged to the Tarpon Club of Arkansas Pass, Texas, and was one of the original promoters of the St. Louis Fair Association. At one time he was president of the Pilot Knob Iron Company and was a director of the Calvary Cemetery Association. He served as water commissioner of St. Louis soon after the adoption of the present charter under which the water works of the city now operate.

Death came to Mr. Walsh suddenly, although in the previous winter he had been ill with grippe and had not fully recovered. He was traveling toward Hot Springs, Virginia, with the intention of spending the summer there, in company with his wife and son, when he expired on the Knickerbocker Special near Mattoon, Illinois, June 30, 1901. The news of his death was a shock to his many friends in St. Louis and elsewhere. Unlike many men who are born to wealth, he never wasted his powers and energies on the useless things of life, but became a forceful factor in business circles. He had, however, a genuine appreciation for social amenities and, being a man of broad culture and wide travel, his friends found him a most entertaining companion. While he was ranked with the capitalists of St. Louis, his wealth was never allowed to overshadow those interests which make a well balanced character.



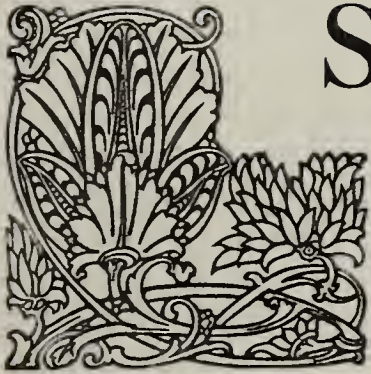






Geo. Hansen Brown

## George Warren Brown



SHOE manufacturing in this year A. D. 1909 is generally recognized as the leading industry of the great city of St. Louis, with its population rapidly approaching the million mark; and while shoemaking is now so important an industry here, and all who are engaged in it vie with each other as to their individual importance to this commerce, yet in 1878 the picture was quite different.

At that time Cincinnati was the great western shoe manufacturing center, and "Cincinnati Made" and "Rochester Made" goods had the call in the west and in the south. St.

Louis was simply a jobbing center; the wholesale houses here then jobbed eastern or New England made goods almost entirely, some houses selling a few Rochester and Cincinnati made shoes. The St. Louis shoe historian at that time would have recorded the names of several small shoe manufacturing ventures that had taken place during the ten years preceding 1878, but for want of capital or business management or both, most of these had succumbed in the battle of commerce, and in the year named St. Louis contained two or three, or possibly four, small factories, all of which within a short time thereafter had gone the way of those that went before.

At about this time a young man about twenty-five years of age had a vision of the opportunities and advantages that were then open for St. Louis in shoe manufacturing; his vision and his ideas were communicated by him to the wholesale shoe house then employing him. However, they were not impressed with the wisdom of embarking in a business which had been so disastrous thus far to all who had tried it in St. Louis, so the subject of our sketch received no encouragement in connection with his air-castle project. After waiting several months, during which his ideas had taken deeper root, he communicated them to two other men connected with different concerns each of whom became interested, and, in November, 1898, he came in to headquarters from Ottumwa, Iowa, and resigned his fast growing position, in the face of assurance from his house of most attractive opportunities if he would continue his service with them.

He had, however, made up his mind in connection with the matter, and so told his employers, informing them that he fully appreciated their confidence and realized the great opportunity he was giving up, but that he was willing, if necessary, to put himself on the altar of shoe manufacturing in St. Louis, and that if he should fail, and lose the little capital he had saved during the four and a half years he had been a traveling salesman, he would still be young enough to start at the bottom again. So, after recommending a young man of character to succeed him, who later became a director and important staff man with the old house, he left the company with the good will and best wishes of his late employers, and inaugurated the first successful wholesale shoe manufacturing business in St. Louis. Thus George Warren Brown, president of the Brown Shoe Com-



pany, has the distinction of being the father of this great St. Louis industry, which is today spoken of perhaps more frequently than any other avenue of commerce by St. Louis travelers. It is certainly fair to say that had he not succeeded, the history of shoe manufacturing in St. Louis would have been very much less illustrious, as the next concern to start successful shoe manufacturing waited something like three years after the first had commenced, and within the time referred to, had become successfully established. From that time on he worked his way upward, displaying much of the spirit of initiative, and daring to advance in paths where others had not marked the way, because his sound judgment and keen discernment recognized the value of such a course.

The Empire state has furnished to the middle west many of its representative citizens, one of the best known of whom is George Warren Brown, who was born on a farm near the town of Granville, Washington county, New York, March 21, 1853, his parents being David and Malinda (Roblee) Brown. The public schools of Middle Granville, New York, and Bryant & Stratton Business College of Troy, New York, afforded him his educational privileges, he having graduated from the latter institution in the late autumn of 1872. On the 7th of April, 1873, he said good-bye to home and friends, and at the age of twenty years started for the west, hoping to find a business opening which would afford opportunities for a successful career. He had in view Missouri or Texas, but was undecided in which state he would locate. On the 10th of April, he arrived in St. Louis, where he spent two weeks looking for an opening. He had almost decided to accept a position with a retail house in Springfield, Missouri, when he was offered a place as shipping clerk with a small wholesale shoe house in St. Louis. Accepting this, he entered upon his duties on the 1st day of May, 1873, and displayed such ability and faithfulness during the early months of his employment that before the end of his first year he was given an opportunity to go on the road as a traveling salesman, which offer he accepted, taking up said responsibilities before he was twenty-one years of age. In this position he gave unmistakable proof of his business enterprise, unfaltering energy and initiative spirit, and in the years which have come and gone since then he has had a strenuous life, but has made steady progress, each step being upward, thus bringing him a broader outlook and wider opportunity.

The territory assigned him was not an easy one; moreover, the country was just emerging from the financial panic of 1873. His territory was northern Missouri where his house had as yet no established trade, and their goods were at that time particularly adapted to the trade of the southern states. He, however, carefully reviewed the difficulties, and summoned his will power to make up this handicap. At the present time many young men do not succeed for want of will power. They look at a situation, recognize its difficulties, say that the results desired are impossible of attainment, and give up. The spirit which our young traveler displayed was exactly the opposite. He closely studied the trade and indicated to his house improvements in their line of goods for his territory, won the confidence of the dealers through his business ability, unfaltering integrity and faithful application, and in less than five years' service as salesman had more than \$7,000 on deposit with his house as a result of his savings from the salary earned, his business having already become one of the largest in boots and shoes in the west. He had thoroughly acquainted himself with the western trade, and now endeavored to convince his house that a line of goods especially adapted to the St. Louis territory should be manufactured by them in St. Louis. As above stated, however, his suggestion



did not meet with favor, and accordingly, in November, 1878, there was formed the concern of which he has continuously been at the head.

The business was started with \$12,000 capital, of which about one-third was invested in shoe machinery, lasts, patterns, and other equipment. Their first employes were five Rochester factory expert shoe workers, and in order to persuade these men to move to St. Louis it was found necessary to advance them their railroad fare, and soon thereafter real Rochester fine shoes were being made for the first time in St. Louis. Something of the immediate success of the business is indicated in the fact that in less than one year the factory was removed from its first location at 104 South Eighth street and located in larger quarters in the Cupples building at the corner of Eighth and Walnut streets, occupying an entire top floor of this building, to which steam power and heat were furnished, and perhaps within one year thereafter the next floor below was secured. It was not long after that before another floor was required to meet the demand for the quality of goods the new manufacturing concern was turning out, and, therefore, to accommodate this requirement, the Samuel Cupples Company, who owned the building and occupied the lower floors which they could not vacate, built an additional story, and with the facilities of these three large floors the business continued to grow.

In 1881 the business was incorporated as a joint stock company, so as to make it possible for meritorious employes to become interested in the earnings of the business. This was the first successful wholesale shoe manufacturing concern to incorporate in St. Louis, and the principle being regarded as a most desirable way of operating the shoe business, others soon followed suit, and this plan has become universal in this city. At about this time shoes manufactured by eastern concerns were added to the company's own make, and their warerooms and offices were moved to Seventh and St. Charles streets. In 1885 Mr. A. L. Bryan, vice president of the company, retired on account of ill health, and the name of the company was changed to The Brown, Desnoyers Shoe Company. Early in 1886 the expanding business again demanded larger quarters, and another removal was made to 805 Washington avenue, and in the year 1890 the business requirements were such that removal was again necessary. The company then leased the building at the southwest corner of Eleventh street and Washington avenue, occupying one-third of this great block, and for several years four floors were used for manufacturing purposes, while the four lower floors were used for warerooms and offices. Later on, however, the entire building was required for said uses.

In 1893, Mr. J. B. Desnoyers retired from the company, and the corporate name became The Brown Shoe Company, the business continuing to grow with rapid strides each year so that the shipments of the company during their last year in the Eleventh street and Washington avenue house amounted to more than \$8,000,000. In 1905 the future requirements of this great business made it necessary to provide a new building, and accordingly that year negotiations were entered into and consummated for the erection of the largest and most up-to-date building in the United States to be used entirely for the distribution of shoes; and on January 1, 1907, The Brown Shoe Company were at home to their friends and customers in their new building, The White House, at Seventeenth street and Washington avenue, St. Louis. The occasion was a record one of the kind. The large lobby of the first floor of this building was beautifully decorated with flowers, many of which were contributed by competitors and other wholesale houses of St. Louis; refreshments were served, and a reception held, the guests of that

occasion numbering many of the foremost citizens; addresses were made by ex-Governor D. R. Francis, E. C. Simmons, Colonel George W. Parker, Rev. Dr. N. Luccock, State Representative C. V. Anderson, and A. B. Groves, architect, after which the guests were shown over the building. Thus was opened and dedicated to commerce The White House in St. Louis, which is used for assembling and distributing the shoes produced in all the great factories of the company, for its sales headquarters, and for general and executive offices. This building is not only the largest occupied by any shoe house for the same purpose in America, but it is strictly fire-proof and contains labor-saving equipments which produce both material economies and rapid execution, unique characteristic features of The White House alone so far as is known at this date. Besides, the architectural beauties of this building both within and without, together with the beautiful ivory white tile exterior, make it the most beautiful commercial building in St. Louis.

To Mr. Brown is attributable the development of one of the largest shoe manufacturing houses in the United States, now represented by one hundred and six traveling salesmen who sell the company's goods in practically every state in the union and in several foreign countries. Employment is furnished to several thousand people, and over sixteen acres of floor space is utilized in the conduct of the business. For more than a quarter of a century Mr. Brown has occupied a prominent position at the head of one of the great industries of the city, and having led in establishing successful shoe manufacturing in St. Louis, he has, from that standpoint, contributed in a more conspicuous way than any other man toward making St. Louis the greatest shoe market, selling direct to the retail trade in this country. The sensible and practical methods which he has followed, as well as his notable success, commend him to the esteem of his fellowmen. He has never regarded his employes as a part of a complex machine, but on the contrary has manifested in them a personal interest, encouraging faithfulness by promotion as opportunity has offered, until now a number of those who are directors and heads of departments are men who have worked up from the humblest places to their present positions of responsibility.

Aside from his extensive manufacturing interests he is an important factor in many movements relative to the city's substantial progress and development. He was one of the directors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, is now a director of the Third National Bank, a member of the executive committee of the Business Men's League, director of the Provident Association, president of the St. Louis Young Men's Christian Association, and is a leading layman in the Methodist church in St. Louis, all of which indicate clearly his interests in the movements which tend to promote municipal progress and the uplifting of mankind. In politics he may be termed an independent republican, and he is not unmindful of the social side of life, holding membership in the St. Louis, Country, Noonday, and Mercantile Clubs.

In a review of the life and record of George Warren Brown it will be seen that one of the salient characteristics has been thoroughness, while another element has been unwavering resolution to merit the trust reposed in him, and at no time to sell out principle to produce business advancement. This was manifest as an employe, and has characterized his career as a successful manufacturer. Moreover, he has always keenly realized the obligations of the individual to his fellowmen, and has ever met the responsibilities of increasing wealth.



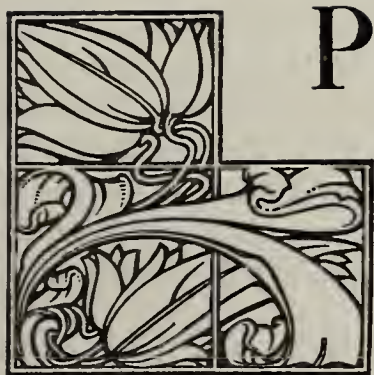






*Mr. Dodd*

## S. M. Dodd



PROMPTED by laudable ambition at the outset of his career, Samuel Morris Dodd has advanced through consecutive stages of development until he has long occupied a place among the leading residents of St. Louis. A strong mentality, an invincible courage and a most determined individuality have so entered into his makeup as to render him a natural leader of men and in this connection he has controlled business enterprises of large importance to the city as well as to the individual stockholders. He was born in Orange, New Jersey, June 3, 1832, a son of Stephen and Mary (Condit)

Dodd. The ancestral home of the family in America was at Brantford, Connecticut, where representatives of the name of English birth located at a very early day. Later a removal was made from Connecticut to New Jersey by the branch of the family to which Samuel M. Dodd belongs. Beginning his education at the usual age, he was a pupil in the public schools of Orange and at Bloomfield (N. J.) Academy and his early business training came to him in mercantile lines. When sixteen years of age he became a clerk in a hat and fur store of New York city, where he spent three years, but the great west with its broad possibilities and growing opportunities attracted him and St. Louis thereby gained a citizen whose worth and value have long been widely recognized.

Following his arrival here Mr. Dodd entered the employ of Nourse, Crane & Company. Later he became a partner in the firm of Baldwin, Randall & Company. Gradually acquiring larger interest in the enterprise, Mr. Dodd became sole proprietor in 1862 and for a time conducted the store under his own name. Seeking a still broader field of labor, he became the founder of the wholesale dry-goods house of Dodd, Brown & Company in 1866, the location of the firm being at the corner of Main and Locust streets. The partners were men of marked enterprise, of indefatigable energy and of fertility of resource and through their combined efforts their establishment soon became one of the leading wholesale dry-goods houses of St. Louis, with a trade extending throughout the entire Mississippi valley. Another notable feature of his business career lies in the fact that Mr. Dodd and his associates were among the first to leave the old wholesale center and remove from the lower streets up to the plateau of Fifth street. Foreseeing the growth of the business, Mr. Dodd recognized that the old location would not be adequate to the demands of the larger and increasing wholesale business and in consequence advocated the removal of the house of which he was senior partner, and his plan was carried out, although his contemporaries regarded the undertaking as an exceedingly hazardous one. The Collier estate built for Dodd, Brown & Company a large building at the corner of Broadway and St. Charles street and soon the wholesale business was removed to the new location. While pioneers in this wholesale district, they were soon followed by others and the wholesale center has been changed until it extends as far westward on St.



Charles street and Washington avenue as Eighteenth street. Mr. Dodd continued at the head of the house until 1885, when the firm was dissolved and he withdrew from the dry-goods trade. He had made for himself a most creditable name in mercantile circles. His record was such as any man might be proud to possess. From a clerkship he had worked his way upward until he became one of the foremost merchants of the middle west. He has in recent years been extensively connected with corporate enterprises of various kinds, continually recognized as one of the foremost men of St. Louis who has carved his name deep upon its business annals. His recognized administrative ability has caused him to be sought in filling official positions of responsibility in connection with these enterprises and he was formerly president of the Broadway Real Estate Company, of the Missouri Electric Light & Power Company, of St. Louis, vice president of the American Central Insurance Company and a director of the National Bank of Commerce. He was also president of the American Brake Company, which was later leased to the Westinghouse Air Brake Company. He is also a director in the Commonwealth Trust Company and president of the Central Real Estate Company.

Mr. Dodd is well known in club circles, belonging to the St. Louis, Noonday, the Country and Cuivre Clubs and the National Arts Club of New York city. He is likewise a trustee of the Young Women's Christian Association and is very active in this work and also along charitable and philanthropic lines.

An enumeration of the men of the present generation who have won honor and public recognition for themselves and at the same time have honored the city with which they have been connected would be incomplete were there failure to make prominent reference to the one whose name initiates this review. He held distinctive precedence as a prominent merchant and as a man of splendid executive and administrative ability and in every relation of life he has borne himself with such signal dignity and honor as to gain him the respect of all. He has been and is distinctively a man of affairs and one who has wielded a wide influence.









*John W. Benson*

## Dr. J. P. Bryson



**D**R. JOHN PAUL BRYSON, who, as medical educator and practitioner, gained distinction that made him the peer of the ablest representatives of the profession in the Mississippi valley, came to St. Louis as an inexperienced physician, but with the passing of the years the field of his usefulness continually increased, and the public and the profession did him honor for his scholarly attainments and successful accomplishments in scientific lines.

A native of Mississippi, Dr. Bryson was born April 16, 1846, his parents being James and Eliza (Banks) Bryson.

The paternal grandfather, John Bryson, was a native of Argyleshire, Scotland, and was owner of estates in the north of Ireland. His wife belonged to the famous clan Campbell of Scotland and was a near relative of the eminent divine, Alexander Campbell. In the maternal line Dr. Bryson was a representative of an old southern family. His mother was born in Georgia, although her people were from Virginia, the family having been established in Culpeper at a very early period in the colonization of the new world. Dr. Bryson was fortunate in that he had back of him an ancestry honorable and distinguished. His father was a man of noble courage, uprightness and strength of character, possessing an innate love of justice, while his wife was equally noted for her benevolent and generous spirit.

Dr. Bryson spent his boyhood days upon one of the old Mississippi plantations, living the life common at that day among the gentlemen of the south. He was provided with liberal educational advantages, spending some time as a pupil in the schools of the neighborhood, while under private instruction at home he continued his education. In early life he manifested aptitude in the study of science, and his broad research and investigation laid the foundation upon which he built his professional success in later years. The momentous questions which preceded the Civil war diverted his attention for a time from his books, and in 1863, when but seventeen years of age, he enlisted as a private soldier in the Confederate army and served thereafter until the cessation of hostilities, being largely engaged in active duty in Virginia.

Following his return from the war, Dr. Bryson took up the study of medicine in the office and under the direction of Dr. S. V. Hill, of Macon, one of the most learned and skillful physicians and surgeons of the south. He was, moreover, a gentleman of superior culture, and Dr. Bryson's association with him was of inestimable benefit. His natural love of science made the study of medicine one of deep and undying interest to him, and after reading for some time under the tutorship of Dr. Hill, he matriculated in the Humboldt Medical College of St. Louis in 1866 and two years later received his degree from that institution. Not long after his graduation he received an appointment to the position of assistant surgeon of the city hospital and acted in that capacity for one year, thus adding to his theoretical training the knowledge gained from broad and varied hospital

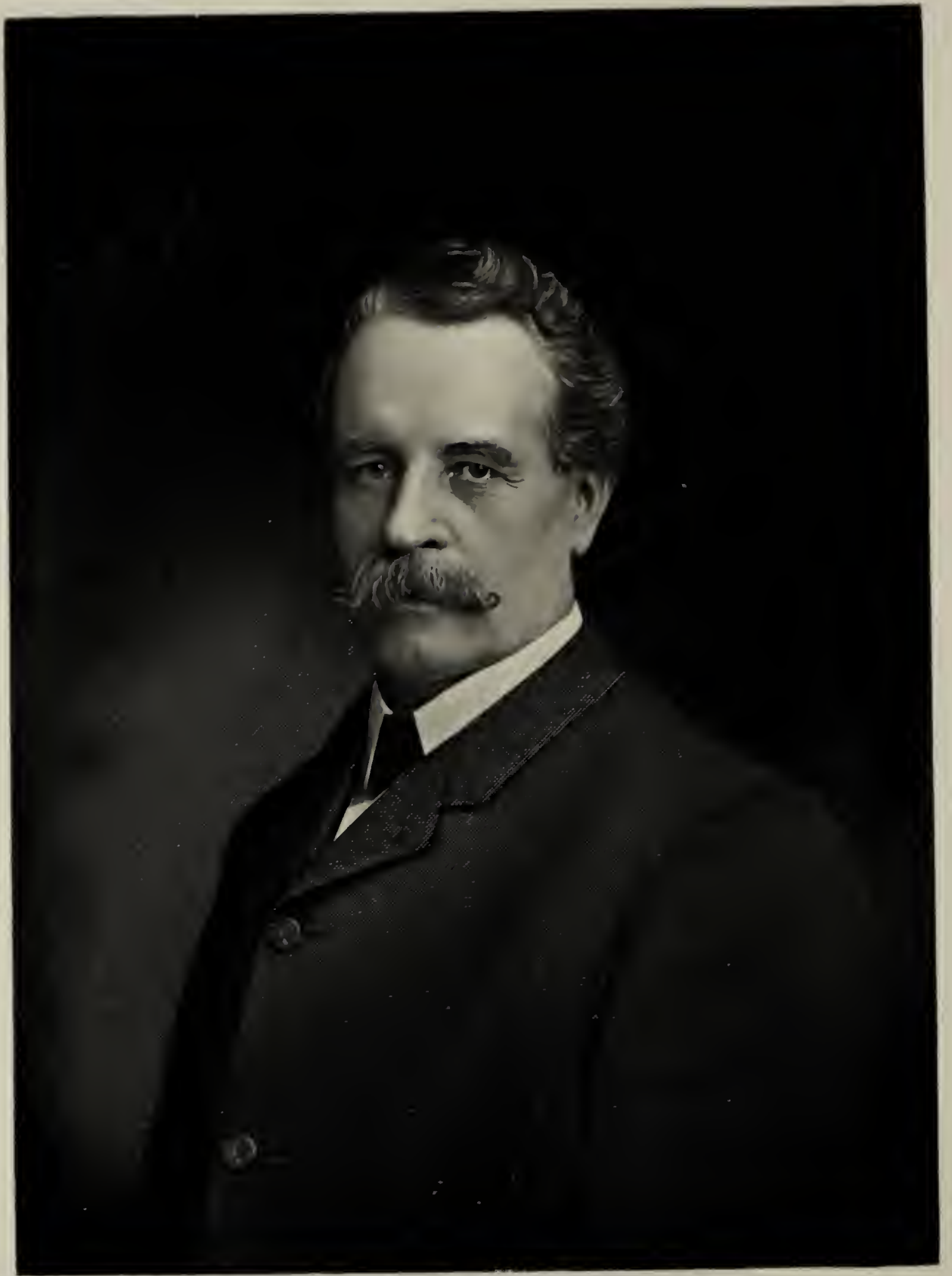


experience. In the fall of 1869 he took up the private practice of medicine and surgery, and for several years practiced in connection with Dr. William L. Barret, a distinguished member of the medical fraternity in St. Louis. Dr. Bryson's ability soon gained him recognition as one whose knowledge and powers were manifest in the excellent results which attended his professional labors. Careful in the diagnosis of a case, his judgment concerning the outcome of a disease was rarely, if ever, at fault, and his ability won him an extended patronage. He also figured prominently in connection with educational work in medical lines. In 1870 he was appointed demonstrator of anatomy in the Missouri Medical College, a position which he filled for two years. In 1872 he became quiz master of the St. Louis Medical College, and in 1876 was appointed clinical lecturer at that institute on the genito-urinary organs. In 1882 he was made professor of genito-urinary surgery in the same college, and filled that position until his death, making an enviable record as a lecturer and educator. As the years passed he also did much clinical work at the O'Fallon dispensary, which is the clinical department of the St. Louis Medical College. In 1882 he was appointed surgeon to the Mullanphy Hospital, which position he held up to the time of his demise. His career as a physician and surgeon in St. Louis was a record of constantly increasing patronage, growing usefulness and expanding influence in the profession and in the community at large. He was deeply interested in his profession from the scientific standpoint, and, moreover, was actuated in all that he did by a spirit of broad humanitarianism. His honors were worthily won, his ability gaining him preeminence in a profession which many regard as the most important to which man can direct his energies.

Dr. Bryson sought further efficiency in his chosen calling by his continued reading and study and from the interchange of thoughts and experiences among the members of different medical associations. In 1869 he was admitted to a membership in the St. Louis Medical Society and was also a member of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of this city and similar local medical societies. He became one of the charter members of the American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons and served for one year as its vice president. He was also a member of the executive committee of the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons, and took a most active and helpful part in the work of keeping the profession up to a high standard. His fellow members of the medical fraternity often sought his counsel and advice in difficult cases, and he was consulting physician at different times to the St. Louis Hospital, the Missouri Pacific Hospital and the Baptist Sanitarium. He did much charitable work along professional lines, rendering his aid cheerfully and willingly to many cases where he knew that no remuneration would be received.

In 1873 occurred the marriage of Dr. Bryson to Miss Mary Sterling Winter, a daughter of William D. and Sarah (Sterling) Winter, of Bayou Sara, Louisiana. Mrs. Bryson died in 1890, leaving two children, and in 1893 Dr. Bryson wedded Miss Jeannie Richmond, of Woodstock, Vermont. He was devoted to the welfare of his family and found his greatest happiness in his own home. His best traits of character were reserved for his fireside, and his friends ever found him a genial, courteous and hospitable host. His work in the world was a beneficent one, and his life record marked a career of extreme capability and usefulness. His memory, therefore, deserves to be perpetuated in a history that will descend to future generations, for he stood among the progressive members of his profession who led the vanguard in professional service, actuated by the laudable ambition to achieve success by love of scientific research, and more than all, by the humanitarian spirit which recognizes the brotherhood of the race.





Robert J. O'Reilly



## R. J. O'Reilly



**T**HE fame of Dr. Robert J. O'Reilly as a representative of the medical fraternity is not limited by the confines of St. Louis, for he is widely known throughout the entire west. Born in Ireland on the 6th of October, 1845, he is a son of Michael and Mary (Smith) O'Reilly, who came to the United States in 1854 but after two years returned to the Emerald Isle. There the father died in the city of Dublin in 1856 at the age of seventy-six years. He was a landowner in Ireland and, deriving therefrom a substantial income, was able to give his children the best educational advantages. His family numbered the following

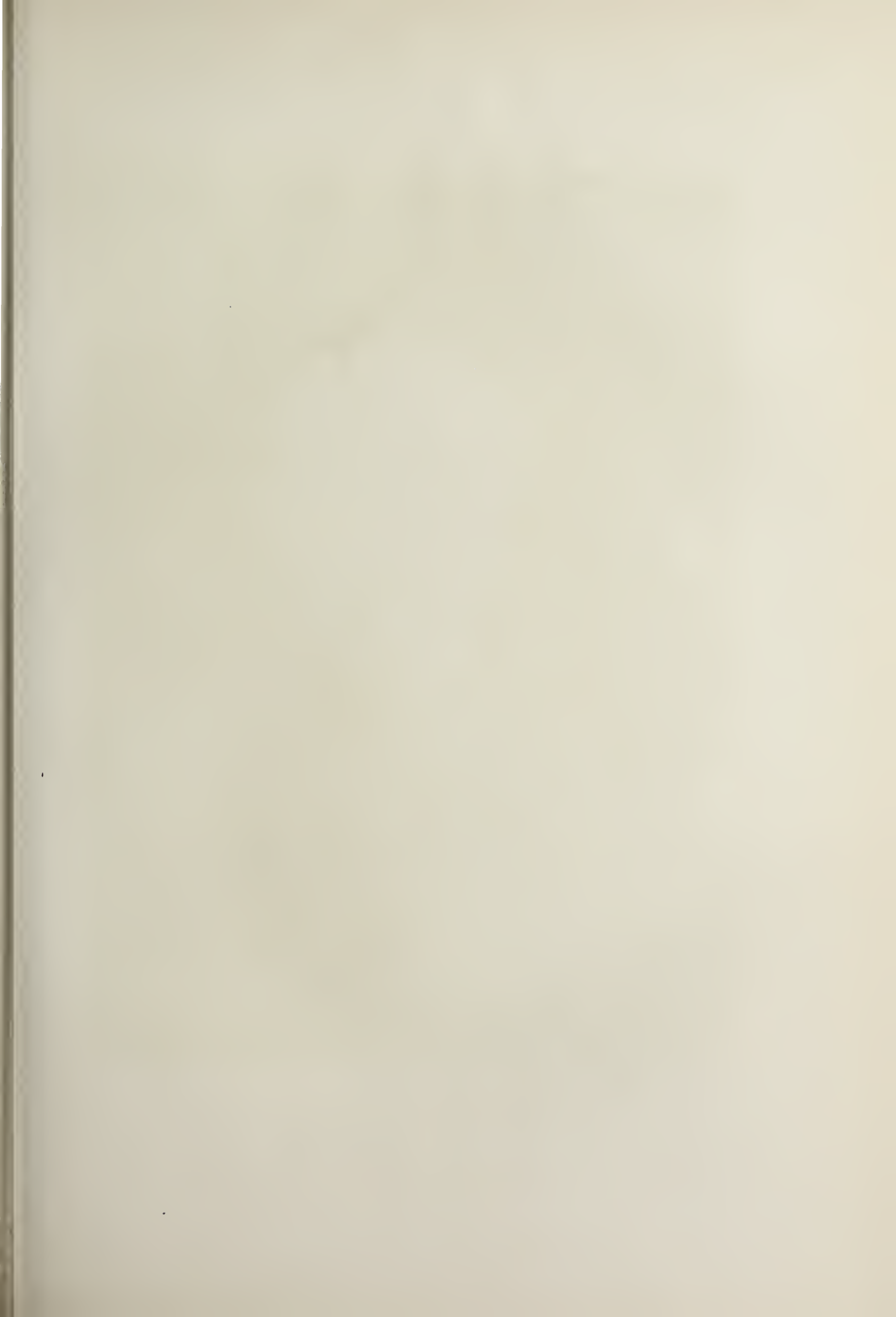
named: John, who was a priest of the Catholic church and died about ten years ago; Thomas, who became a physician and practiced in St. Louis until his death; Maria, who became a member of the Catholic order and was known as Sister Maria Patrinella, her good work so endearing her to the hearts of the Catholic people that her jubilee was celebrated all over the world; Mrs. Thomas Dunlap, whose husband, now deceased, served in the United States navy; Joseph, who is living in Denver, Colorado, and who served in an Illinois regiment during the Civil war; Patrick, a physician, who served as a surgeon throughout the war and was at one time coroner of St. Louis but is now deceased; and Elizabeth A., now deceased.

Dr. Robert J. O'Reilly, the other member of the family, acquired his early education in the public schools of St. Louis, spending a year in the Benton school and two years in the old public school at Seventh and Hickory streets. He afterward entered the St. Louis University, where he remained until 1861, when he joined the army as a clerk in the commissary department, where he remained for two years. He was afterward in the quartermaster's department until the close of the war and then returned to St. Louis, where he resumed his medical studies in the St. Louis Medical College, from which he was graduated in March, 1868. For a year and a half he engaged in practice and then went to Germany to complete his medical course. He spent two years in the Medical College of Vienna and later attended other colleges there, pursuing his studies in medicine and surgery under such eminent surgeons as Dr. Richard Volkman and others. For five years he remained abroad, carrying on his researches and studies under some of the most eminent educators of the old world and, thus splendidly equipped for his profession, he returned to St. Louis in 1872 and for thirty-seven years has been continuously engaged in practice here. His marked ability and comprehensive knowledge won him almost immediate fame and he is today recognized as one of the eminent representatives of the profession in the west. He is serving his sixth term as president of the National Investment Company; his second term as a director of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company; and is also president of the Dr. Thomas O'Reilly estate; and a director of the Joliet Realty Company.

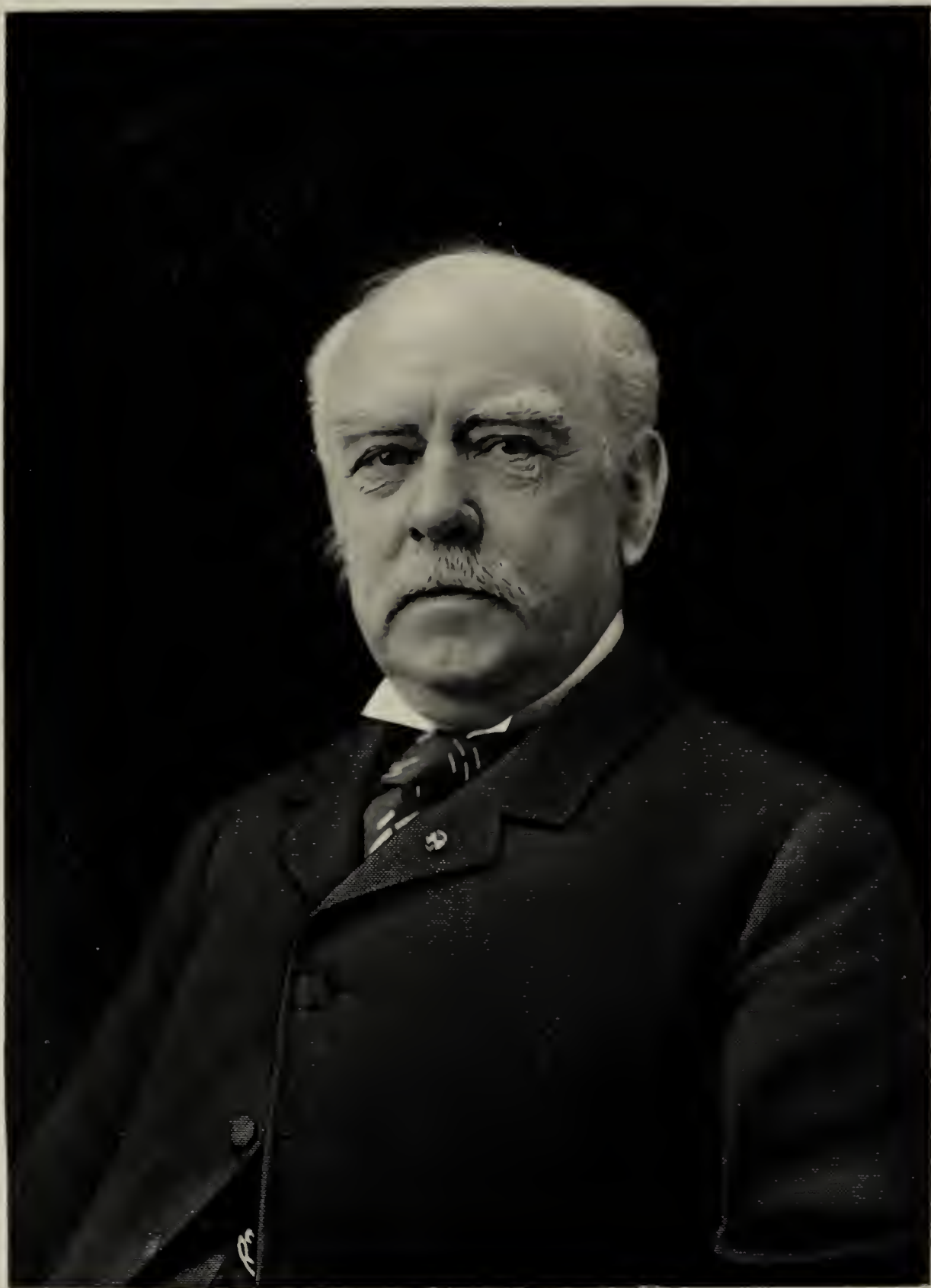
On the 19th of April, 1887, in St. Louis, Dr. O'Reilly was married to Miss Agnes M. Martin, a daughter of the late Edward Martin, a prominent clothier of St. Louis. Unto them were born ten children: Catherine, Edward M., Thomas W., Robert A., Paul, John, Ruth, Annette, Charles D. and Joseph. With the exception of the last named, who died in infancy, all are yet with their parents and the eldest son is now studying medicine.

In early manhood Dr. O'Reilly was offered several government positions by President Lincoln, but has always refused to accept political office, preferring to continue in the private practice of medicine and surgery. He is a member of the Catholic church. Domestic in his tastes he prefers the pleasures of his own home and fireside to the interests of club life or of fraternal circles and is pleasantly located with his family at No. 27 Washington Terrace.









Henry Hitchcock

## Henry Hitchcock



IT IS said of an eminent man of old that he has done things worthy to be written; that he has written things worthy to be read; and by his life has contributed to the welfare of the republic and the happiness of mankind. He of whom this transcendent eulogy can be pronounced with even partial truth is entitled to the gratitude of the race. Nowhere within the broad limits of the commonwealth of Missouri has there died a man over whom this might more truthfully be said than of Henry Hitchcock, one of the most eminent American lawyers. When he passed away and the St.

Louis Bar Association met to pay honor to his life and its accomplishment, the following memorial was prepared by the committee: "Henry Hitchcock was a great-grandson of Ethan Allen, of Revolutionary fame. His paternal grandfather, Samuel Hitchcock, born in Massachusetts, was a member of the Vermont convention which ratified the federal constitution, was attorney general of that state and later a United States district judge and circuit judge. His father, Henry Hitchcock, born in Burlington, Vermont, in 1791, removed to Alabama, where, between 1819 and 1839, he was successively attorney general, United States district attorney and chief justice of the supreme court of Alabama. Judge Hitchcock married Annie Erwin, of Bedford county, Tennessee. Of that marriage Henry Hitchcock, the subject of this memorial, was born at Springhill, near Mobile, Alabama, July 3, 1829. His father died in 1839 at Mobile. His mother went with him to live at Nashville, Tennessee. At the age of seventeen years he was graduated from the University of Nashville and entered Yale College. He was graduated from Yale at nineteen with honors and with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. His alma mater in 1875 conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Law.

"After his graduation from Yale in 1848, he was for a year an assistant classical teacher in the high school of Worcester, Massachusetts. He then returned to his home at Nashville, Tennessee, and entered upon the study of law in the office of William F. Cooper, afterward chancellor and judge of the supreme court of that state. There he remained for about two years. In October, 1851, he was admitted to practice law in the courts of Missouri. November 18, 1851, he was enrolled as attorney in the circuit court of the then county, now city, of St. Louis, and established an office here. In 1852 he was associated with the St. Louis Intelligencer, a newspaper of whig affiliations, and was a delegate to the national whig convention at Baltimore, which nominated General Scott for president.

"At the March term, 1854, he argued his first case in the supreme court of Missouri. September 7, 1857, he was enrolled a member of the bar of the United States district court for the eastern district of Missouri, and in 1867 of the supreme court of the United States. His practice in the supreme court of this state and in the supreme court



of the United States, as well as in the lower courts, was important and varied. He conducted many cases of great moment. A record of the most important may be found in the Reports, beginning with the 20th Missouri and 6th Wallace and continuing to the present time. In 1859 he was chosen, and to the end of his life, continued, a trustee of Washington University. For many years, and to the time of his death, he was vice president.

"In 1858 Mr. Hitchcock became a republican. In 1860, on the eve of the presidential election, he made his first political speech, advocating the election of Abraham Lincoln. In February, 1861, he was elected a delegate from St. Louis to the Missouri convention, called under authority of the act of the general assembly approved January 21, 1861, 'to consider the then existing relations between the government of the United States, the people and governments of the different states, and the government and people of the state of Missouri; and to adopt such measures for vindicating the sovereignty of the state and the protection of its institutions as shall appear to them to be demanded.'

"Mr. Hitchcock and only five other members of that convention were republicans. He was, from the assembling of the convention till its final adjournment in July, 1863, an active and potent advocate of 'Unconditional Union' and of the abolition of slavery in Missouri. On March 13, 1861, in that convention, he spoke with great force and effect in favor of the state's furnishing men and money to coerce the seceding states. He was against all compromise with the institution of slavery. In July, 1861, he voted for the ordinance which declared the offices of governor, lieutenant governor and secretary of state vacant, and instituted a provisional state government. In October, 1861, in support of an ordinance postponing the elections which had been ordered for November, he delivered a speech which his opponent, Uriel Wright, is said to have acknowledged did credit to his intellect and powers of argument. At the final session of that convention in June, 1863, he made an earnest speech, advocating the emancipation of slaves in Missouri.

"In after years Mr. Hitchcock deplored what he regarded as his mistake in not entering the volunteer service in 1861. That was his desire; but his friends, and especially his uncle, General Ethan Allen Hitchcock, a major general of volunteers, insisted that his value to the cause of the Union would be greater as a member of the state convention than in the field. Mr. Hitchcock once said: 'I reluctantly acted on his advice, but year by year regretted it more, till in September, 1864, before the fall of Atlanta, and when the issue of the war still seemed doubtful, I applied in person to Secretary Stanton for a commission and obtained one; not in the hope at that late day of rendering military service of any value, but simply because I could not endure the thought of profiting, in safety at home, by the heroism of others, and of having no personal share in the defense of my country against her enemies in arms.' He was appointed assistant adjutant general of volunteers, with the rank of major, and in October, 1864, was assigned to duty on General Sherman's staff, at the latter's request. His services on General Sherman's staff were quite different from those of a mere military clerk. His duties were more confidential to his chief and responsible in their character. He was sent by General Sherman with dispatches to President Lincoln announcing the terms of surrender arranged between General Sherman and General Joseph E. Johnston. June 23, 1865, he was honorably mustered out of the service, and in July sailed for Europe, where he spent four months in travel. After his return to St. Louis, in December, 1865, he resumed the practice of law alone, until June, 1866, when the firm of Hitchcock &



Lubke was formed, which continued until the spring of 1870, when he was obliged by ill health to retire from active practice. He then visited his brother, Ethan Allen Hitchcock, at Hong Kong, China, and subsequently made an extended foreign tour, returning to St. Louis in 1871, and resuming his practice.

"On January 1, 1873, he formed the partnership of Hitchcock, Lubke & Player, which continued until January, 1883, when his partner, Mr. Lubke, took his seat on the circuit bench. Within a short time thereafter Mr. Player died, and Mr. Hitchcock practiced alone until April, 1884, when the firm of Hitchcock, Madill & Finkelnburg was formed. This partnership expired by limitation April 1, 1890, after which Mr. Hitchcock and Mr. Finkelnburg continued the practice together until July 1, 1891. After that Mr. Hitchcock practiced alone, continuing active until the date of his last illness.

"In 1867 Mr. Hitchcock took prominent part in founding the St. Louis Law School. He was for the first three years dean of the school, to the duties of which office he devoted much time and energy. He made to it a donation of his salary, and Mrs. Hitchcock, his wife, made a handsome endowment for the library of the school.

"In 1878, with three other eminent members of the profession, he united in a call for a convention of lawyers at Saratoga, New York, which resulted in the formation of the American Bar Association, of which Colonel James O. Broadhead, of St. Louis, was the first president. In 1880 he was president of the St. Louis Bar Association. In 1881 he was president of the Civil Service Reform Association of Missouri, and was then and until his death a member of the National Civil Service Reform League, and was always an earnest worker in the cause of civil service reform. In 1882 he was president of the Missouri Bar Association. From 1889 till the time of his death he was one of the trustees of the Missouri Botanical Garden, appointed by the will of Henry Shaw. In 1889 he was president of the American Bar Association, and in 1901 he was chosen one of the trustees of the National Institute established by Andrew Carnegie.

"Mr. Hitchcock's great reputation beyond, as well as in, Missouri, brought him invitations to deliver addresses before many learned bodies. Many of those addresses evince great learning and ability. Among them may be mentioned a paper read in 1879 before the American Bar Association on 'The Inviolability of Telegrams;' an address delivered before the New York State Bar Association in 1887 on 'American State Constitutions;' an address in the same year before the American Bar Association upon 'General Corporation Laws;' an address before the Political Science Association of the University of Michigan on 'The Development of the Constitution of the United States as Influenced by Chief Justice Marshall;' an address at the Centennial Celebration of the organization of the federal judiciary on 'The Supreme Court and the Constitution;' and an address in 1897 before the National Civil Service Reform League on 'The Republican Party and Civil Service Reform.'

"In 1857 Mr. Hitchcock married Mary Collier, who, with their two sons, Henry and George Collier, survives him.

"This remarkable record of a busy and a useful life is a clear indication of the worth and dignity of the man and a fitting tribute to his memory. From early manhood to the end of his life, he pursued with a steady and unfaltering purpose the aims and ideals of a strong intellect, guided by a keen moral sense. The evolution and growth of his character, as well as his sterling and useful qualities, are laid bare and shown by the restless activity and achievements of the man. No one can contemplate the variety,

extent and importance of his work and undertakings, or the deep impress of his personality upon the enterprises with which he was identified without amazement and applause.

"In whatever capacity he may be considered, in whatever light he may be viewed, whether as teacher of the classics in his early years; or as a soldier, maintaining with loyalty and courage the cause of his country; or as a legislator in the convention of his adopted state; or as the lawyer who achieved a national reputation for ability, learning, integrity and power; or as a citizen who with a generous liberality gave the very best gift at his command, a part of himself and his own wonderful energy and zeal, his own well balanced judgment and superior wisdom for the public welfare; or as the head of the household where he entertained with rare grace and felicity, the notable men who came without our gates, and the companions of his private life, who loved and esteemed him on account of the gentler side of his nature, he was the same admirable, sincere, honest, strong and useful man. In every walk of life the same prominent qualities shone out; directness, fearlessness, unmistakable sincerity of purpose, candor in speech and in action; these, coupled with his rare judgment and wisdom, his great intellectual strength, his untiring industry, his acquaintance with and participation in all human interests, gave him power and made him an imposing figure in our community.

"Mr. Hitchcock was a man of broad and accurate information and learning in literature, in science, in art, and in his own chosen profession, the law. He was not merely an omnivorous reader, but a student, and he pursued his studies through all the years of his busy life, and found pleasure and delight in these pursuits. So strong was his love for the classics, and so well known was that love, that but shortly before his death, at the request of the Bibliophile Society of Boston, he undertook to edit one of the Odes of Horace, for an edition to be printed for its members, and although unfinished at his death, this work displays his interest in such matters and the industry which marked his whole life.

"Mr. Hitchcock was a man of deep and strong convictions. His participation in the events which led to the great American Civil war, and in the events of that war, and the period of reconstruction, was not only active and important, but showed his breadth of mind and political wisdom. Born and reared in the south, he understood the southern feeling, but his sagacity and wisdom, as well as the sympathies of his heart, convinced him that the ultimate welfare of the whole people and their liberties would be best subserved by maintaining the Union. The logic of events has justified his judgment. As a member of the convention which formed the provisional government of Missouri in 1861, he advocated the submission of the question of secession to a vote of the people. He also advocated the abolition of slavery in the state, to take effect in 1864, instead of 1870, as the convention finally determined. His speeches in that convention and in public, during that period, bear intrinsic evidence of his courage, his wisdom, his moderation and his power. His work in connection with the founding of the St. Louis Law School, and his services to that school, must ever be regarded as of inestimable value to the cause of legal education and to the advancement of the study of law as a science.

"He was a lover of nature. He revelled in the beauties and fragrance of the woods and fields. He was a lover of literature; he delighted in poetry, in fiction, in history, in travels and in biographies. His mind was stranger to nothing that could interest a keen intellect, or broaden its vision or his sympathies. He was a lover of the law, and as a lawyer he was best known and will be best remembered. His conceptions of the lawyer's



functions and duties were exalted. As a lawyer, he was broad, accurate, intense; and his legal arguments were embellished and enriched by his familiar knowledge of both ancient and modern literature. He was a force in the administration of justice, and during his career at the bar was engaged in the most important cases pending in the state and federal courts in Missouri. His conduct of these cases laid the foundation for a reputation which was constantly widening; and it may be justly said that he was one of the foremost members of the bar of Missouri. This gave him prominence as an eminent member of the American bar, and won for him respect and distinction as a lawyer, at home and abroad.

"As a citizen he occupied a position almost unique. Brave to the uttermost in upholding and defending what he considered right and good in the administration of public affairs, he never wavered in the conscientious performance of every duty which citizenship in a republic imposes upon the individual. No act or thing was done or said by him in a perfunctory manner. His active participation in political events, discussions and campaigns marked the deep rooted sincerity of his nature and convictions, and showed that he considered and determined his course of action in all these things from the standpoint of duty, duty to his country, duty to the people, duty to advocate and stand for that which was right, and to oppose and condemn that which was wrong from the standpoint of morals. In these matters he was uncompromising, and had no thought of the consequences to himself. He never stopped to debate, either with himself or with others, the question whether his advocacy or condemnation of a measure would have an unfavorable effect upon his own interests. Hence his recommendation of measures and men had a peculiar significance. This uncompromising spirit, which would not tolerate evasion, or timidity, where public duty was involved, was one of Mr. Hitchcock's most noticeable characteristics.

"Fitted by natural endowments and by the training and acquirements of constant study to fill any station in public life, possessed of rare capacity for work, he was content to pursue his labors without striving for official station; and to be chosen as one of the board of trustees of the Carnegie Institute was for him a distinction more gratifying than to be chosen to fill a political office.

"So rich and rare a spirit has been taken from the scenes and activities of life. By his death the community has lost a most useful and courageous citizen; the bar has lost one of its most distinguished and honored members."

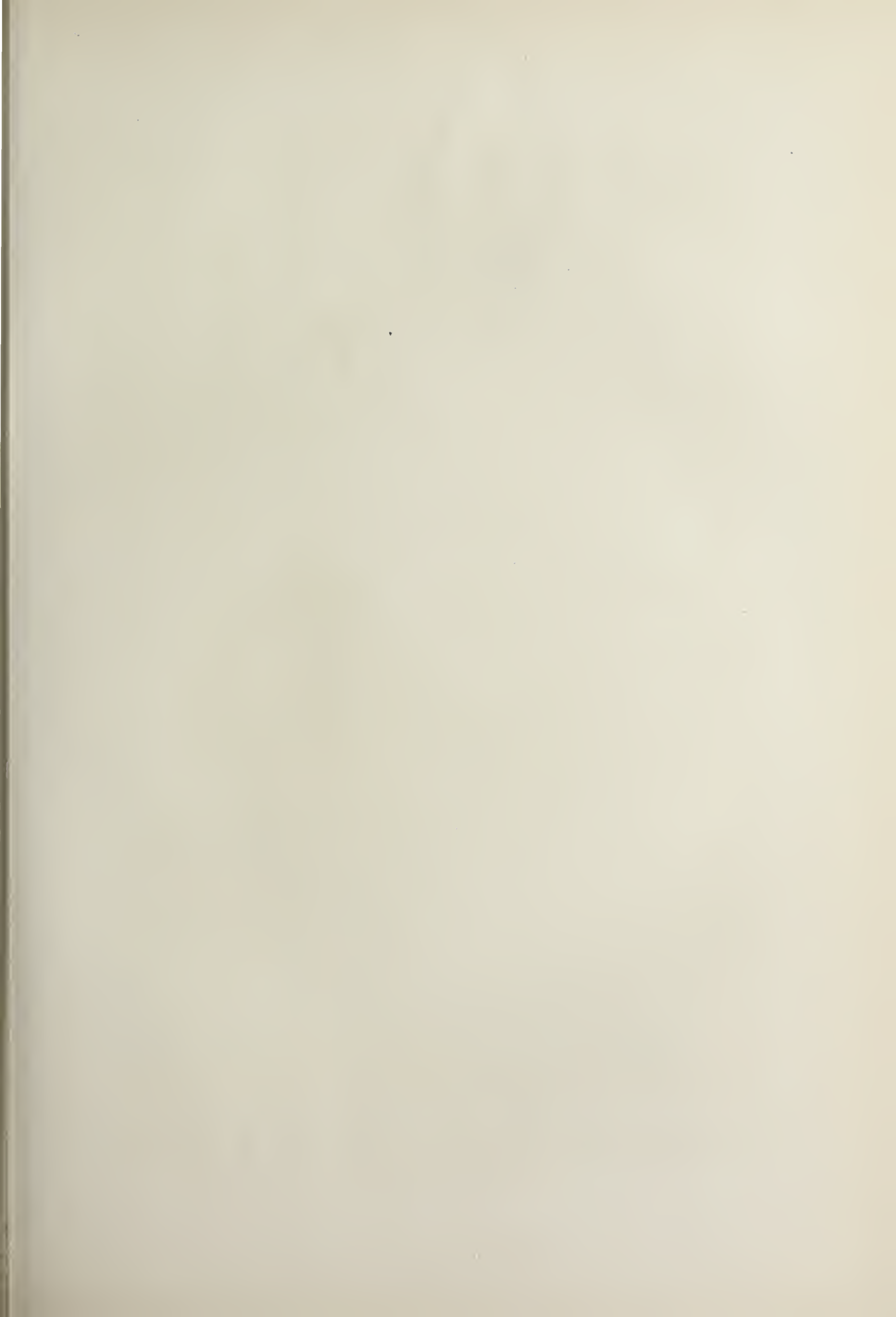
Aside from the above memorial several members of the bar addressed the committee. Speaking of his personal characteristics Henry T. Kent said: "He never sought nor looked after popularity, but I think that any one who met him in the social life can bear testimony to the charm and affability of the man, and without wishing to invade the privacy of home, I can say that no one ever sat at his hospitable board, who saw him there with tactful and engaging manner carrying the conversation and causing all to follow, with the brilliancy of his conversation, running from grave to lighter moods, replete with reminiscence and anecdote, with humorous disquisitions upon the topics of the time and literature, who would not bear cheerful testimony that he was the incomparable host." In relation to his professional career Mr. Kent said: "By common consent he was the ripest scholar and most cultivated member of the St. Louis bar. He walked upon the mountain ranges of the law. He stood for more than an ordinary lifetime in the very front rank, towering high above most of his associates. He was a man of remark-



able versatility of learning. I have sometimes thought, as I have seen him conduct causes that involved problems of scientific research or the examination of witnesses upon deep scientific problems, that he showed to best advantage. He stood with us as Mr. Choate and Mr. Carter have so long stood with the bar of New York; illustrating, I think, the fact that the strength of a lawyer is not weakened, but added to by breadth of learning and luster of scholarship. He looked with disdain upon any one whose standard was, first, success no matter what the means. He threw himself with all the zeal of his nature and with all of his great learning into the cause of his client. He was ambitious for success, but he never wished it at the price of his honor. He belonged to that class of lawyers who looked upon the profession of the law as an order of government, and that whether in office or out of it he who measured up to his full height should give public service." In his tribute to the memory of Mr. Hitchcock, Judge Jacob Klein said: "No other man at the bar occupied exactly the same position that Mr. Hitchcock did. He stood for those things which, say we what we may, are still held in the very highest estimation by the lawyers as well as by the community at large. He stood for the open and candid and forcible upholding of the right as against the wrong. As a lawyer he stood as an example and exemplification of what a lawyer's life and attitude should be, not merely to the bar, not merely to his clients, but more important still, to his country at large and to the community in which he lives."

As a fitting close to the tribute of one of Missouri's most honored sons may be added the words of F. N. Lehmann: "Active as he was in his profession, and that a profession of controversy, active as he was in the public life of his time, taking part upon one side or the other definitely and certainly, active as he had been during the Civil war and in what led up to it, a time which stirred the feelings of men to their depths, there never was reproach upon his character. He bore a good repute among men. Not the repute of faint praise, which damns a man; but the repute of respect, which he had even from those to whom he was most earnestly opposed. He lived out the Psalmist's allotted time, and all his years were active and useful. We need for a man like that to have no regret except that in the order and law of nature his days are necessarily numbered. In that story which has described so well the part that St. Louis had in the opening of the Civil war, the leading character is said to have been drawn from Mr. Hitchcock. And certainly Mr. Hitchcock was worthy of the high tribute. Those who knew him in those days can see the resemblances, and in nothing more, perhaps, than in his devotion to and in his support of the measures and the fame of Abraham Lincoln; and we can say of him, as was said of Lincoln himself when he passed away, that he has 'sailed into the fiery sunset and left sweet music in Cathay.'"







*Murray Carleton.*



## Murray Carleton



**M**URRAY CARLETON, in whom the initiative spirit is a strong and dominant element, stands today among the "captains of industry," who, in directing business affairs of mammoth proportions and importance, contributes to the business development and consequent upbuilding of the city, deriving at the same time substantial benefits from his labors and interests.

His life record began at Cumberland, Maryland, his father being Henry D. Carleton, a merchant and railway contractor living in that city. From early youth he has been dependent upon his own resources, starting out in the business world in a newspaper office in his native town, where he was employed between his thirteenth and nineteenth years. There is perhaps no other place in the business world that gives one such opportunities for picking up general information and learning of the real value of interests in life, and through the training there received Mr. Carleton laid the foundation for future successes. He came to St. Louis in 1873, entering business life here as an employe in the wholesale dry goods house of Henry Bell & Son. This was his initial step in the dry goods trade, wherein he has since gained eminence, gradually working his way upward to the presidency of the Carleton Dry Goods Company, which is an outgrowth of the old firm of Henry Bell & Son. In 1875 Daniel W. Bell became proprietor of the original establishment and so continued until his death in 1878. His surviving partners, Jesse L. and John P. Boogher, together with James H. Wear, then organized the firm of J. H. Wear, Boogher & Company, the predecessors of Wear, Boogher & Company. On the 1st of January, 1884, Mr. Carleton joined the firm as a partner, having in the meantime been promoted from one position of responsibility to another until he had familiarized himself with every phase of the trade, both in its sales and office departments. Three years after he joined the firm the business was incorporated under the style of Wear & Boogher Dry Goods Company, which on the 1st of January, 1900, was succeeded by the Carleton Dry Goods Company, organized by Murray Carleton, who has since occupied the presidency. This is today one of the most extensive and important commercial enterprises of St. Louis and is largely a monument to the business capacity and energy of Mr. Carleton, who by each forward step in his career has gained a broader outlook and wider opportunities. He passed on to positions of executive control and administrative powers and brought to bear constructive effort in the development of an enterprise of marked value in the city's business life. He has operated not alone in dry-goods lines but his directing powers and counsel were important factors in the successful control of the extensive business interests of the St. Louis Transit Company and the United Railway Company of St. Louis, of both of which he has been called to the presidency. He is likewise a director of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company and Boatmen's Bank

and was a director of the Louisiana Purchase Centennial Exposition Company, serving also as a member of its executive committee. He was thus associated with other men of prominence and business enterprise in making the mammoth fair of 1904 the splendid success which history records.

In 1884 Mr. Carleton was married to Miss Annie Laurie Hays, and they have two sons and six daughters. Unlike many who achieve notable success in business, he has never allowed the demands of business to so monopolize his time that he has had no opportunity to coöperate in those measures and movements which have for their object the promotion of civilization along the lines of benevolent, charitable and church work. On the contrary he is known as an earnest and faithful member of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal church, in which his labors have been an important element for growth and progress. He is superintendent of its Sunday school and is a trustee of the Young Men's Christian Association of St. Louis. No good work done in the name of charity or religion seeks his coöperation in vain and he brings to bear in his work of this character the same discrimination and thoroughness which are manifest in his business life. He stands today as a splendid type of the American citizen whose interests are broad and whose labors are a manifestation of a recognition of the responsibilities of wealth as well as his ability in the successful control of commercial affairs.









*F. G. Cunningham*

## F. G. Niedringhaus

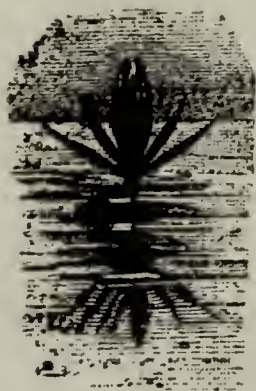


THE public, knowing of Frederick G. Niedringhaus as a prominent political leader and a most successful manufacturer, little realize that he started in the business world in America at a salary of four dollars per week. His is a splendid example of the opportunities which in America lie before young men where effort is not hampered by caste or class, precedent or custom. A native of Germany, his life record began in Luebbecke, in the province of Westphalia, October 11, 1837, his parents being Frederick William and Mary Niedringhaus. He acquired a good education in the schools of his native province and in 1855, when a young man of about eighteen years, came to the United States. He had been trained to mechanical pursuits in his father's shop, learning the business of glazing, painting and the tinner's trade. Since the autumn of 1855 he has been a resident of St. Louis. More than a half century has since passed, and throughout this period he has made consecutive progress to a position of prominence wherein his labors and opinions have left their impress upon the industrial, financial and political history of the city. He started here in the humble capacity of a worker at the tinner's bench, but he made it his purpose to always save some of his income and regularly put aside a dollar and a half. Six months later his brother William joined him and for two years thereafter they were employed at the bench together, but their careful expenditure and laudable ambition was each day bringing them nearer the goal for which they were striving. Desirous of establishing a business of their own, in 1862 they inaugurated the manufacture of stamped tinware, in which line they met with an immediate and steadily increasing success. They incorporated the business in 1866 under the style of the St. Louis Stamping Company, of which Frederick G. Niedringhaus has since been the president. They have constantly enlarged their business in its scope and purposes and in 1874 invented what is called granite ironware, the value of which was soon acknowledged throughout the entire country as their product was introduced on the market. They established at Granite City what grew to be the largest manufactory of enameled ware in the country. Extensive rolling mills were opened in 1881 and today they employ about thirty-five hundred people. Mr. Niedringhaus was president of this company until it was merged with other factories in the National Enameling & Stamping Company, of which he has been the president from its incorporation. He is also the president of the St. Louis Pressed Brick Company and of the Granite Realty & Investment Company; is vice-president of the Granite City Gas Company, and a director of the Blanke-Wenneker Candy Company. To Mr. Niedringhaus is chiefly due the prominence of St. Louis as the chief center of the important stamped and enameled ware industry. His mammoth business interests have been built up as a result of close application, practical ideas, keen discrimination and the most careful management.



While his business interests have developed to extensive proportions, Mr. Niedringhaus has yet found time and opportunity to support interests of vital importance to the community, and has coöperated in many movements for the public good. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church and has contributed largely to the advancement of the church and its kindred institutions. He is also well known for patriotic citizenship that has been manifest in word and deed. From the early days of the republican party Mr. Niedringhaus has been one of its foremost members in St. Louis; and in November, 1888, he was elected to the fifty-first congress from the eighth district of Missouri on the republican ticket and became known in the legislative halls of the nation as a stalwart champion of protection and one who in all of his public service was actuated by the utmost fidelity to the general good. His legislative labors were of a most practical character and he ever placed national interests before partisanship and the welfare of his constituents before personal aggrandizement.

In St. Louis, in 1860, Mr. Niedringhaus was married to Miss Dena Key, and they have ten children. The family residence is at No. 4532 Lindell boulevard. Such in brief is the life history of Frederick G. Niedringhaus, who is known as a dependable man in any relation and in any emergency. His right conception of things and his habitual regard for what is best in the exercise of human activities are notable assets in his career. His frankness and cordiality of address have gained him many friends, while his genuine personal worth has won for him well merited confidence and trust.









Eng by H. W. N. Y.

*Thos. Walsby*

## Thomas Walsh



ARCHITECTURE is numbered among the world's arts and while it occupies a utilitarian place in the scheme of things it also serves the purpose of improvement and adornment. Among those that have been factors in the erection of the finest and most beautiful buildings of St. Louis Thomas Walsh was numbered. For many years he occupied an eminent place among the leading architects of this city, while his personal qualities, as manifest in his social relations, made him one of the popular residents of St. Louis.

His birth occurred in Kilkenny, Ireland, July 16, 1827, his parents being William and Mary Lovey (Waryng) Walsh, the latter a representative of one of the old and honored families of the vicinity of Manchester, England. Thomas Walsh, the eldest of six children, completed his education at Trinity College, in Dublin. It was the father's desire that the son should follow the profession of an architect, as he had previously done, and Thomas Walsh therefore became a student under the direction of Sir William Dean Butler, a distinguished architect, who later was knighted by the queen for the restoration of St. Patrick's cathedral.

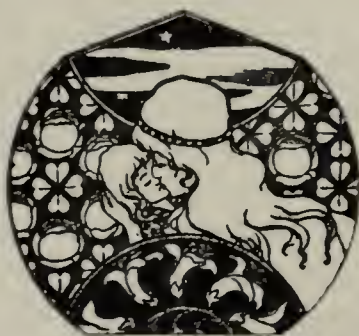
Mr. Walsh was thus splendidly qualified for his life work when in October, 1849, he came to St. Louis. The city had recently been visited by a disastrous fire and much building was then going on. Mr. Walsh soon gave demonstration of his ability in his chosen profession and his services as architect were sought in connection with the construction of many of the best buildings of the city. He afterward went abroad to acquaint himself with the architecture of the older countries, having in view its adaptation to the demands of fine taste as applied to American building. While he brought back with him many æsthetic ideas they were also of a practical character and the buildings for which he furnished the plans had not only the element of beauty but also of extraordinary solidity. Many of the leading structures of the city stand as monuments to his enterprise, his business judgment and his genius. These included the old custom house, Republic building, the church of St. Francis Xavier, at Lindell boulevard and Grand avenue, the new St. Louis University, the old Everett House, the first Lindell Hotel, the Polytechnic buildings, many of the public school buildings and others. In 1857 he built the custom house and in 1875 the second custom house. He also made the plans for and superintended the erection of the Four Courts and the police stations and was the architect of the Insane Asylum at St. Joseph, Missouri, and at Anna, Illinois. Numerous other public buildings were designed by him and he was the consulting architect and superintendent of the federal buildings erected in this city. He also presented the premium plan for the exposition, designed the county poorhouse under the instruction of the court and was regarded as the most prominent architect of his day, not only in drawing the plans but also in superintendence of the construction of the great buildings which stand as



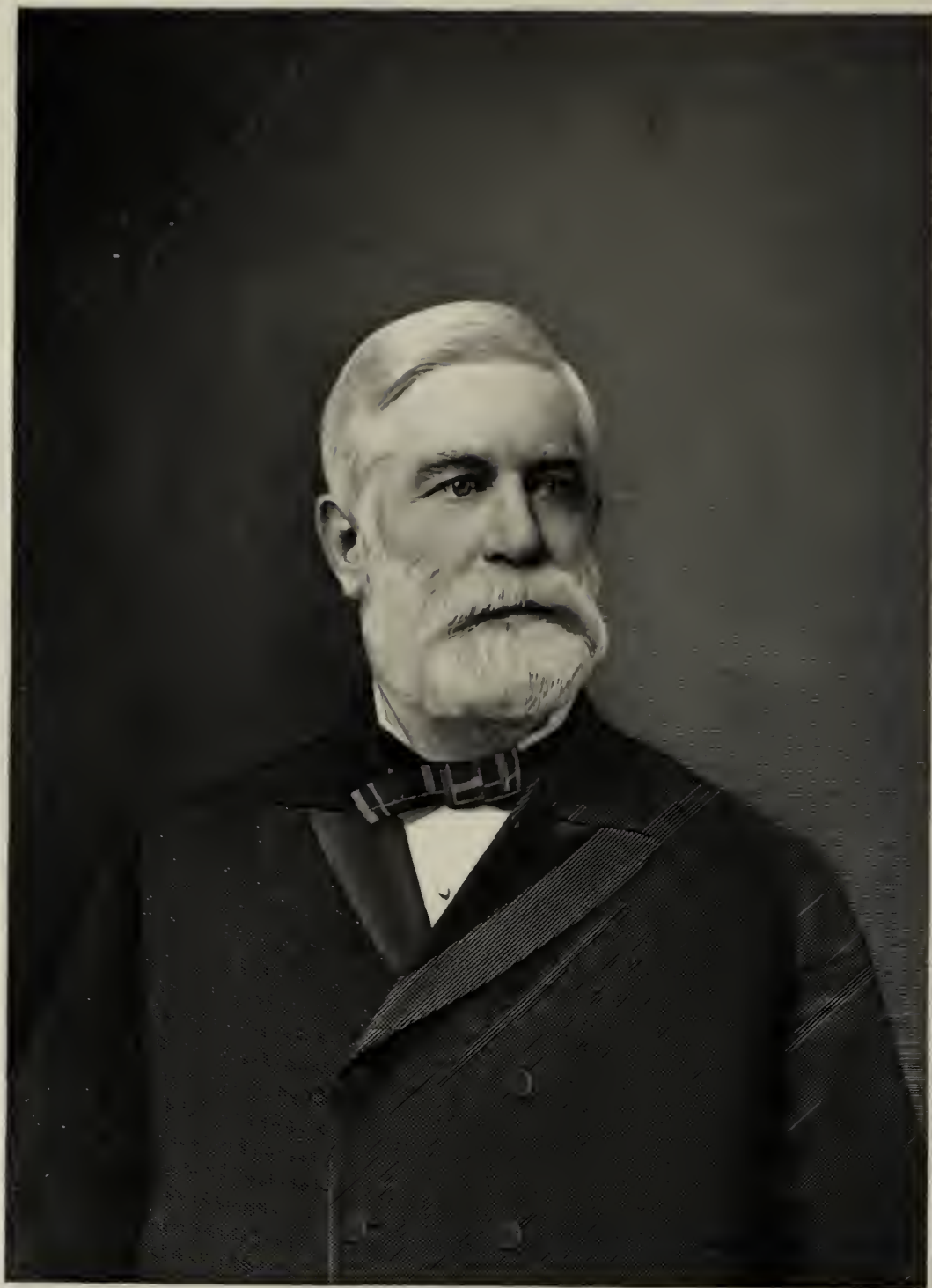
monuments to his skill and enterprise. He not only thoroughly understood the scientific principles of construction and the possibility for the development of beauty in architectural design but also had supervision over the minutest details of building. A thorough master of the art, his suggestions for public projects were always apt and practical. His quick eye enabled him to make the selections of locations where improvements were needed or desired, and his professional capacity enabled him to tell how the wants might be filled. While his rise in the business world might be said to be gradual it was by no means of slow development. He long held a prominent position in architectural circles here and enjoyed the success which was the legitimate outcome of his labors.

November 21, 1854, Mr. Walsh was united in marriage to Miss Isabella Betts, a daughter of Robert H. Betts, who came to St. Louis from Canada in 1836, and here established a foundry business. He was born in England but in Montreal, Canada, met the lady whom he there made his wife. They journeyed in a canoe from Canada to St. Louis, making their way down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Unto them were born seven children, all of whom are now living. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Walsh was born but one son, Robert William.

The death of Mr. Walsh occurred March 24, 1890. He had been a lifelong communicant of the Catholic church and was loyal to its teachings. He was in his sixty-third year at the time of his demise, but for some years had been in ill health. He continued, however, even when a sufferer, to engage in business, for he possessed strong resolution and kept up through the power of an undaunted will. In early manhood he set up for himself the highest standard in the business world and always worked toward it so that for many years he occupied a prominent place in architectural circles. If the historian were to attempt to characterize in a single sentence the achievements of Mr. Walsh it could perhaps best be done in the words: The splendid success of an honest man in whose life, marked business ability and humanitarianism were well balanced forces.







*P. H. Ludington*



## Francis Henry Ludington



**F**RANCIS HENRY LUDINGTON, passing through stages of successive advancement to a position of distinction in business circles, has been president of the H. & L. Chase Bag Company since 1895. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, September 3, 1836, his parents being Corbet and Lucy Hunnewell (Green) Ludington. His ancestral history is notable from the fact that many were connected with the colonial wars and with the war of the Revolution. These included Major William Johnson, who was deputy for captain lieutenant and was born in 1629 and died in 1704;

Lieutenant John Wyman, who died in 1684; Seth Wyman, who was lieutenant captain and was born in 1663, while his death occurred in 1715; Seth Wyman, who was born in 1686 and died in 1725; Ross, who also held a captain's commission and was born in 1717 and died in 1808; Captain Edward Harrington, who was born in 1702 and died in 1792; and Jonathan Harrington, who was a private in the colonial wars and was born in 1741 and died in 1793. At the time of the Revolutionary war, however, he served as second lieutenant and Ross Wyman mentioned above was a captain of artillery with the American forces in the struggle for independence.

Francis H. Ludington attended successively the grammar schools of Boston, Massachusetts, Phillips Academy at Andover, the Middleboro (Mass.) Academy and the Bridgewater Normal School at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, from which he was graduated in 1860. At the age of sixteen he accepted a position at a salary of a dollar and a half per week and boarded at home, his daily service being from half past six in the morning until nine at night. It was necessary that he start in business life at this early age because of the death of his father and he was afterwards employed in two other grocery stores until he reached the age of twenty years. Desiring to improve upon his intellectual attainment at that time, he left the grocery business and attended a special school in Boston, later continuing his studies as previously indicated, always meeting the expenses of his course by his own labor. He likewise engaged in teaching school in Houlton, Maine; Weymouth, Massachusetts; Bridgewater, Massachusetts; and Malden of the same state.

His time was thus passed from 1862 until 1866, when he engaged with H. & L. Chase, of Boston, Massachusetts, to represent their mercantile interests in St. Louis. He arrived in this city on the 11th of October, 1866, and succeeded in ably managing the business of the house at this point, making it a profitable trade center. The original partners, Henry S. and H. Lincoln Chase, passed away, and following the death of William L. Chase in 1895 the old firm was dissolved and the business was reorganized under the name of the H. & L. Chase Bag Company, with F. H. Ludington as president. He has so continued to this time (1909) and under his guidance and discriminat-

ing direction the business has prospered, being recognized as one of the representative commercial interests of the city. He has likewise become financially interested in the Third National Bank and was one of its directors.

Mr. Ludington has by no means confined his attention to interests bearing solely upon his financial welfare, but has cooperated in many movements whereby social, educational and moral progress have been augmented. In the earlier years of its existence he was a director of the Young Men's Christian Association and was also formerly a director of the Provident Association. He belongs to the Second Baptist church and since 1867 has been treasurer, deacon and trustee. In politics he is a stalwart republican and in more specifically social lines he is connected with the St. Louis, Mercantile, Noonday and Glen Echo Clubs.

Mr. Ludington lost his wife and children of his first marriage, and in 1877 he wedded Harriet Nason Kingman, of Campbell, Massachusetts, a part of Brockton. Her father was Josiah W. Kingman, very prominent in the affairs of Brockton. The only child of Mr. Ludington is Elliott Kingman Ludington, who married Florence Bemis, a daughter of S. A. Bemis, of St. Louis, Missouri. He is very domestic in his tastes, finding his greatest happiness at his own fireside and in the companionship of his closest personal friends. While he has passed the Psalmist's allotted span of three score years and ten he is yet an active factor in the business world, strong in his honor and his good name, strong in his ability to plan and to perform. In early life he manifested the elemental and resourceful forces of his nature in the acquirement of an education, being of necessity early forced to enter business life. Since that time his advancement has been gradual, yet he has steadily progressed toward the goal of prosperity, which is the ultimate hope of every individual who seriously sets himself to the tasks of life.



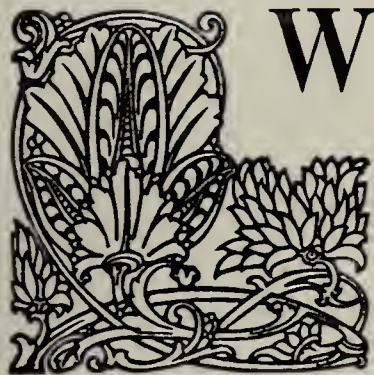






W. M. Chesney Jr.

## William Samuel McChesney, Jr.



WILLIAM SAMUEL McCHESNEY, Jr., president of the Terminal Railway, was born in Cynthiana, Harrison county, Kentucky, August 5, 1856, a son of William S. and Martha (Curry) McChesney. After attending the public schools he continued his education in Transylvania University in his native state and ere leaving Kentucky was married in the city of Lexington to Miss Sallie Warfield, now deceased. Mr. McChesney began his railroad service as passenger agent for the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, which he thus represented in 1879 and 1880. His rise has since been gradual but continuous, his first promotion making him general agent for the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad in 1881. The following year he removed to Lexington, Kentucky, as general agent for the St. Louis & Nashville Railroad Company, which he thus represented until December, 1905. At that time he came to St. Louis as superintendent of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and has since entered into active relations with the St. Louis Terminal Association. He was chosen vice president and general manager and so continued until March, 1903, when he was elected to the presidency of the St. Louis Terminal Railway Association, which position he has since filled. He is today occupying a prominent position in railroad circles, bending his forces to administering direction and executive control as well as to the questions of expansion for the business.

Mr. McChesney has a son and a daughter, Samuel P. and Martha B. McChesney and the family residence is at No. 5619 Clemens avenue. The son is now a prominent attorney of St. Louis, being counsel for the Citizen's Industrial Association. He is well known in social circles as a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the Knight Templars Club, of the St. Louis, the Racquet, the Noontday, the Mercantile, the County and the University Clubs. He is also a member of the Business Men's League. He delights in hunting and fishing and is a devotee of all outdoor sports. While an alert and enterprising man and one who is wielding a wide influence he does not believe in the concentration of effort on business affairs to the exclusion of outside interests and has just appreciation for the social amenities of life.











*William Schoenlau*

## William Schoenlau



**T**HERE is no other large city in the United States that owes as much to any one nationality for its great progress and development as is St. Louis indebted to her citizens of German birth or descent. The sterling characteristics of the Teutonic race have been dominant factors in the city's rise to the position it now occupies, as the fourth in America. Numbered among that class of citizens is William Schoenlau, president and treasurer of the Schoenlau-Kukkuck Trunk Top & Veneer Company. He was born November 6, 1839, in Boesingfeld, Lippe-Detmold, Germany, and came to America in 1857, being then a youth of eighteen years. He made his way direct to St. Louis and was first engaged here at market gardening for six months. He was afterward at the Central market for four years, at the end of which time he engaged in the grocery business in the employ of Edward and William Beckman on Fourth street, near Spruce. That served to give him experience upon which he based his success when a year later he engaged in the grocery business on his own account at the corner of Broadway and Rutger street. There he conducted a store for three years, after which he removed to the corner of Park avenue and Seventh street. In 1867 he fell a victim to cholera and after his recovery he again resumed business, remaining at one location for twenty years. He gradually increased his stock and facilities to meet the growing demands of the trade and became one of the best known and successful merchants of that part of the city.

Mr. Schoenlau, while for a number of years has given up mercantile pursuits, still owns the business property at the corner of Park avenue and Seventh street. In 1894 Mr. Schoenlau first became interested in the business from which his present one is the outgrowth. At that time the business was far from being on a paying basis, but almost simultaneous with Mr. Schoenlau's connection and taking charge of the business management the industry began to prosper. New quarters for the business was one of the first moves of Mr. Schoenlau's, and from Eighteenth street and Chouteau avenue the business was removed to Iron street and the levee, where a five years' lease was taken. The business was first incorporated in July, 1893, as the Kukkuck Two Ply Trunk Top Company, and March 20, 1896, the firm was changed and reincorporated as the Schoenlau-Kukkuck Trunk Top & Veneer Company with William Schoenlau as president and treasurer; Joseph Hickel, Jr., secretary, and Fred Kukkuck, vice president and superintendent. These officials have continued in their respective offices until April 11, 1907, Mr. Otto Steiner became secretary and superintendent. As previously stated the business showed prosperity from the time Mr. Schoenlau took hold of it. Although a new line of industry to him, with his good judgment and business acumen, he studied and solved problems that had previously been operating against the concern's progress. Conditions



that to him seemed wrong he set about to remedy. One great difficulty had been a location where the work could be carried on to the best advantage, and in reality was a trouble that was never done away until the firm's removal to its present location at Fillmore street and the levee. In 1895 Mr. Schoenlau purchased this property and in 1896 erected an entire new plant arranged for the special needs of the business—which includes the manufacturing of panels, trunk tops and the wood parts for show cases and also furniture. In the fall of 1896 the business and patent rights of the St. Louis Patent Trunk Top Company were purchased and consolidated with the Schoenlau-Kukkuck Trunk Top & Veneer Company.

The business has enjoyed a rapid and substantial growth, and is today the second largest in its line in the city. The company owns timber land in Tennessee, where they secure the logs which are converted into lumber for their manufacturing purposes. The business is today the visible evidence of Mr. Schoenlau's life of enterprise and well directed thrift. He has never permitted obstacles or difficulties to bar his path or impede his progress but has regarded such rather as an impetus calling forth new effort and closer application.

In May, 1863, Mr. Schoenlau was married to Miss Augusta Hains, who was born in St. Louis county and died in 1875. They were the parents of eight children, four of whom are yet living: Augusta married Edward Palus and has five children, Lydia, William E., Hulda, Adele and Gretchen. Elizabeth is the wife of Joseph Hickel, Jr., of the Hickel Commission Company of 417 Morgan street, this city, and they have two children, Oliver William and Evelyn. Ida W. resides at home. Anna Marie is the wife of Otto G. Steiner, secretary and superintendent of the Schoenlau-Kukkuck Trunk Top & Veneer Company, and they have one child, Ottana Willa. For his second wife, William Schoenlau chose Miss Sophia Beuger, whom he wedded January 16, 1877.

They reside at No. 1214 South Eighteenth street and at that locality Mr. Schoenlau is an extensive owner of residence property. He is the owner of Schoenlau Grove on Gravois avenue, near Bates street, a most desirable piece of suburban property. He also owns a tract of about twenty acres of land adjoining. He was one of the early members of the Althenheim and belongs to the Liederkrantz Club and the St. Louis Turn Verein. His political allegiance has been unfalteringly given to the republican party and he served as assistant treasurer during a part of Mayor Wallbridge's administration. He belongs to St. Matthew's Protestant Evangelical church and is interested in much that pertains to the welfare of the individual and the city. Mr. Schoenlau has lived in St. Louis for more than a half century and throughout this entire period has been connected with its business affairs.

Notwithstanding the fact that he is now in his seventieth year he is unusually well preserved, giving his personal attention to the management of his different interests with the same zeal and efficiency for which he was noted twenty years ago. Mr. Schoenlau has been successful, not only in the accumulation of worldly goods, but in securing and retaining the respect and esteem of the vast acquaintance which falls to any man after more than fifty years of business activity. He has reared a family that would reflect credit on any parentage and will leave to them an honored name and unsullied reputation.





*Harry Troll.*



## Harry Troll



THE NAME of Troll has figured prominently in public affairs for many years. Captain Henry Tross, father of him whose name introduces this review, belonged to that class of liberty-loving German people who, failing in their efforts to secure more tolerant laws and the overthrow of certain monarchical customs, left Germany at the time of the uprising in 1848 and came to America to enjoy the benefits of a republican government. He became a prominent factor in Civil war times and for thirty-two years was one of the influential men in the public life of St.

Louis. He was twice sheriff and later circuit clerk of the city.

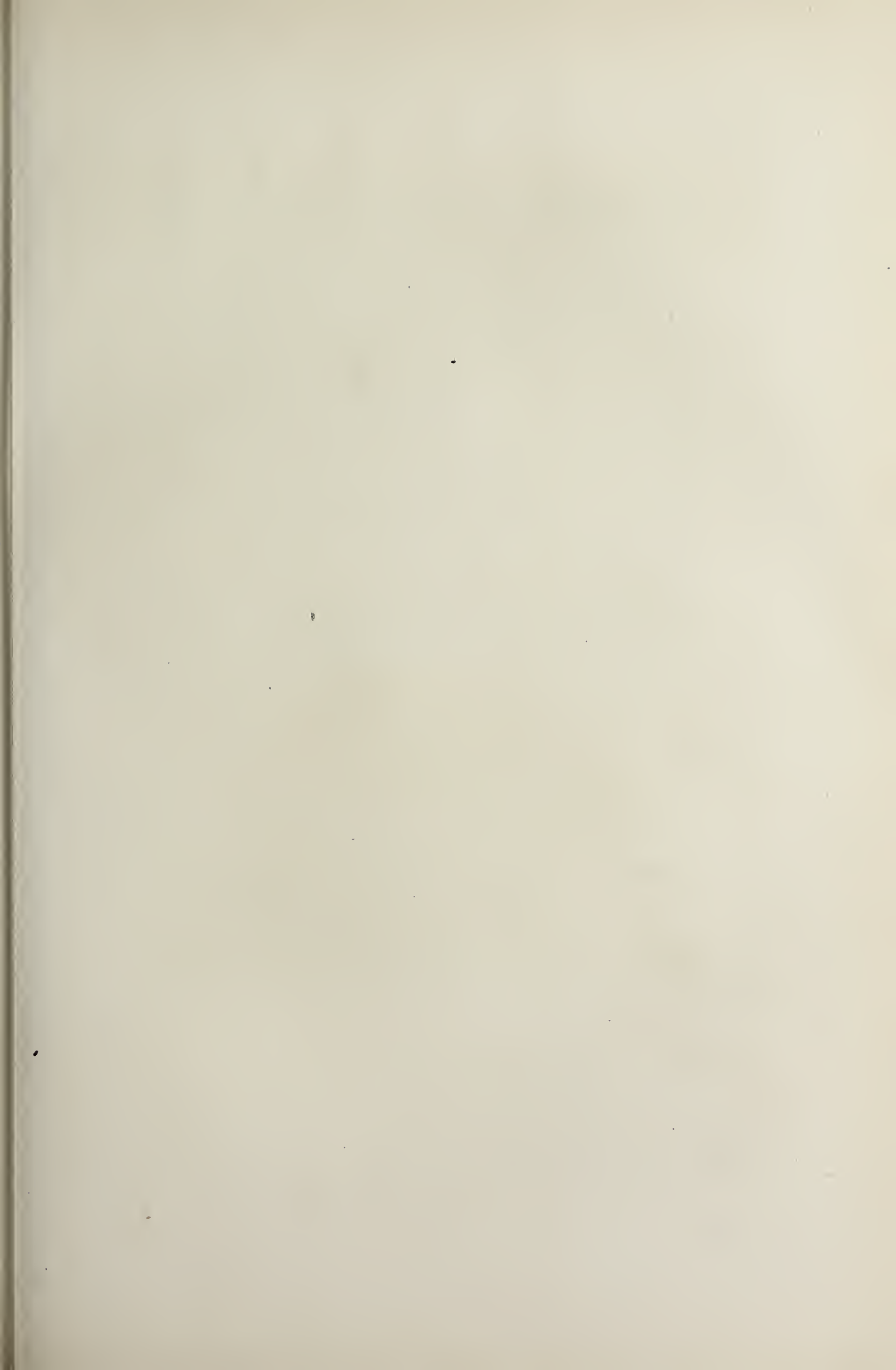
His son, Harry Troll, a native of this city, benefited by the educational advantages here offered and when his more specifically literary course was completed began preparations for the bar as a student in the law department of Washington University, from which he was graduated with honors, the degree of Bachelor of Laws being conferred upon him. For many years he was connected with the courts in various important capacities and then entered upon the active practice of his chosen profession, being for some time associated with William Dee Becker. In the trial of cases before the courts he gave evidence of careful preparation and the utmost zeal in his devotion to his client's interests. The qualities which he displayed, both as a lawyer and citizen, led to his selection for political honors, and he received from the republican party the unanimous nomination for the office of public administrator. Further endorsement was given him at the polls and he is now for a second term filling the position to which he was again chosen by popular suffrage in 1908. In this connection his service is characterized by accuracy, promptness and system, and the multitudinous duties which devolve upon him are most ably handled.

Mr. Troll is recognized as one of the leaders of the republican party in his native city and, keeping well informed on the questions and issues of the day, his natural eloquence and clear and logical reasoning enable him to present his causes in cogent manner. None doubt the sincerity of his own convictions upon a subject which he handles and his influence has been an important element in shaping the policy and conducting the campaigns of the republican party.

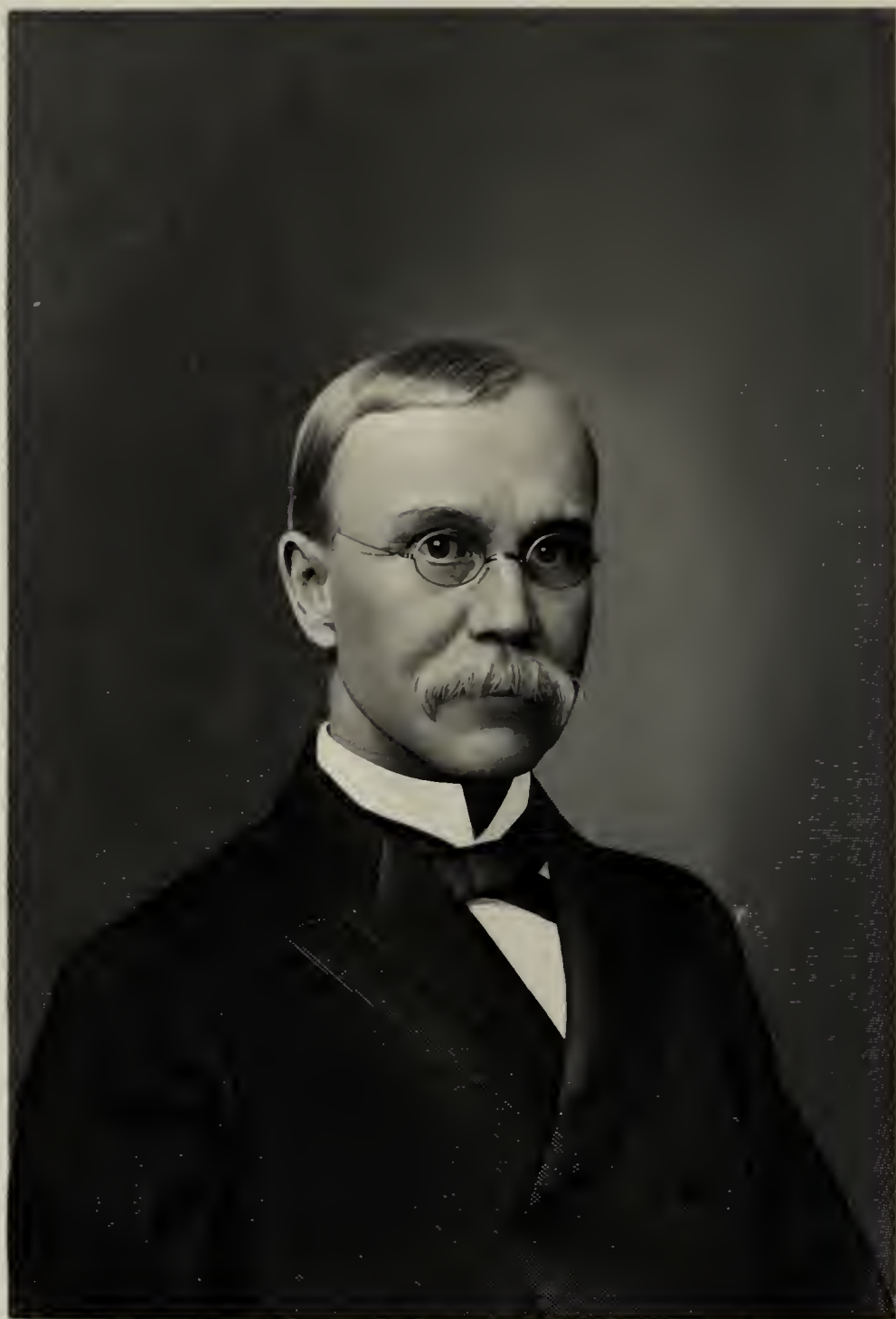
Mr. Troll is equally well known socially as a representative of one of the old and prominent families, while his personal characteristics have made him very popular, with a constantly increasing circle of friends. He belongs to all the leading clubs of St. Louis. He has been spoken of as reserved in manner and careful in making acquaintances, but nevertheless cordial and the prince of men with those he knows in his social communion. He is rich in the materials which make for the highest type of citizenship and the highest love of country. He has much of the philosopher in his

character but practicability has always appealed to his judgment more than theory. He believes that the greatest triumph that one can achieve is the life that one lives and the manner in which he lives it. Believing in truth in all things he lives this belief. He is free in the expression of his honest convictions and does not reserve opinion about men and measures, so that this position is never an equivocal one.









H. N. Spencer.

## Horatio N. Spencer, M. D.



**D**R. HORATIO N. SPENCER, a member of the medical profession in St. Louis since 1870, and now specializing in the practice of otology, was born in Port Gibson, Mississippi, July 17, 1842, a son of Horatio N. and Sarah (Marshall) Spencer. His paternal grandfather, Israel Selden Spencer, fought for American independence in the Revolutionary war. Dr. Spencer mastered the elementary branches of learning under the guidance of a private tutor and was graduated from Oakland College (Miss.) with valedictorian honors in 1861. He afterwards matriculated in the University of Alabama, where he completed his course by graduation in 1862, winning the degree of Bachelor of Arts. True to his loved southland, soon after the outbreak of the Civil war he joined the Confederate army, serving throughout the period of hostilities. Soon after the close of the war he entered upon preparation for a professional career, completing a course in the College of Physicians & Surgeons of New York City by graduation with the class of 1868, at which time the degree of M.D. was conferred upon him. Immediately afterward he went to Europe and received the benefit of instruction from some of the eminent physicians and surgeons of the old world, studying in 1869 and 1870 in the University of Berlin, Germany.

Thus splendidly equipped for a successful professional career, Dr. Spencer located in St. Louis. He has largely practiced as a specialist in the treatment of diseases of the nose and ear and stands today as one of the eminent authorities in this line in the west. The extent of his business is equalled by that of no other specialist in the same line in St. Louis and he draws his patronage not only from the city but also from the surrounding districts. There came to him a recognition of his scholarly attainments in his election to a professorship in the Missouri Medical College. He has for thirty-eight years been a representative of the profession in this city, where he is practicing with increased honors and success, his skill and efficiency being constantly augmented by his extensive research and investigation. He has the interest of a scientist in the profession, and added to his laudable ambition to acquire success is a spirit of broad humanitarianism that causes his best efforts to be exerted in behalf of those who need his professional aid. In 1879 he was associated with others in the organization and editorial management of the American Journal of Otology and in the same year, in connection with others, established the St. Louis Courier of Medicine. In 1881 he aided in founding the St. Louis Post Graduate School of Medicine, of which he became professor of diseases of the ear and which later merged into the Missouri Medical College. In 1899 the latter institution consolidated with the St. Louis Medical College and became the medical department of Washington University, Dr. Spencer being chosen professor of diseases of the ear. He is a member of the American Medical Association and since 1870 has been a member of the American Otological Society.



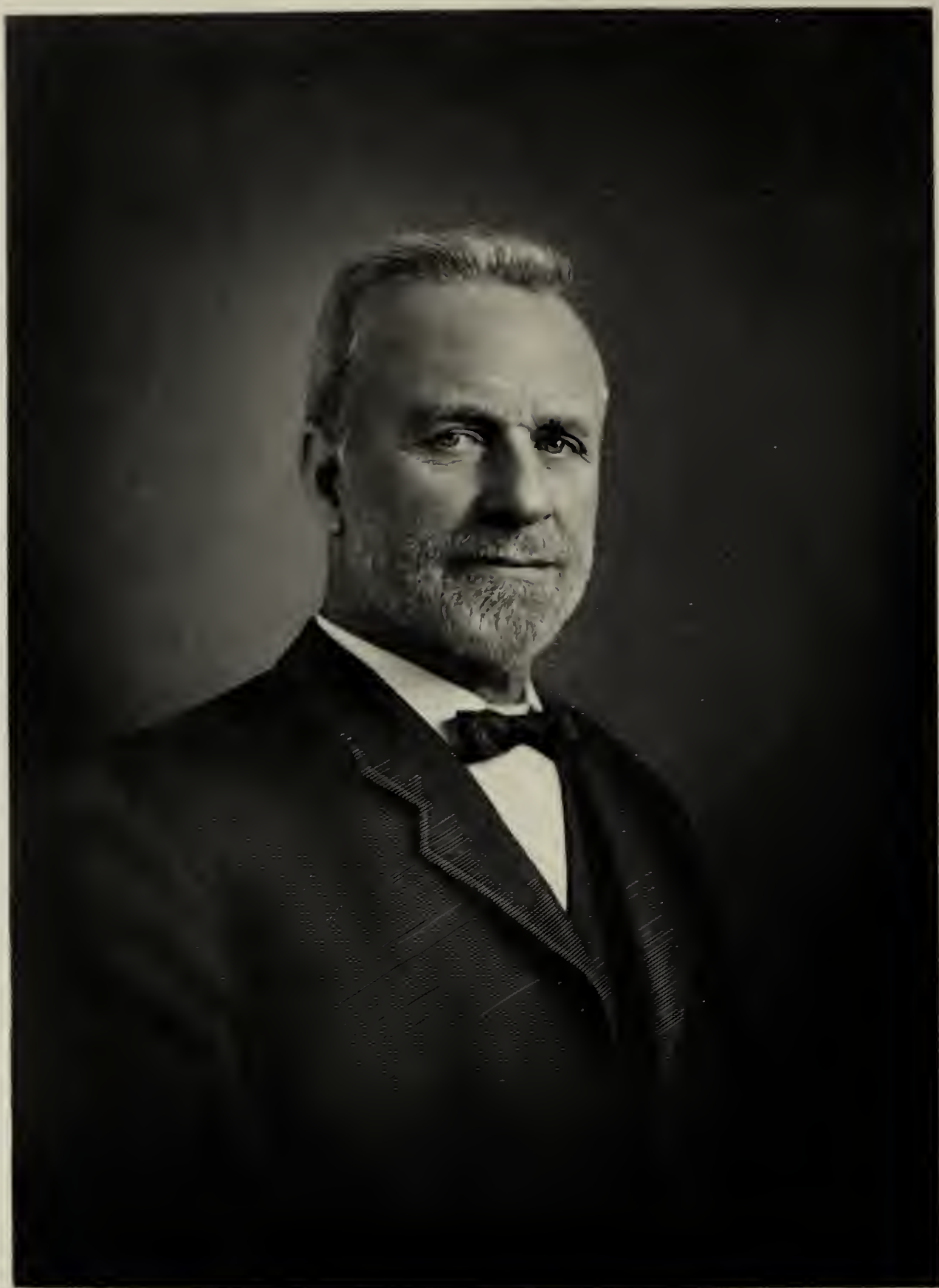
That his efforts have not been given entirely to professional interests is indicated by his membership in the American Geographical Society, in the Society of Colonial Wars in the state of Missouri, the Society of Sons of the Revolution, the Society of Foreign Wars and the Delta Psi and Nu Sigma Nu, two college fraternities. He is likewise a member of the St. Louis Club and in St. Anthony's Club has been honored with the presidency. Many tangible evidences are cited of his humanitarian spirit, which also finds proof in his active assistance to the Bethesda Foundling Home and the Home for Incurables and the Aged, of which institutions he is serving as a trustee. In politics he is an independent democrat, while his religious faith is manifest in his membership in the Presbyterian church. An extensive traveler, he has on various occasions visited Great Britain and Continental Europe, while his journeys in North America have included Alaska, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton and Newfoundland.

On the 28th of September, 1868, Dr. Spencer was married in New York city to Miss Annie E. Kirtland, who died in 1885, and two years later the Doctor was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth P. Dwight. By the first union he had five children: Mrs. Laura Edmunds, born in 1869; Mrs. Dean Du Bose, who was born in 1871; Selden, who was born in St. Louis, March 23, 1873; Horatio N., who was born in 1875 and was graduated from Princeton College in 1899; and Mrs. Anna Hancock, born in 1877. Of this family Selden Spencer is now associated with his father in practice. He was a student successively in the city schools, Smith's Academy, the manual training school and a preparatory school at Concord, New Hampshire, prior to entering Princeton University, where he completed his course by graduation with the class of 1897. The following autumn he became a second year student in the Missouri Medical College and won his degree of M.D. in 1899. During his course there he devoted one summer to study in the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, and following his graduation he put his theoretical knowledge to a practical test in the work as interne in the St. Louis City Hospital for seven months. Later he studied in the principal medical centers of Europe, doing special and general hospital work and receiving post-graduate instruction. In June, 1902, he returned to St. Louis, where he has since been associated with his father in practice. Both father and son keep in touch with the most advanced methods of the profession and maintain a high standard of ethics in their business career.









*Anthony Stues*

## Anthony Ittner



**A**NTHONY ITTNER, one of the most prominent of the Western brick manufacturers, today at the head of a large enterprise as president of the Anthony Ittner Brick Company, has made an equally creditable record by his devotion to the welfare of his country as manifest in many movements for the public good.

He was born October 8, 1837, in Lebanon, Ohio, of the marriage of John and Mary Ittner. A native of Bavaria, the father at the age of twenty-one years came to America, arriving in 1832. The following year he became a resident of Cincinnati, where he took out his first naturalization papers when William Henry Harrison, afterward president of the United States, was clerk of the county court of Hamilton county, Ohio. When he had secured the right of franchise he cast his first presidential vote for Martin Van Buren. Mr. Ittner was married in Cincinnati. His wife was born on St. George, one of the Azores islands, in 1818. Her parents, who were natives of Baden, Germany, sailed from the Azores to America and became residents of Dayton, Ohio. Following his marriage John Ittner removed to Lebanon, Ohio, where he lived until 1844 and then became a resident of St. Louis. Here he resided until 1853, when he removed to St. Paul, Minnesota, but after a few months' residence there he died, being survived by his wife and eight children, who returned to St. Louis.

Anthony Ittner was deprived of many of the advantages which most American boys enjoy. It was necessary that he provide for his own support at the early age of nine years, so that his only opportunity of attending the public day schools was prior to that time, amounting in all to some nine months. After starting in business for himself, at the age of twenty-one years, he attended night school for three months and a commercial college for about the same length of time, there acquiring a knowledge of arithmetic and bookkeeping, which he realized would be essential to a successful prosecution of his business. The lessons of life, however, are many and he who reads broadly and observes closely gains much valuable information, particularly of a most practical character. Mr. Ittner has always been a student in that he has reached logical and correct conclusions as the result of experience, investigation and private study. For three years in his early boyhood he was employed in the Glasgow lead factory, then situated at the corner of Fourteenth and Papin streets, after which he secured a position in a brickyard and entered upon a field of activity wherein he was destined to gain distinction and notable success. He thoroughly mastered every task assigned to him, learned the processes of brick manufacture, and when he left the brickyard of John Snyder he entered upon a three years' apprenticeship to learn the trade of bricklaying under the direction of Mr. Snyder, who was a brickmason as well as a brick manufacturer. He served Mr. Snyder for a year and a half, at the end of which time his employer retired from business, and Mr. Ittner, realiz-



his energies. His aid is never sought in vain for the betterment and improvement of the city. In his life are the elements of greatness because of the use he has made of his talents and of his opportunities, his thoughts being given to the mastery of praiseworthy problems and the fulfillment of his duty as a man in his relations to his fellowmen and as a citizen in his relations to his state and his country.







*Wm. H. Gregg*



## William Henry Gregg



**W**ILLIAM HENRY GREGG is of Scotch ancestry, being descended from the Greggs of Aberdeenshire, the name there being spelled variously Greg, Gregg, Greig, Grig, Griggs, Grag and Gragg. He was born in Palmyra, New York, March 24, 1831, and is a lineal descendant of Captain James Gregg, the latter in 1690 having emigrated from Ayr, Scotland, to Londonderry, Ireland, and in 1718 to New Hampshire. Major Samuel Gregg, of Peterboro, New Hampshire, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch was born in Londonderry, New Hampshire. He served in the colonial army during part of the French and Indian war and was in active service during the Revolutionary war as a major in the New Hampshire militia. His brother, Colonel William Gregg, was an officer in the colonial army, having an important command under General Stark at the battle of Bennington.

John Gregg, father of William Henry Gregg, was born in Greenfield, New Hampshire, and removed to Palmyra, Wayne county, New York, about the year 1822. There he wedded Anne Wilcox, a daughter of William Wilcox and granddaughter of Gideon Durfee, one of the founders of Palmyra. The latter emigrated from Tiverton, Rhode Island. John Gregg was engaged in the iron business from 1824 to 1845, in Palmyra, Lyons, Perry and Rochester, New York. His health failing in 1845, he repaired to Nashville, Tennessee, taking with him his son William. In March, of the year 1846, he came to St. Louis, where he had a brother, Abraham Gregg, of the firm of Gregg & Ross, who owned a small brass foundry, manufacturing scales and other small articles. A sister also resided in St. Louis who had married Mortimer N. Burchard, Sr., owner and operator of the Aetna Foundry, on Second street between Olive and Pine. John Gregg died soon after his arrival in St. Louis, in May, 1846.

After his father's death William H. Gregg returned to Palmyra, New York, but in 1847 he again came to St. Louis, where he has since made his home. He commenced earning his own livelihood at the age of fifteen years, working for his uncle, Mortimer N. Burchard, Sr., and also for the firm of Gregg & Ross. During the war with Mexico, Gregg & Ross rented a room and power from the old firm of Kingsland & Ferguson, composed of George Kingsland and Daniel Ferguson, having been awarded a contract to make bomb shells and brass spurs for the army. Here our subject worked all day, polishing spurs, and often until eleven or twelve o'clock at night, boring out the fuse holes in six, twelve and twenty-four pound bomb shells. Doniphan's regiment of calvary was made up in St. Louis and went overland to Mexico, while a regiment of St. Louis infantry went by boat to New Orleans and then overland to Texas.

After his return to St. Louis in 1847, Mr. Gregg obtained a position with Mr. Jerome a furniture dealer on Olive street. Later he became a clerk with Rogers & Barney



wholesale hardware dealers, and in July, 1850, engaged in the same capacity with Warne & Merritt, wholesale and retail dealers in woodenware, hardware and house furnishings. On January 1, 1854, he became a partner in the firm, which was composed of M. W. Warne, W. H. Merritt, William H. Gregg, and Francis A. Lane. In August, 1856, Messrs. Merritt and Gregg retired and became members of the firm of Cuddy, Merritt & company, owning and operating the Broadway Foundry & Machine Shops. This concern was founded in 1834 by Kingsland, Lightner & Cuddy, and with one exception was the largest of the kind west of Cincinnati. Constituting the firm were James Cuddy, W. H. Merritt, William S. Cuddy and William H. Gregg, the latter having charge of the firm's books and finances. The concern did nearly all the rolling mill and iron furnace construction work west of Cincinnati. It was identified with the building of many iron manufacturing plants, among which being the Chouteau, Harrison & Valle Mill in North St. Louis; the John S. Thompson Nail & Rolling Mill in South St. Louis; the Raynor Mill on Cass avenue; and the Jones, Lloyd & Company Mill at Paducah, Kentucky. The firm also did a large portion of architectural structural work, notably all in the old post-office and custom house at the corner of Third and Olive streets, which was the first building in the city having iron columns and girders.

Messrs. Merritt and Gregg sold out their interests in the concern in February, 1857, and Mr. Gregg formed, in May of that year, with John S. Dunham, the firm of Dunham & Gregg. They bought out the steam bakery operated by Mr. Macnulty, on Fourth street, and conducted the manufacture and sale of crackers and army bread until the year 1865, when the firm was dissolved. Soon after the business was reopened and Charles McCauley, who was operating a commission and grocery business, was admitted into partnership and the two enterprises were run together under the separate names of Dunham & Gregg, and McCauley & Company. The business was a great success, the firm having an extensive trade all over the southwest and northwest, also a profitable commission and forwarding business in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and New Mexico.

When the war broke out in 1861 Mr. McCauley severed his connection with the firm. Messrs. Dunham and Gregg retained the steam bakery, which they operated exclusively for the making of army bread for the government until the war closed in 1865, and in addition, with other partners, operated a similar bakery in Louisville, Kentucky. The firm was dissolved in the fall of 1865 and Mr. Gregg was out of Business until May, 1867, when, with a number of other St. Louis men, he organized the St. Louis Petroleum Company, which drilled a number of wells near Paolo, Kansas, which enterprise proved unprofitable. With others they purchased from the government the steamer General Price, formerly the towboat Ocean and later a Confederate gunboat, plying in the towing business on the Mississippi river to New Orleans. The boat was put into her old trade, but this likewise fell short of being a financial success. In May, 1867, Mr. Gregg assisted in organizing the Southern White Lead & Color Works, the name of which was afterwards changed to the Southern White Lead Company. The stockholders were Robert Thornburgh, William A. Thornburgh, William H. Gregg, Henry S. Platt, John T. De Moss and James Johnson, these constituting the first board of directors. The executive officers were William H. Gregg, president; Henry S. Platt, vice president; F. W. Rockwell, secretary; and James Johnson, superintendent, and later John T. De Moss as superintendent. The company was successful from the outset and built up a profitable trade, extending its business in various states and territories in the Union, as well as within the limits of Canada



and Mexico. In 1887 the McBirney & Johnston White Lead Company, of Chicago, was absorbed by the Southern White Lead Company which operated factories in both cities under the brand of the Southern Company. In 1899 the stockholders sold out to the National Lead Trust, which afterward became the National Lead Company, with headquarters in New York. Mr. Gregg remained with the new organization about five months, conducting the affairs of the Southern Company, and also as first vice president of the St. Louis Smelting & Refining Company. In November, 1889, he resigned all his offices in the organization.

During the fall of 1891 he organized the William H. Gregg White Lead Company, with William H. Gregg, president; Norris B. Gregg, vice president; and William H. Gregg, Jr., secretary. They began the construction of works on the Wabash Railroad, near Boyle avenue, but before the work was completed sold out to the Southern White Lead Company. Since then he has spent his time quietly at home and in travel, each year going north during the summer and south during the winter. Fond of angling, he seeks resorts favorable for that sport. He is a stockholder in various enterprises, among them being the Mound City Paint & Color Company, the business of which is under the management of his sons and son-in-law.

Mr. Gregg was married November 21, 1855, to Miss Orian Thompson, stepdaughter of Matthew Rippey, a well known lumber merchant. In the maternal line she is a descendant of the Lawrence family, of Groton, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Gregg have five children: Norris B. Gregg, president of the Mound City Paint & Color Company, who wedded May Hawley, daughter of Captain George E. Hawley, of Paddoc-Hawley & Company; William H. Gregg, Jr., vice president of the Mound City Paint & Color Company, wedded to Lily Kurtzeborn, daughter of A. Kurtzeborn, president of the Kurtzeborn Jewelry Company; Clara J., who was united in marriage to Charles M. Hays, president of the Missouri Pacific Railroad and vice president and general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, and a son of Samuel Hays, formerly postmaster of St. Louis and president of the Missouri Pacific Railroad; Julia F., who married E. H. Dyer, secretary of the Mound City Paint & Color Company and son of Hon. D. P. Dyer; and Orie L. Gregg, who married Ludwig Kotany, of the firm of G. H. Walker & Company.

Although Mr. Gregg has not held public office he served as first lieutenant of the Home Guards Company during the war, this company never having been in active service, except of a local character. During his career he has been a director in the Mechanics Bank, the Mound City Mutual Insurance Company, and a member of the committee of arbitration and appeals of the Merchants Exchange. Although precise in his observance of religious obligations he has never been connected with any church organization. He is a Free Mason, but at present not affiliated with any lodge. He is a member of the Scotch-Irish Society; Sons of the Revolution; and Society of Colonial Wars.

As a boy Mr. Gregg was a whig, and since the organization of the republican party he has been an ardent devotee of its principles. However, he is not partisan particularly in relation to municipal affairs. He has traveled extensively, having visited all the states and territories excepting Texas and Alaska in this country, and throughout all Europe, the northern coast of Africa, Canada, Cuba and the Bahama islands.









W. H. Mayfield M.D.



## William Henderson Mayfield, M.D.



THE LIFE record of Dr. William Henderson Mayfield seems an exemplification of the words of Gladstone, who said: "Be inspired with the belief that life is a grand and noble calling, not a mean and grovelling thing that we are to shuffle through as best we can, but an elevating and lofty destiny." Dr. Mayfield receives that high respect which is accorded to him who lives not for himself alone, but for his fellowmen, doing good wherever opportunity offers, speaking words of encouragement and hope, lending material assistance when needed and always, unconsciously to himself, but just as

surely, impressing his memory indelibly upon the hearts of a grateful people who acknowledge their indebtedness to him for his timely aid or inspiration.

While the practice of medicine is the chosen life work of Dr. Mayfield, he has made it the avenue of great helpfulness to those with whom he has come in contact. A native of Missouri, he was born at Patton, January 18, 1852, a son of George W. and Polly (Cheek) Mayfield. His paternal grandfather, Stephen Mayfield, was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, serving throughout the entire seven years of that struggle. Dr. Mayfield acquired his early scholastic training at Carleton Institute and the Fruitland Normal Institute. When seventeen years of age he began teaching and while pursuing that profession also continued his education by private study, preparing himself to a considerable extent for a later and successful professional career. He took up the study of medicine at Sedgwickville, Missouri, in 1874, under the preceptorship of Dr. H. J. Smith, and after reading for the prescribed length of time he matriculated in the St. Louis Medical College, and at the end of the third year was graduated with the class of 1883. The bent of his mind, however, was toward surgery and under the tutelage of such eminent surgeons as Dr. J. J. McDowald and Dr. John T. Hodgen his genius for that branch of medicine was fully developed.

He began the practice of medicine at Mayfield, Missouri, but though quite successful in his work there, building up a substantial practice, he concluded to move to a larger field and at the end of the first year came to St. Louis to accept the chair of materia medica, therapeutics and diseases of children in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Soon afterward he conceived the idea of founding a sanitarium and at first threw open his own home to patients, many coming from the country and from other cities to be treated. One of the striking characteristics of Dr. Mayfield's career has been his benevolence toward the afflicted. Many patients has he treated and extended to them the hospitality of his own home and sanitarium when the only remuneration he received was their gratitude. His reputation for benevolence is second to that of no individual physician or institution in the west. Countless numbers have profited by his professional aid and will cherish and revere his memory as long as they live.

In 1884 Dr. Mayfield founded the Missouri Baptist Sanitarium, which was the first denominational institution of this character in the world. It, however, constituted an example that has since been widely followed. Under his able management it became one of the largest and best equipped hospitals in the west. A property was acquired, the estimated value of which is far in excess of one hundred thousand dollars. From the beginning the new enterprise prospered, and surrounding himself with an able corps of assistants, Dr. Mayfield did there a great work. In 1886 the need of more commodious quarters became imperative and the sanitarium was removed from its first location, while in 1888 the structure known as the Missouri Baptist Sanitarium was erected. Dr. W. Pope Yeaman in a published volume says: "This institution is the outgrowth of the benevolent and enterprising spirit of Dr. W. H. Mayfield." He continued at the head of that institution, as superintendent and surgeon-in-chief, until the spring of 1896, having spent twelve years in promoting and making it the renowned institution it is today, when certain differences arose which caused him to sever his connection therewith.

In the meantime he had made continuous progress in professional circles, his ability and efficiency being constantly augmented by his extended experience and wide research. He has achieved special distinction in gynæcological and abdominal surgery and is the originator of an operation for laceration of the perineum, performing the first successful operation of this character of his origination in the state of Missouri. He has performed nine thousand operations in twenty-six years. He is an honorary member of the Illinois Medical Society and a member of the Tri-State Medical Society. He has contributed to the success of their meetings through valuable papers and his intelligent discussion of questions of vital import to the profession.

Dr. Mayfield became a charter member of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association and has had much to do with charitable work in the course of his professional career. It has been authoritatively stated by one who had an intimate knowledge of his professional career while he was identified with the Baptist Sanitarium that the value of the services rendered by him free of any charge whatsoever during six months of the year 1895 was conservatively estimated as a contribution to suffering humanity of between ten and twenty thousand dollars. One marked characteristic of Dr. Mayfield has been the devout religious element of his nature. He has long been a member of the Baptist church and stands as the highest type of the Christian physician, being a most close follower of Him who came not to be ministered unto, but to minister. All of his work is actuated by the divine teachings concerning one's obligations and duties to his fellowmen, and, moreover, he has the joy of doing and is never happier than when he can minister to or aid a fellow traveler on life's journey.

In 1874 Dr. Mayfield was married to Miss Ellen C. Sitzes, of Marquand, Missouri, a daughter of John F. and Ellen (Whitener) Sitzes. Her father was a leading resident of the community in which he lived, especially noted as a business man and financier. His daughter inherited much of his business ability and her efforts in this direction have been of great value in assisting her husband in carrying out the many business interests that would have otherwise required his personal attention. The Mayfield Sanitarium was entirely planned and constructed under her personal supervision, she aiding the architect and supervising all the financial affairs incidental to the enterprise. In various branches of charitable and philanthropic work her executive ability as well as



kindness of heart and tender womanly sympathy has been made manifest in connection with her labors of love and acts of beneficence.

While great prosperity has crowned their efforts and their labors have been of marked good to their fellowmen, Dr. and Mrs. Mayfield have yet met a great sorrow in their lives in the loss of their children. Three children were born unto them, but two died in infancy, while William H., Jr., who was the pride and joy of the parents' hearts, had reached the age of twenty-one years when he was taken away. He seemed to have every prospect of a grand and glorious life, having graduated at the Smith Academy, a scientific department of the Washington University. He was a boy of unusual promise intellectually, morally and spiritually, and as expressed by Senator Leady, of Colorado, was known generally as a leader of men and boys. While in college he contracted tuberculosis and after nine months' illness passed away, although every possible effort was made to prolong life and effect a cure. Many sections of the country were traversed, seeking to improve his condition, stopping at points in Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, but all to no avail and the end came, bringing the deepest feeling of sadness and regret, not only to his parents, but to the many friends whom he made wherever he went.

Following the demise of their son, Dr. and Mrs. Mayfield determined to use their entire fortune for philanthropic purposes, the larger part of it to be divided between the endowment funds of two large corporations, both chartered institutions under the laws of Missouri—the Will Mayfield College at Marble Hill, Missouri, named in honor of their beloved and noble son; and the Mayfield Sanitarium.

Notwithstanding that surgery has been life-long preference with Dr. Mayfield, he realized the great need of aiding in the work of stamping out the dread disease, consumption, and as a consequence he became one of the active members and officers of the American Anti-Tuberculosis League. He was chosen as an executive officer and given charge of its entire management. With characteristic energy he set about the work for which the league was organized and started upon an active crusade. One of the first movements in this direction was to make appeals to the vice presidents of each state to appoint a staff of nine or more who would hold meetings and appoint a superintendent for each county in his state, the said superintendent to appoint a lecturer for each school district, that a knowledge of the dangers of the spread of tuberculosis should be made known, together with a means of prevention. Circulars were also sent out clearly setting forth the fact that the bulk of suffering now caused by the white plague can be removed by making the milk supply safe, as the use of infected milk is one of the most prevalent sources of the spread of the disease. Dr. Mayfield is doing a work in this connection the value of which is incalculable and his efforts are arousing the public to the need of precaution as well as cure.

His specific work in St. Louis is in connection with the Mayfield Sanitarium, an institution of which the city is justly proud. It is located in one of the finest residence portions of St. Louis, and the buildings, constructed of the finest Roman pressed brick on artistic lines of architecture, are imposing and of magnificent exterior, while the interior presents a cheerful, homelike appearance. Nothing has been spared which could contribute to the comfort and happiness of the patients. Each room has sunshine at least a part of the day and the private rooms are fitted up with all home comforts. The surgical department is admirably adapted for all kinds of operations, a fine operating room of opalescent glass having just been completed, supplied with every appliance for



the most scientific treatment of diseases. A neurological department, entirely separated from the main building, has been opened for the treatment of nervous patients. The Central Baptist, commenting on this work said: "Buildings do not make institutions—they simply furnish the place where the workers can most successfully serve those committed to their care. At the head of this institution stands Dr. W. H. Mayfield, recognized as one of the leading Christian physicians and surgeons in all the southwest. His successful work is largely made possible by the sympathetic, intelligent and constant assistance given him by Mrs. Mayfield, than whom no one has worked harder nor done more to make this institution the grand success it is." In connection there is the women's board, which has charge of the benevolent work of the institution. It is composed of active, Christian women, and by their assistance the sanitarium has done much more charity work than it otherwise could have accomplished.

Perhaps no better indication of the character of Dr. Mayfield can be given than by quoting from the Bulletin of Commerce, which says: "He is of singularly strong personality. It is not easy to penetrate the recesses of his nature—the character that makes him strong, forceful, determined and aggressive. He is not the kind of character who thinks that every man ought to succeed, but he is the kind man to tell you that he thinks every man should try to do it. He has his sunny side of nature that is indeed a pleasantry, but it is always secondary to business. When you talk to him if you know more of the subject than he does he listens—if not, he does the talking. Your first impression of the man is that he is adroit and tactful, and you find after you know him that he can be very positive without being ungracious doing it. He has a capacity for investigation and comparison, either of men or of values, that comes only to the trained mind. His persistence for precision and thoroughness in small affairs, as well as in complex things, is pronounced. All of his work, all of his intellect and all of his energy show the ultra-cosmopolitan nature of the man. His work has reared for him an imperishable testimonial and an indestructible compliment to the brilliancy and fully satisfying genius of which any man might have reason to be proud." An even closer analyzation of the life work of Dr. Mayfield would indicate that back of all the acts and external impressions which he gives, the motive power of his life is found in his own silent meditations over life's problems and purposes, in which he has reached the conclusion that success is not to be measured by the good that comes to us, but by the good that comes to the world through us.





*Alfred F. Fetting*



## Alfred F. Fettig



ALFRED F. FETTIG was born in Logansport, Indiana, September 28, 1871, his parents being Frank and Margaret Fettig. In the paternal line he comes of ancestry connected with the nobility. His father was the son of a general of the French army. In 1866 he emigrated to America and established his home in Logansport, Indiana, where he acted as foreman in the coach yards of the Panhandle Railroad Company.

Alfred F. Fettig attended a school conducted by the Catholic sisters in Logansport, Indiana, pursuing his studies to the year 1885, and when he put aside his text-books he entered upon an apprenticeship to the plumber's trade under the direction of Joseph Messenger, his term of indenture covering three years and on expiration of that period he left Logansport for St. Louis where he finished learning his trade with James F. Tighe, with whom he continued for two years. He remained there for the succeeding three years as an employe, and became the principal plumber in that establishment. At length, however, he withdrew to engage in business on his own account, and since 1894 has been located at No. 3413 Olive street, remaining here continuously since he began business for himself. This is one of the old plumbing establishments of the city for he succeeded Mr. Tighe, purchasing the business. His thorough preliminary training and his long experience made him an expert workman, and enabled him to carefully control the labors of those who are now in his service. He is today at the head of an extensive plumbing establishment enjoying a large patronage, and no finer work in this line is known than that done by Mr. Fettig and his assistants.

In St. Louis on the 6th of October, 1896, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Fettig and Miss Katherine Tammany, a daughter of Cornelius Tammany, who owned a large livery stable on Broadway and Carr street. Their home at 23A South Channing avenue was erected by Mr. Fettig and is modern in all of its appointments. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum and of the Gilbert Lake Fishing Club. He is also interested in athletic sports and is especially fond of baseball and bowling. He is likewise connected with the Master Builders Association, gives his political allegiance to the republican party, and is a member of St. Malachy's Catholic church.









Yours Truly  
Jno H. Terry

## John H. Terry



**J**OHAN H. TERRY, lawyer, legislator and real-estate expert, whose years of activity are crowned with an age of ease, has for a long period figured prominently in connection with the important interests of St. Louis. Capable of a calm survey of life, his clarity of vision in regard to the value of any situation or condition affecting the public welfare, has enabled him to present an impartial view that appeals to the judgment of those who have at heart the welfare of their community, looking beyond the exigencies of the moment to the opportunities of the future. He has thus become an

unusual factor in St. Louis life.

Judge Terry, by which title he is usually known, was born in Seneca county, New York, July 30, 1833. His father, James Terry, of English descent, was reared on Long Island, where his ancestors had taken up their abode in 1630. His mother, also a native of the Empire state, was a descendant of Stephen Hopkins, who crossed the Atlantic on the first trip of the historic Mayflower in 1620.

Judge Terry, one of a family of ten children, supplemented his literary education by preparation for the bar, matriculating in the law school at Albany, New York. Following his graduation, he entered the law office of Boardman & Finch, of Ithaca, New York, where he put his theoretical training to the practical test and through his experience in the work of the courts gained more comprehensive knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence and the demands made of the lawyer in his trial of the causes entrusted to him. His attention was given to his law work until after the outbreak of the Civil war, when he recruited a company which was mustered into the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Regiment of New York Volunteers as Company D. Mr. Terry was elected and commissioned captain, and his regiment was assigned to duty as part of the Third Brigade, Second Division, Twelfth Corps of the Army of the Potomac, commanded by General Henry Slocum. He participated in the campaign of this army until the battle of Chancellorsville, in which he was wounded, and as the result of his injuries was obliged to resign.

When he had sufficiently recovered his health, Mr. Terry established a law office in Ravenna, Ohio, where he was associated with Judge Day, father of William Day, now of the United States supreme court. He saw no opportunities there, however, for substantial advancement in professional lines and sought the growing western city of St. Louis, where he arrived in 1865. His capital was extremely limited, but his knowledge of the law was comprehensive and exact and he possessed, moreover, a laudable ambition which is always one of the constituent elements of success. Early in his residence here he delivered a course of lectures in Bryant & Stratton College and was later associated with Charles C. Morrow, as assistant United States district attorney. He afterward be-



came a member of the law firm of Terry & Terry and thus continued in active practice until 1880, when he turned his attention to the real-estate business as a partner of S. S. Scott and became the leading real-estate expert of this city, so continuing until he retired a few years ago. Even now his advice is often sought both in legal and real-estate interests. A remarkably well preserved man, he seems not to have passed the prime of life, but rather to be making continuous progress in intellectual development and giving out of his rich stores of wisdom and experience for the benefit of others.

His strong individuality, his force of character and his thorough understanding of every question or condition with which he has been closely associated, made Judge Terry a leader of public thought and opinion in this city. The analytical habits of mind which he cultivated as a lawyer and his keen discrimination have enabled him for many years to take a calm survey of life and arrive at a just and correct conclusion concerning matters of vital importance to the city and its welfare. In 1868 he was elected to the twenty-fifth general assembly of Missouri and was again called to public office in 1871 through his appointment as land commissioner in St. Louis. In that position he rendered many legal opinions and became known as Judge Terry. In 1878 he was elected to the Missouri state senate and was very influential as a legislator by reason of his understanding of the constitutional powers of the assembly as well as his knowledge of the specific questions which were being considered by the senate. The present insurance laws of the state and the statute governing the condemnation of private property for public uses are measures which were introduced and carried through by Judge Terry.

He has always been very active in city affairs and interested in those measures which are matters of civic virtue and civic pride. He was one of the founders of the Mercantile Club, of which he served as vice president and also as chairman of the house committee. He was the organizer of the Order of the Legion of Honor, of which he became the first supreme chancellor, and has been a co-operant factor in many measures leading to the intellectual, æsthetic and moral development of the city. He belongs to the Unitarian church and is today one of the oldest members of the Missouri Historical Society. In this work he has taken an active part, has filled every office in the society, and his efforts have greatly furthered its welfare.

Judge Terry retired from active business with ample means and a liberal collection of art and curios which show a cultivated taste for the beautiful as well as the useful in life and in which he now finds great pleasure, as his retirement gives him leisure for the enjoyment of such interests. He is now the president of the St. Louis Public Museum, which has temporarily turned over its collection to the St. Louis Art Museum, until the former institution is enabled to secure for itself a home. Judge Terry has one of the most unique collections of paintings in St. Louis, all of which are works of well known artists that have been painted under his supervision from models that he has furnished. He also has a most interesting collection of curios and works of art obtained from the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. He is regarded as a connoisseur in art and is widely known in this connection.

Judge Terry was married in 1868 to Miss Elizabeth Todd, a daughter of Hon. Albert Todd. There are four living sons of that marriage. Mrs. Terry died in 1884 and in 1891 Judge Terry wedded Mrs. Vashti Pearsall, a childhood friend, whom he again met in that year.







*Lee Lewis*

## Lee Benoist



LEE BENOIST, capitalist and banker, is a member of one of the oldest, most prominent and wealthiest families of St. Louis, and his own life history is in harmony with the splendid record always borne by the family, of whom extended mention is made on another page of this work. He was born in St. Louis, November 25, 1878, and after attending the St. Louis high school continued his studies in St. Louis University, in Smith Academy and the Marmaduke Military Academy. He entered business circles in June, 1896, with the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, and was made an officer in that institution in 1900. After two years he resigned, and in 1902 became an officer and director of the newly organized Germania Trust Company, and when that company merged with the Commonwealth Trust Company, in January, 1904, he became an officer of the latter and so continued until January, 1906, when he resigned. At that date he embarked in the investment and banking business on his own account and so continued until April, 1908, when he formed a partnership for the conduct of a private banking and corporate financial business with S. Reading Bertron, of New York, Mr. Bertron, however, remaining in New York as senior member of the banking firm of Bertron, Griscom & Jenks, of New York and Philadelphia. Mr. Benoist stands today as one of the most prominent representatives of financial interests in St. Louis and the wisdom of his judgment is manifest in his judicious investment. He is a director of the Merchants Bridge & Terminal Railroad Company, also of the Kansas City Home and Kansas City Long Distance Telephone Companies.

On the 4th of January, 1899, in Washington, D. C., was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Benoist and Miss Edith R. Turner, the youngest daughter of Captain Thomas T. Turner. They became the parents of two children: Louis Augustus, born October 1, 1899; and Nancy Turner, born July 19, 1905. Mr. Benoist is a communicant of the Catholic church. He belongs to the Genesee Valley Club of Rochester, New York; Kansas City Club and Midday Club, of Kansas City, Missouri; the Chicago and Midday Clubs, of Chicago; while his membership in St. Louis is with the Mercantile, St. Louis, St. Louis Country, Racquet and Noonday Clubs. An interesting and entertaining gentleman, he has had leisure to cultivate those graces of character which are universally prized in the social circles in which he moves and have gained for him the warm friendship of many. In business and financial circles he enjoys the admiration and respect of his colleagues and associates by reason of the enterprise, determination and sound judgment which he displays.









5-19-87 James P. P.

Max Feuerbacher



## Max Feuerbacher



**S**T. LOUIS, founded as a French settlement long before Missouri became a part of the territory of the United States, eventually became largely a city of German-American population, and the representatives of the Teutonic race, bringing to the new world their civilization, their enterprise and ambition, wrought a decided change in conditions here, infusing their own spirit of progress into the town, with the result that it was transformed into a city of important commercial and industrial relations. Among those who were factors in this transformation Max Feuerbacher was numbered.

A native of Germany, he was born near Bamberg, Muhlhausen, June 30, 1835, of the marriage of John and Doretta Feuerbacher. His father was a brewer by occupation. He acquired a thorough education in the schools of his native town and then acquainted himself with the brewer's trade under the guidance of his father, gaining comprehensive and practical knowledge of the business. He was a youth of seventeen years when he crossed the Atlantic to America and, becoming a resident of St. Louis, sought employment in the line of his trade, which he found in Uhrig's brewery, which was one of the early institutions of its kind in the city. At a later date he was employed at the Philadelphia brewery on Morgan street, serving there for some time as foreman. Imbued with the creditable ambition to engage in business on his own account, he became interested in the firm of Joseph Schnaider & Company in 1857. Eight years later the company erected what became known as the Green Tree Brewery, at the corner of Ninth and Sidney streets. Two years later Mr. Feuerbacher purchased the interest of Mr. Schnaider and soon afterward admitted Louis Schlossstein to a partnership, at which time the firm name of Feuerbacher & Schlossstein was assumed. At a later date their enterprise, which had grown to large proportions, was incorporated under the name of the Green Tree Brewing Company, with Mr. Feuerbacher as president of the corporation. As the years passed the enterprise was developed along lines of substantial growth and its output was continually increased to meet the demands of the trade. The capable management and keen business discernment of Mr. Feuerbacher were the salient features in the success of the undertaking. At length, warned by failing health that he must seek relief from business cares in rest and recreation, he returned to Germany in 1884. In due course of time he reached his native city, revisited the old homestead, and there in the house in which he was born Mr. Feuerbacher passed away ten days later. His remains were afterward brought back to St. Louis for interment and now rest in St. Matthew's cemetery.

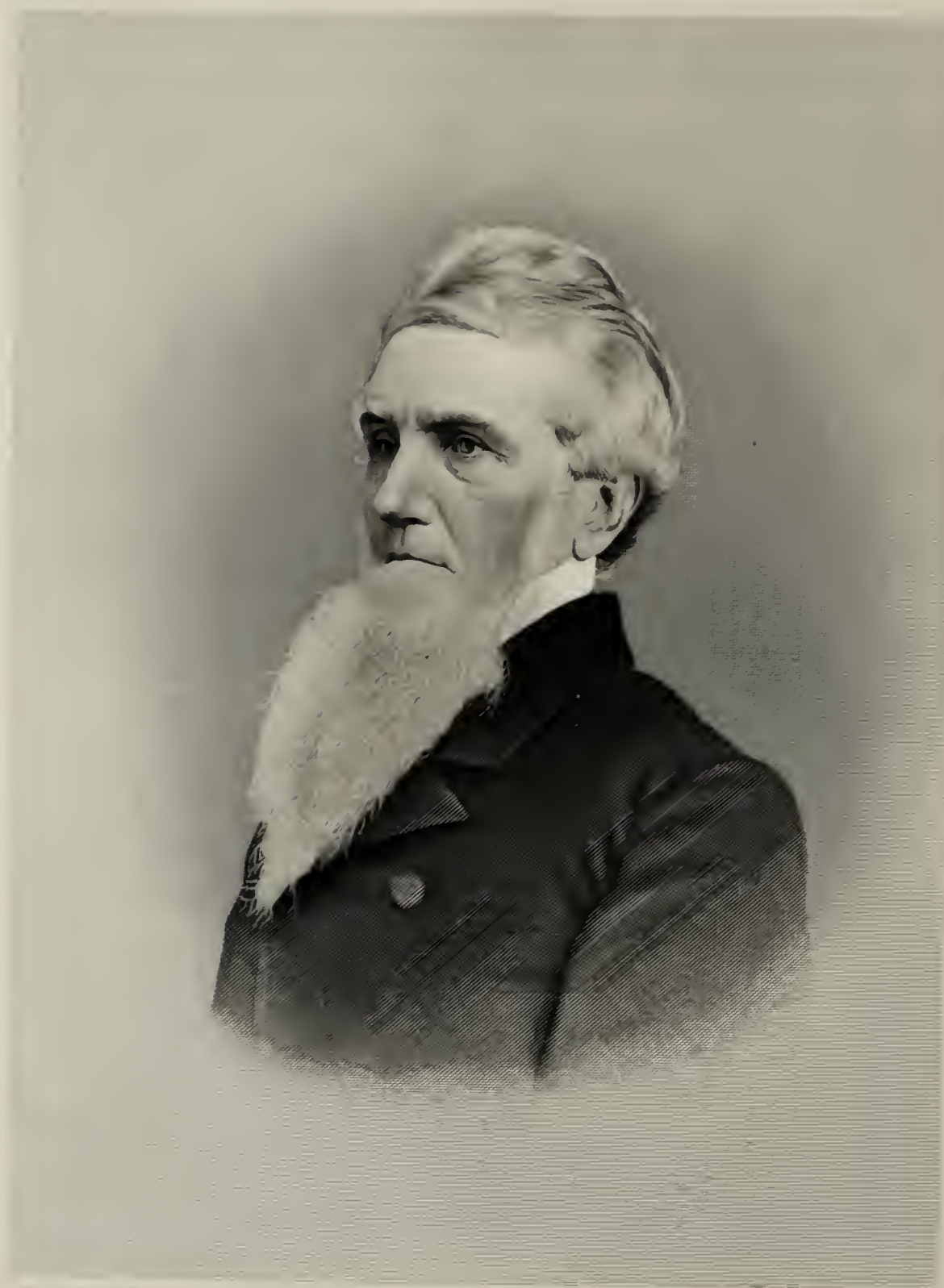
Mr. Feuerbacher is survived by his widow, who in her maidenhood was Miss Minna Wallenbroock. Their marriage was celebrated in 1875 and unto them were born four children: Lydia, Max, Arthur and Walter, all of whom were left to mourn the loss of the husband and father, who was ever devoted to the welfare and happiness of his family.

Since his death the family interest in the Green Tree Brewery has been sold to the combination of English capitalists operating under the name of the St. Louis Brewing Association. He was well known as one of the prominent German-American residents of St. Louis and, like many of his fellow countrymen, was most loyal to the Union during the Civil war and served as a member of the Home Guards, organized for the protection of the city. His political allegiance was always given to the republican party and he held membership in the Protestant Evangelical church. He was also identified with the St. Louis Commandery of Knights Templar, with the Turners, the Liederkrantz and the Arion societies. He was always loyal to the principles which he made the guiding spirit of his life and he enjoyed in large measure the warm friendship and high regard of those with whom he was associated through the ties of business and of friendship. While he was always loyal to his adopted city and its best interests and faithful to his friends, his best traits of character were reserved for his own home and fireside, and it is there that his death has been most keenly felt, for he lived in close and devoted companionship with his wife and children.









*George Knight Burdett*

## George Knight Budd



**G**EORGE KNIGHT BUDD, who at the time of his death, which occurred September 24, 1875, was spoken of as the foremost financier, citizen and churchman of St. Louis, left the impress of his individuality in many ways upon the public life of this city. He was born in Philadelphia, February 2, 1802, a son of George and Susan (Britton) Budd, both of whom were of English lineage, while their ancestors of a closer period were residents of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. In early life George K. Budd followed the sea and visited many Mediterranean and South American ports and also the British Indies, sailing as supercargo on trading vessels owned by Henry Platt, who at that time was one of the famous merchants of Philadelphia. He came to the west for the first time in the fall of 1835 and quickly recognized the trend of the times and the opportunities here offered. So pleased was he with this section of the country that in 1836 he brought his family to St. Louis and was thereafter identified with the substantial growth and improvement of the city. He brought with him a stock of merchandise and for three years devoted his energies to business of that character, prospering as the months passed. He afterward became identified with banking interests, forming a partnership with Andrew Park, under the firm style of Budd & Park, and opening one of the first financial institutions of the city. From the beginning the bank proved a successful undertaking and with the growth of the city enjoyed a constantly increasing patronage. His name was ever an honored one on commercial paper and his business probity stood as an unquestioned fact in his career.

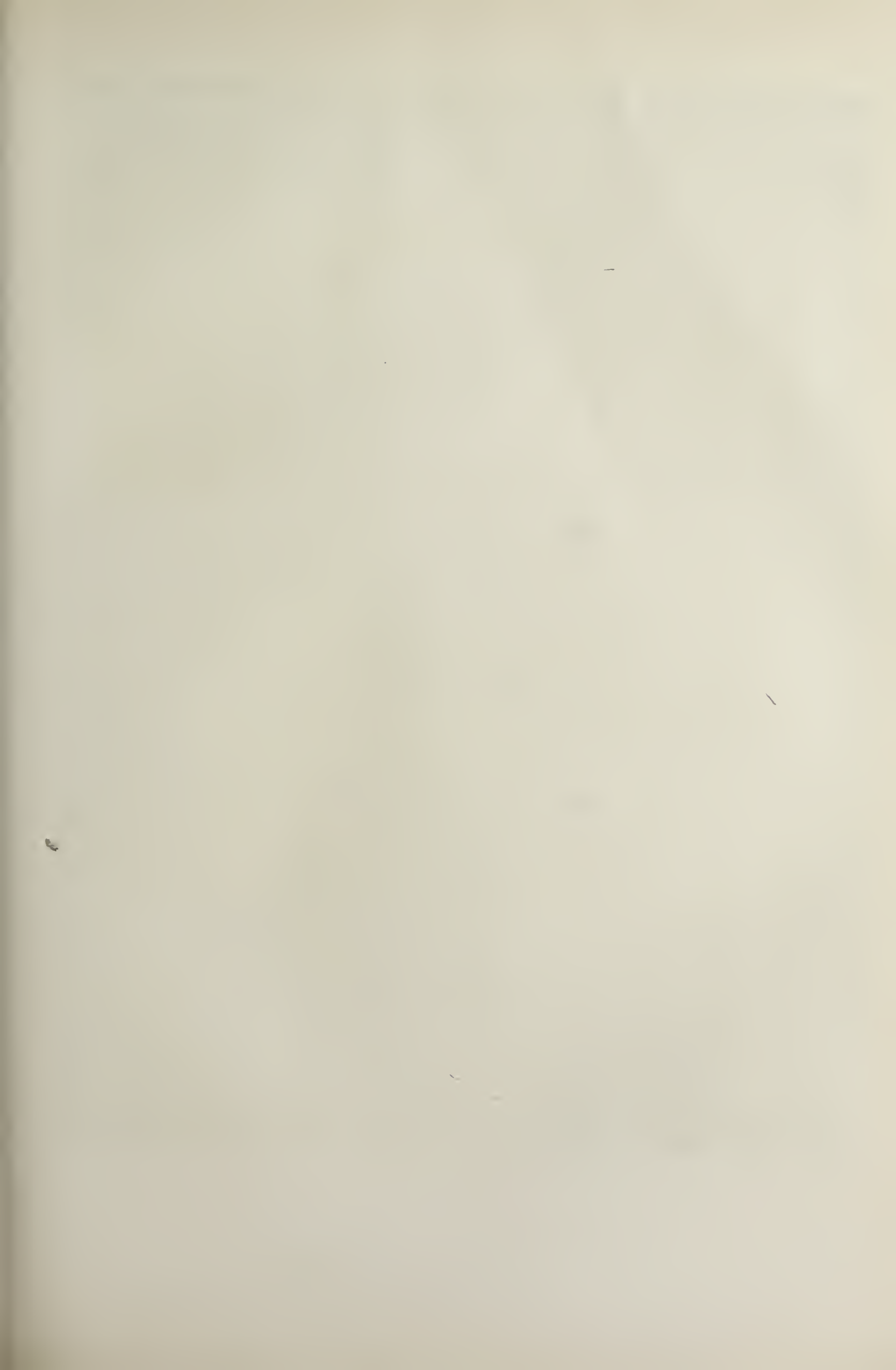
While his labors brought him well merited success and gained him place with the prominent residents of St. Louis, Mr. Budd also did much important public service, being first chosen to office in 1846, when he was elected to the city council. While serving in that body he left the impress of his progressive ideas upon the enactment affecting the municipal welfare. The ability which he had displayed in financial circles led to his selection in 1850 for the office of city comptroller under Mayor Kennett, but before the close of the term he resigned to become one of the publishers of the St. Louis Intelligencer. His associates were J. B. Crockett, who afterward became one of the judges of the supreme court of California; and E. A. Lewis, who was subsequently one of the supreme court judges of this state. Mr. Budd continued as an active factor in the publication of the paper for three years, and when he withdrew received from the employes of the house a handsome silver service as a token of their high regard for him. Throughout his entire life in all of his business connections his relations with his employes and his associates were always of a most pleasant character, for he considered an employe as an individual and not as a part of a great machine that was in operation for the purpose of turning out a fortune for him.

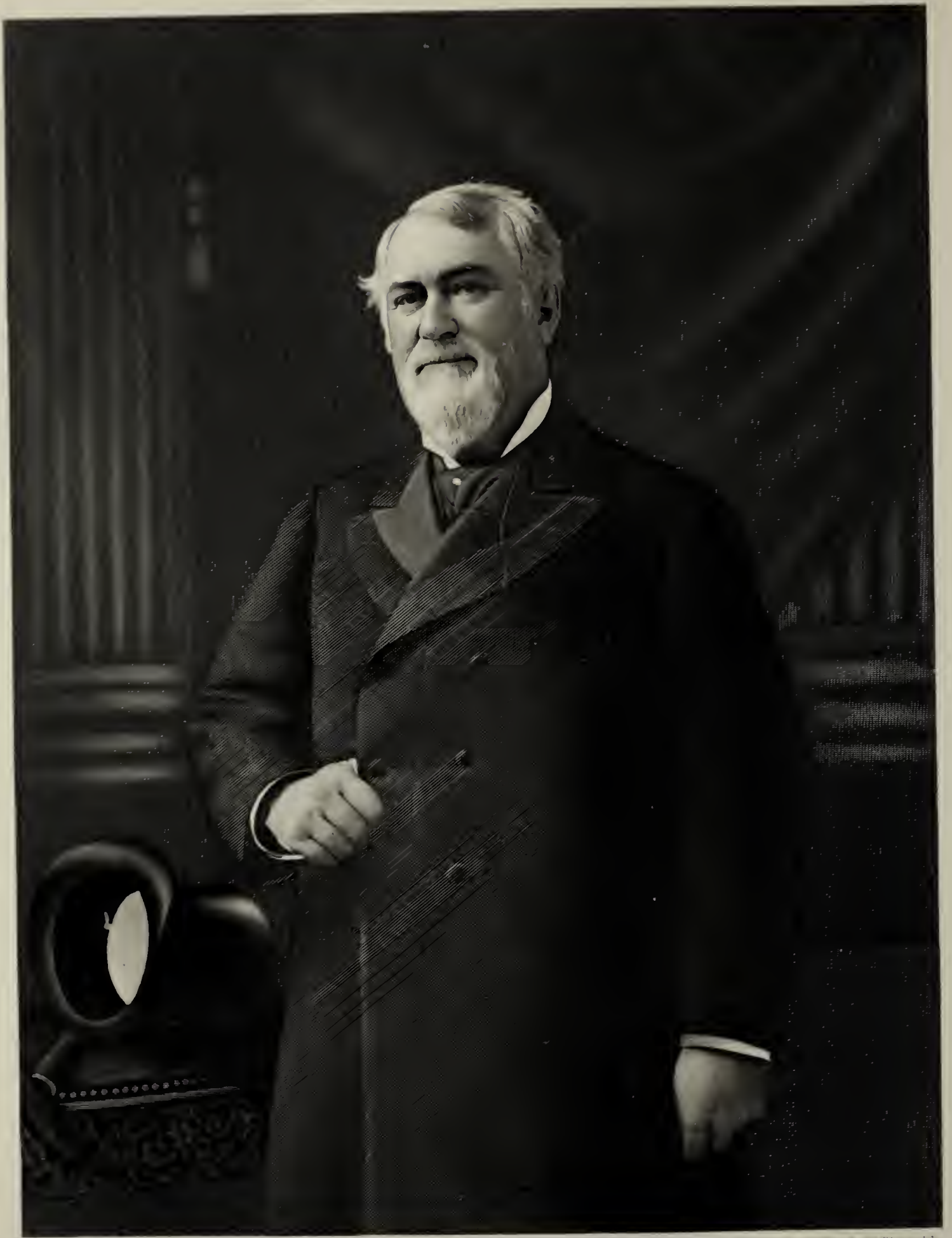


While a member of the city council Mr. Budd represented the third ward. He was instrumental in securing the passage of an act authorizing the purchase of Washington Square, which was the first step toward developing the present park system of the city. At the same time a portion of this square is being used for other purposes, as it includes the site of the City Hall. He was instrumental in establishing a number of the large institutions of St. Louis and was also financial editor of the Democrat. During the Civil war he was agent for the banking house of Jay Cooke & Company and sold a large number of the five-twenty bonds of the United States. He also purchased many government securities for the New York financier. His connection with many affairs kept him almost continually in some public relation of this character. From 1864 until 1868 he again served as city comptroller. On all matters of finance and investment his judgment was regarded as thoroughly sound and thus he was instrumental in bringing eastern capital into the west. He was also one of the founders of the Boatman's Savings Bank, of which he became a director, and he likewise organized the Real Estate Institution and became its first president, continuing in that capacity until the year prior to his death, when, on account of ill health, he was forced to resign. He drafted a bill to extend city water-works, creating a number of water-works commissioners and became its first president. All of his public service was the result of a singleness of purpose growing out of his earnest desire for the welfare and progress of the city and country at large.

Mr. Budd was married to Miss Rebecca Neff Patterson, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and unto them were born the following children: Marcia D., Charles P., Helen W., Wayman Crow, and Mrs. Belle N. B. Wade, to whom we are indebted for the information concerning her honored father. Mr. Budd was a member of the First Presbyterian church of St. Louis for forty years and became an elder therein in 1838. He was continuously active and progressive in the church work, doing all in his power to promote its growth and extend its influence. He was also a generous donor to its support, and his charity was manifest as well in the assistance which he gave to the poor and needy. While he prospered, he realized that there were many things infinitely preferable to wealth, fame or position. He regarded as of much more value his own self respect and the confidence and good will of his fellowmen. He merited and enjoyed their regard in an enviable degree and well deserves mention in this volume for in the middle of the nineteenth century he was for almost forty years a prominent figure in the life and activity of St. Louis.







*Theophile Papin*  
CW

## The Papin Family



THERE are certain family names occurring in the earliest archives of St. Louis history which continue to appear throughout its annals and which are familiar household names to its citizens of today. The name of Papin so stands in the history of this city and no biographical record would be complete without especial mention of this respected, broadly ramified and typical old St. Louis family. It is now in the sixth and seventh generation of its St. Louis descendants and is connected by marriages during these succeeding generations with many contemporary families of prominence and distinction. An extended sketch would fail to include an individual record of all, even of its most worthy and best known members and connections. Thus, in the second and following generations in St. Louis, the Papin family is found to be closely affiliated through marriages and intermarriages with the Laclede, Chouteau, Gratiot and Labbadié, whilst having earlier connections in Canada with the LeBer, Chauvin, Vilray, Chenié, Raymond, Boucher and other old established Canadian families, whose younger scions became colonists of the later French settlements in the upper Louisiana Territory, so that a complete enumeration of its members, alliances and connections would be found to ramify throughout the colony and to include practically its entire best elements in the French colonial days.

Later, after the Louisiana purchase, new settlers began to arrive and the little French village to grow rapidly into a vigorous young American city. As the original French families and colonists had come from Canada and Louisiana, or from the mother country direct, the American pioneers and settlers began to arrive first from Virginia and Kentucky and soon thereafter from the more remote eastern states.

Then followed the great foreign immigration period that added to the city's growth and strengthened through the '20s, '30s, '40s and '50s. Thus the settlement continued to grow and develop, and the newcomers settled down and became incorporated into the life and citizenship of the vigorous community, adding to its ability and development and gaining in turn full recognition and affiliation with its best social life and interests. Matrimonial alliances followed earlier business connections and associations, so that we find the old aristocratic Papin family, with other prominent families of the original French and earlier colonists, allied by marriages and ramifying widely throughout the influential elements of the community through the succeeding generations.

Of the direct descendants of the Papin name in St. Louis, we can mention but a few in each generation. Joseph Papin was the first of the family to come to St. Louis. He was born at Boucherville, Canada, about 1710, the son of Giles Pepin and grandson of Pierre Papin, who came to Canada in 1653 in the company of Maisonneuve to found the city of Montreal. Joseph Papin was originally educated as a civil engineer. He



received appointment into the French army under Louis XV and prior to the English rule held several important positions. He was married in 1740 to Marguerite Pepin, of the distinguished families of Boucher and Lemoine, and by her had one son, Joseph Marie Papin, born at Montreal, November 6, 1741. Joseph Papin, Sr., was at Cahokia in 1764 when Laeède arrived with his pioneers to establish his settlement at St. Louis. He became interested in the colony and bought ground in the town. After the English occupation of Canada he left that country, bringing with him his only son, Joseph Marie, who had been sent to France for his education. Father and son settled permanently in St. Louis and the former died here in 1772.

Joseph Marie Papin, born November 6, 1741, at Montreal, son of Joseph Papin and Marguerite Pepin, was a man of brilliant accomplishments and personal distinction. He was educated at the Jesuit College at La Flèche in France, then the greatest educational establishment of the mother country. In 1779 he married Marie Louise, third and youngest daughter of Pierre de Laclède-Liguest, the founder of St. Louis. He died in 1811, leaving seven sons and three daughters, from whom the various local branches of this family at the present day are descended.

In the third and fourth generations were both men and women of talent and ability. It was the epoch of the Indian fur trade and the Papins were prominent in this important local commerce. Pierre Millicour Papin, Pierre Didier Papin, Theodore d'Artigny and Alexander Papin were all noted fur traders in their day. Hypolite LeBer Papin and Silvestre Vilray Papin were manufacturers of Indian hardware, cutlery, tomahawks, hunting knives, lances, arrow-heads, beaver and otter traps, etc. Their foundry near Pine and Main streets was the first in St. Louis and they purchased steel and iron from the late Henry Shaw.

The fourth generation becomes too numerous for individual mention. During its times the city had become the recognized American metropolis of the Mississippi valley and the Papin family had formed many alliances with other prominent families of the rapidly developing community. A man of marked ability in this generation, rather reserved in character and yet commanding the highest respect and admiration of all who knew him, was Silvester Vilray Papin, the eldest son of Silvestre Vilray and Clementine (Loisel) Papin. He was born in 1820. He studied for and received appointment to West Point, but on account of failing health was obliged to abandon the plan of a military career and took up the study of law. About 1856 he engaged in the real-estate business with his younger brother, Théophile, and the business was continued by them until his death.

Dr. Timothy Loisel Papin, brother of Silvester Vilray and Théophile Papin was a physician of note in the community. He was born in 1825 and studied medicine both in this country and in Paris. He afterward became professor in the St. Louis Hospital and the Missouri Medical College. He had a large private practice and with the co-operation of Dr. Moore he organized St. John's Hospital. He not only attained distinction in his profession, but also as a most charitable and benevolent man, unceasing in his care of and attention to the poor.

Perhaps the most active and best known member of the Papin family in its fourth generation was Théophile Papin, younger brother of Silvester Vilray and Timothy Loisel Papin. Energetic, intelligent and cultivated, with a genial and sympathetic nature, he

led a life of usefulness to the community and of successful personal achievement. He was born in 1827, studied at the St. Louis University and graduated at St. Mary's, Kentucky, with honors and distinction. In 1849 he became first a reporter, but was soon made assistant editor on the St. Louis Reveille, then edited by Joseph M. Field. Seven years later he engaged in the real-estate business, his own and his family's holdings being considerable and requiring his direct attention. He never, however, lost his interest in and taste for journalism and contributed frequent articles to the local press. His letters to the Missouri Republican from Europe in 1881 and 1882 were widely read and copied throughout the country. He contributed some charming papers on early St. Louis days to the Historical Society, of which he was a charter member, and wrote frequent articles for magazines and periodicals.

Théophile Papin achieved a laudable political career. In 1853 he was a member of the city council and was reelected several times, serving as president of the council during one term. He was also state and county collector during a period of two years. In 1862 he was appointed assessor of internal revenue by President Lincoln for St. Louis and the county. It was a position of importance in a time of difficulty. He was reappointed by President Lincoln and later by President Andrew Johnson. In the discharge of his duties he made a most creditable record. During his term of office he turned over twenty-five million dollars to the national treasury at Washington. Mr. Papin was one of the organizers of the St. Louis Real Estate Exchange and served for several terms as its president. He also served as a director in the Boatmen's Bank. Many permanent city improvements have resulted from his foresight and energy. He was one of the three commissioners to purchase and appraise the site of Forest Park and cooperated in the acquisition of the ground for Lafayette Park by the city. The beautiful little triangle in Lindell boulevard known as Kenrick Garden owes its present condition to his initiative. He laid out many additions which have become incorporated into the busiest sections of the city and in many ways contributed during his term of business activity to the growth and development of the St. Louis of today. He was twice married, being first joined in wedlock in 1855 to Julia, daughter of William and Marie (Pombre) Henri, of Prairie du Rocher, Illinois. Some years after the death of his first wife, he married Emily, daughter of William and Mary (Goode) Carlin, of Carrollton, Illinois. Five children were born of these two unions: Théophile, Jr., William Henri, Julie Henri, Emily Lucile and Edward Vilray Papin. Théophile Papin died on the 17th of August, 1902, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, and his loss came with a deep sense of personal bereavement to many.

Henry Papin, son of Theodore d'Artigny Papin, was a scholarly and cultivated member of this family. He lived a retired student's life in his beautiful country place at Webster Groves, where he made a rare collection of books, paintings and works of art. He died at an early age, leaving his wife, née Wilkinson, and five children.

Joseph Loisel Papin, Eugene Papin, Alexander Raymond Papin, Theodore Adolph Papin, John Theodore Papin, Millicour Papin, Léon Papin and others were the heads of families well known and respected in the community, who represent the Papin family of St. Louis in its fourth and fifth generations.

Théophile Papin, Jr., the elder son of Théophile and Julia (Henri) Papin, was born in this city in 1857. He is a prominent representative of his family in its fifth



generation. A sojourn in Paris, where his grandparents were living, in his early youth was an opportunity to acquire the French language and his education was started there with the Christian Brothers. Afterward he continued his studies at the St. Louis University and then at Washington University. This was followed by a further residence in Germany, where he studied at Cassel and Marburg, attending a course of philological lectures at the latter university and spending the vacations in travel. In 1881 he returned to St. Louis and went into the real-estate business with his father, Théophile Papin. Soon after the retirement from business of the senior member of the firm, Mr. Papin, Jr., associated himself with Louis H. Tontrup. Mr. Papin is socially prominent. He is a member of the St. Louis Club and is associated with many of the civic and charitable organizations of the city. He is a man of broadly cultivated taste, inclined to books, interested in matters of reform and civic welfare; a student of the early history of St. Louis and an authority in the genealogy of its old families, of which he himself is esteemed one of the foremost of the present day representatives.

Edward Vilray Papin, the second son of Théophile and Emily (Carlin) Papin, was born December 2, 1869. He began his studies at the Washington University and completed his education at St. Louis University. In 1881 and 1882 he accompanied his parents to Europe, where he was thoroughly instructed in French prior to beginning more serious studies for his collegiate course. Later he entered the insurance business, which he has continued as a capable and successful business man. In 1895 he married Marie Julia, youngest daughter of Charles P. and Julia (Gratiot) Chouteau. Two children, Julia Marie and Edward Chouteau Papin, have been born to them. Mr. Edward Vilray Papin is a man of scholarly attainment and an enthusiastic supporter of all manly outdoor sports. He is a member of the advisory board of the Missouri Historical Society and is popular in both social and business circles.

William Booth Papin, son of the late Eugene and Mary (Booth) Papin, is a descendant in the fifth generation of the Hypolite LeBer branch of the Papin family. Whilst continuing successfully the real-estate business of his grandfather, William Booth, and conducting the interests of his family estate, Mr. Papin is a close student of both literature and science. He has cultivated highly a taste for architecture and in his extended travels in Europe and America attained unusual knowledge of his favorite branch of the science—ecclesiastical architecture. Many of his drawings have been favorably commented upon by leading students of this branch of scientific construction. Mr. Papin is unmarried and resides with his mother's family in a residence planned and erected under his personal direction.

J. Vion Papin, also a descendant of the Hypolite LeBer branch, is a young journalist of talent and recognized ability. Mr. Papin is at present engaged on the staff of the Republic and is a creditable representative of the family.

René Papin, a brother of the last mentioned, residing in England, has had a successful career in music.

Henry Edward Papin, second surviving son of Timothy Loisel and Lida (Yarnell) Papin, is a well known, respected and successful business man of the younger generation. Mr. Papin is engaged in the insurance business. In 1895 he married Olint Clara, daughter of William Frederick and Mary (Bittner) Niedringhaus. They have two children: Pierre Loisel, aged ten years; and Henry Edward, Jr., aged eight.



Such in brief is an outline and limited biographical sketch of one of the most typical and respected of the old St. Louis families. The Papin family of the present day is known and respected throughout the community and their history constitutes an important chapter in the annals of the city. They have maintained their family name and tradition with credit and dignity and are worthy citizens of the city founded by their ancestor, Laclède Ligest.











*L. Perham Cady*

## L. Bertram Cady



**S**TATISTICS have been given to prove that the great majority of successful business men have had their nativity and spent their boyhood upon the farms. However, there are notable exceptions to this rule, as is evidenced in the case of L. Bertram Cady, the president of the L. Bertram Cady Company, St. Louis. A native of New York city, he was born December 10, 1857, the son of Ira L. Cady, a native of Connecticut, who was the greatest safe, lock and vault expert that the world has known. He followed that business in New York city until his death, in 1879. His wife, Mrs. Chlotilda (Yale)

Cady, was born in the state of New York and was daughter of Linus Yale, Sr., inventor of the first American bank lock, while his son Linus Yale, Jr., was the inventor of the famous Yale lock of the present day. They were the lineal descendants of Elihu Yale, founder of Yale College. Mrs. Cady died in 1894.

L. Bertram Cady is the youngest and the only surviving member of a family of six children. He resided in New York city until he reached his twenty-first year, acquiring his education in the public schools and the Columbia School of Mines, from which he was graduated in 1877 with the degrees of E. M. and C. E. He afterward spent a year in post-graduate work as private assistant to Dr. Thomas Eggleston, professor of mineralogy and metallurgy. He then entered upon his profession as mining engineer, first in Colorado, afterward in North Carolina, and later in the Menominee iron range in Michigan, where, when but twenty-four years of age, he had supervision of seventeen hundred men. He laid out the plans which were executed after he left there for the first vertical shaft mining in the iron region.

In the fall of 1882 Mr. Cady suffered a complete physical breakdown and after several months of acute sciatica he was obliged to abandon his profession and enter commercial life. Following the change in his business career he first became a partner of James W. Bell, and afterward was head of the firm of Cady & Nelson, while since 1892 he has been president of the present corporation known as the L. Bertram Cady Company, under which style a tailoring establishment has been conducted, and both in the east and in St. Louis the standard of work has been of the highest, insuring a continuance of a large and profitable trade. For three years the business was located opposite the Waldorf Hotel on Fifth avenue, New York city, but in 1895 the establishment was opened in St. Louis, at which time a private train moved the entire business to this city with its full corps of the highest skilled New York workmen, who were accompanied by many of their families. Nearly all of the men who came to this city at that time still remain in the firm's employ. Three years ago the continued urgent solicitation of customers led to the establishment of a department for ladies on the same plan of high workmanship as executed for the men. This is the first and only enterprise of this class in the city or anywhere west of New York.

On the 8th of June, 1884, in New York city, Mr. Cady was married to Miss Ellen C. Brindle, of London, England. The hospitality of their home is most attractive and the social nature of Mr. Cady finds further expression in his membership in the Glen Echo and Noonday Clubs. He likewise belongs to the Phi Gamma Delta, to the Merchants' Exchange and to the Museum of Fine Arts, while he is an associate member of the Apollo and Amphion Clubs. He gives unfaltering allegiance to the republican party and in these different organizations his worth is recognized, for he enters heartily into cooperation with any movements with which he becomes identified. Horseback riding is perhaps his favorite recreation and while the success of his business now leaves him leisure for cultivation of graces of character and for the enjoyment of those things which bring to him pleasure, he nevertheless gives the most of his time to his business affairs and his capable conduct of his interests is manifest in his splendid success. His strong mentality and liberal education make his companionship valuable, and those who know him cherish his acquaintance in the hope of closer friendship.









*Taylor R. Young*

## Taylor R. Young



**A**MONG the prominent young attorneys of the city none is more popular and deserves more credit for the progress he made thus far in his career than Taylor R. Young, who was born in Brandenburg, Meade county, Kentucky, December 18, 1872. Mr. Young is acknowledged as a learned and competent lawyer and has won his present distinction after having confronted and overcome obstacles which would have discouraged many another man and forced him to relinquish his purpose.

His parents, Davis and Sallie Young, who are seventy-eight and seventy-two years of age, respectively, are living at the old homestead near Brandenburg. They are of Scotch descent and of a prominent old Virginia family, William H. Young, a paternal ancestor, having settled in Westmoreland county, Virginia, in 1714. He had five sons who took part in the Revolutionary war and two were killed in the battle of the Brandywine. After the war William H. Young removed to Kentucky, and one of his descendants, William Young, located in Fayette county, which is now the site of the present city of Lexington. According to Collins' History of Kentucky, William Young held the blue ribbon as a producer of corn, having raised over two hundred bushels per acre. His son, Leonard Young, was the first mayor of the city of Lexington and the great-grandfather of Taylor R. Young, the subject of this review. On his mother's side the latter is of Irish descent, his great-great-grandfather and mother having emigrated from Ireland to Virginia and located in Meade county, his birthplace. His great-grandmother was a native of Germany, where her ancestors had lived for many generations. With the exception of Leonard Young, above mentioned, and Bennett H. Young, now residing in Louisville, Kentucky, all followed agriculture as an occupation.

Taylor R. Young received his education in an old log schoolhouse in Meade county, Virginia, after which he attended the public schools at Sandy Hill and later was enrolled as a pupil at Forest Home College, where he studied geometry and Latin, graduating from that institution in December, 1888. At that time the schools were in session but five months of the winter season, and during the spring, summer and fall Mr. Young worked on the farm, in all averaging but four months' schooling a year until he was sixteen years of age. At seven years of age Mr. Young engaged in active farm labor, having at that tender period plowed, and at the age of nine bound his one-third after the old-fashioned dropper. He passed through all the experiences of a farmer boy and at the age of sixteen years was able to do a man's work and split on an average two hundred rails a day. During his early life Mr. Young enjoyed little leisure, as he was always compelled to be diligently at work, at which he was exceedingly neat, careful and systematic.

When a mere boy he had the desire to learn telegraphy and when he left school he sold Dr. Talmage's "Beautiful Story" and Mr. Buell's "Story of Man" in order to earn



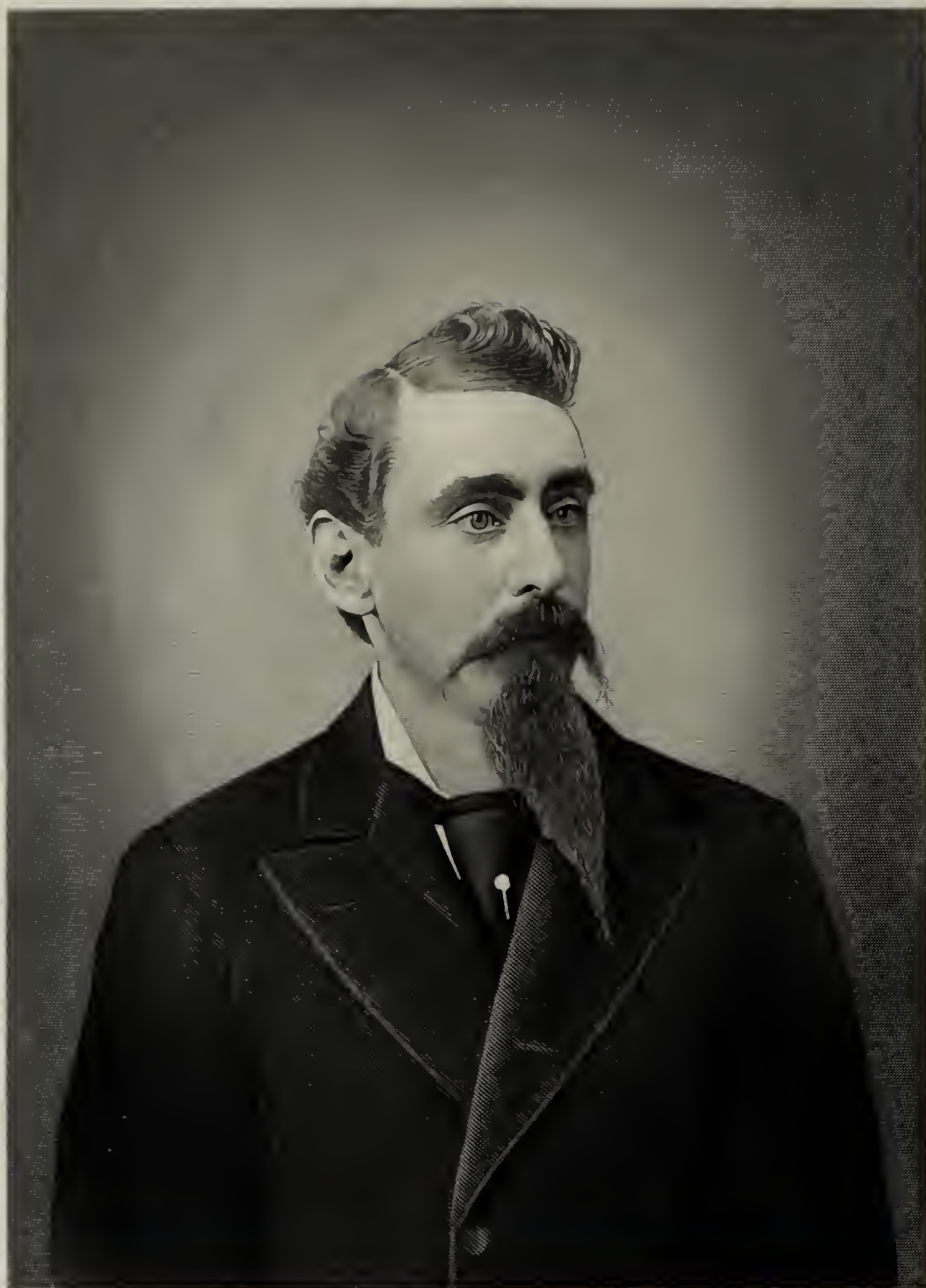
forty thousand dollars in real-estate transactions. As Mr. Knoth was insolvent, Attorney Young persuaded him to insure his life, which he did, and shortly afterward died, at which each of Mr. Young's clients received full reimbursement for the amounts they had lost. Mr. Young has been connected in an eminent way with many other cases at law, in all of which he has been successful. Although a young man in the profession, he has an extensive clientage and his practice thus far has been the means of placing him in more than comfortable circumstances. He owns an elegant home, valued at twenty-five thousand dollars, in which he has a very costly library.

On June 3, 1897, Mr. Young was united in marriage with Miss Lulu Denny Thompson, who was born and reared in St. Louis and whose father was a colonel in the Confederate army and for many years before his death, in 1881, was a prominent member of the Merchants Exchange. Mr. and Mrs. Young have the following children: Ruby Ruth, ten years of age; Lulu Laverne, nine years old, and Genevieve Lorraine, who is entering her fifth year.

Among the fraternal organizations with which Mr. Young is affiliated are the Apollo Tent of the Maccabees, having joined this organization in December, 1897; and Keystone Lodge, No. 243, A. F. & A. M. He has been a member of the Christian church since 1887. In politics he is a republican and while he is actively interested to the extent of casting his vote and using his influence toward the election of candidates of the party, yet he has thus far made no effort toward seeking public office.







*Ed Volhaus*



## Edward D. Holthaus



EDWARD D. HOLTHAUS spent his entire life in St. Louis, the span of his earthly existence covering the years between February 6, 1851, the date of his birth, and May 21, 1896, the date of his death. During much of that period he was an energetic business man, carefully performing the duties that devolved upon him. As the name indicates, he was of German lineage, a son of C. L. and Maria (Heintz) Holthaus, both of whom were natives of Germany. The father was born in Osnabruck in 1818, while the mother's birth occurred in Hamburg in 1821. Both came to the new world in early life, making the voyage across the Atlantic about the same time, and both became residents of St. Louis, where they were married. Here they continued to reside until 1866, when they fell victims to the cholera, which was epidemic in this city in that year.

Edward D. Holthaus mastered the elementary branches of learning as a private school pupil in St. Louis and afterward entered the St. Louis University, where he completed his course. When he had put aside his text-books he turned his attention to business and in the course of time succeeded to the ownership of the factory which his father had established and had successfully conducted in this city. C. L. Holthaus, in the fall of 1840, had embarked in the manufacture of tobacco, cigars and snuff, establishing his plant on North Third street near Washington avenue. He met with success in this venture and afterward removed to No. 614 North Third street, where he continued in business until his death. His immediate successor in the conduct and management of the tobacco factory was his son, Louis J. Holthaus, who remained at the head of the business until about the year 1886. He then sold his interest to Edward D. Holthaus, who was then the owner of one of the leading establishments of this character in the city. As the years passed by he gave proof of his business discernment and well formulated plans by gradually expanding the business until it had assumed extensive proportions and netted him a handsome fortune. He was a capable man of affairs whose discernment enabled him to utilize every opportunity to the best advantage and to coördinate forces, bringing them into a harmonious whole. He carefully studied trade conditions and in his tobacco manufacturing business gave to the purchasing public a quality of goods that enabled him to command a ready sale for his products. He stood high in business circles and was esteemed by all with whom he was brought in contact for his high character, his integrity and good citizenship. Outside of business circles he was known as a quiet, modest man of domestic tastes and kindly instincts, devoted to his home and family and always ready to respond to the appeals of those in distress or in need of encouragement and assistance.

In 1883 was celebrated the marriage of Edward D. Holthaus and Miss Emma Meinhardt, a half sister of John Dierberger, well known some years since as cashier of the German-American Bank, of this city. Mrs. Holthaus was born in St. Louis in 1861 and

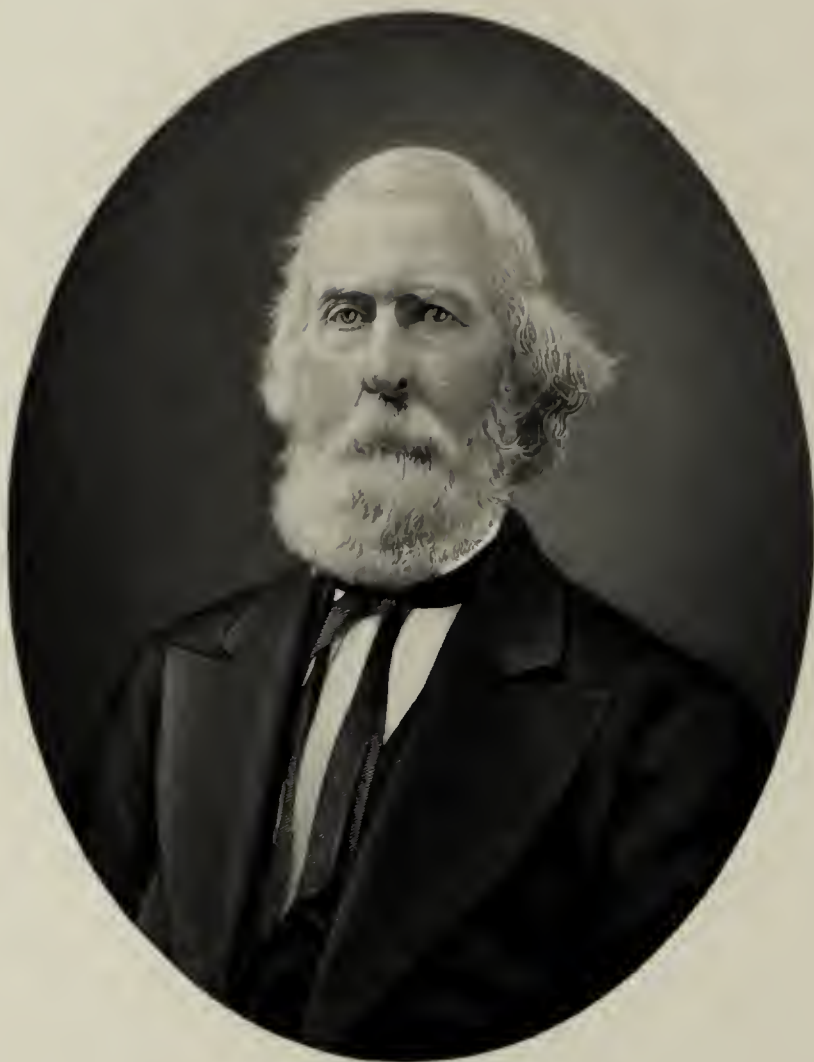
with five children still survives her husband. The sons and daughters of the household are Cora, Edward, Robert, Arthur and Myrtle. The death of the husband and father came as a deep blow to his family, for he was devoted to their welfare and happiness, was kindly, considerate and generous.

He gave his political allegiance to the republican party and always kept well versed on the questions and issues of the day, yet had no desire for political office or honors. He adhered closely to the Golden Rule, believing it the safest guide for life, and in his intercourse with his fellowmen was always straightforward, charitable and kindly. He belonged to the Legion of Honor and was a member of the Merchants Exchange Benevolent Society. No tale of sorrow or distress made appeal to him in vain. He found happiness in relieving the unfortunate, while his sympathetic nature prompted him to speak a word of encouragement to the oppressed and disheartened. He never saw a case of destitution which he did not attempt to relieve when it was possible for him to do so and there were many poor and needy who have occasion to revere and bless his memory for his timely assistance. It was these qualities that won for Mr. Holthaus his firm hold on the regard of those who knew him and have caused his memory to be cherished since he has passed away.









*John D. Daggett*

## John D. Daggett



ON THE list of the chief executives of St. Louis appears the name of John D. Daggett, who was mayor of the city in the '40s and during a formative period in its history took an active part in shaping its policy and molding its destiny. In all of his public work he was actuated by a spirit of the utmost devotion to the general good and his patriotism and loyalty were manifest in his practical and resultant work.

A native of Attleboro, Massachusetts, Mr. Daggett was born on the 4th of October, 1793, pursued his education in the public schools of New England and at the age of twenty-two years started westward. For a period he resided in Philadelphia, thence west to Pittsburg and afterward came to St. Louis, arriving here in 1817. Only a few years had passed since Missouri became American property by the terms of the Louisiana Purchase and the city was yet little more than a trading post on the frontier, deriving its income largely from trade with the Indians and from the fur trade. It was at that time in great measure a French town, but American settlers were taking up their abode there and bringing to it the spirit of the new republic.

Mr. Daggett, possessed of the habits of thrift and enterprise common in New England, turned his attention to the commission business and when his earnings and savings justified his embarkation in other lines he opened a retail store, which he successfully conducted for some time. He was also engaged in the river trade, being part owner in 1830 of the first steamboat, called the St. Louis. He made trips between this city and New Orleans and during his river career commanded several fast boats which were favorites with the traveling public. At that time the river was the principal means of communication with the south and was the chief source of transportation. His business therefore grew rapidly and proved profitable. Mr. Daggett was also associated with the sectional docks—a very important and effective accessory to steamboat interests in those days. He was also one of the organizers and president of the Floating Dock Insurance Company and one of the directors of the Citizens' Insurance Company, both of which were for a time influential and successful concerns of this character. Mr. Daggett possessed notable resourcefulness and marked energy and thus as the years passed on he utilized opportunities which others passed by heedlessly and became a leading and influential citizen of St. Louis. His business judgment was rarely if ever at fault and thus his advice and coöperation were frequently sought in affairs of business importance. He was one of the founders of the St. Louis Gas Light Company, was elected its president and thus served for several years.

While business matters of importance claimed much of his time and attention, Mr. Daggett yet found opportunity to aid actively in matters of public importance and in 1827 was chosen alderman of the city. As a member of the council he exercised his official



prerogatives in support of various measures of reform and improvement and in 1841 he was chosen mayor of St. Louis, in which capacity he proved a capable and far-sighted chief executive officer. No official act of his was ever detrimental to the city's progress or improvement, but on the contrary promoted its upbuilding and advancement.

In 1821 Mr. Daggett was married in St. Louis to Miss Sarah Sparks, who came to this city with her mother from Maine. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Daggett were born the following children, nine of whom reached adult age: Mrs. Eliza Ayres, who is now deceased; Harriet, who became the wife of Edward Stagg and has also passed away; Mrs. Amanda Pomeroy, deceased; William and Lucy, who have likewise been called to their final rest; Mrs. Henrietta Drew; Medora, who became the wife of Leon Papin; James, who wedded Miss Rannels and is deceased; William, who married Miss Masure and has also passed away; Mrs. Mary Shapleigh, of St. Louis and Mrs. Adele Rennick, deceased.

Mr. Daggett was never active in politics, yet he kept well informed on the questions and issues of the day and by his ballot endorsed the principles which he believed would prove most conducive to good government. He owned a great deal of property on the south side of the city, making judicious investments from time to time, and during the war he turned over the docks of St. Louis to the government and built boats for government service. Always active in the welfare of St. Louis, he looked beyond the exigencies of the moment to the possibilities of the future and labored for its advancement in substantial lines whereby the city's permanent growth and improvement has been promoted.

He was prominent in Masonry and zealous in his advocacy of the craft. In 1818 he became a member of Missouri Lodge, No. 12, and was one of the members of the convention that in 1821 organized the grand lodge of the state. He held various offices in Masonry and believed firmly in the teachings of the craft which recognizes the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. He was for many years one of the best known men in St. Louis and was regarded as one of the principal founders of the business interests of the city. His opinion could be relied upon, for his judgment was sound, his vision broad and his sagacity keen, and, moreover, he never looked at any question from a single standpoint, but considered it in all of its phases. He could not be induced to take up any movements which might result beneficially to himself, but which might perhaps prove detrimental to the city's welfare in some way. He was never known to overreach another in any business transaction or to take advantage of the necessities of his fellow-men in any trade connection. It was thus he came to be known as a most honored, reliable and worthy resident of St. Louis and when he passed away in 1874, at the age of eighty-one years, the city mourned the loss of one who was universally esteemed as an upright, useful and honorable man. His widow survived him for some time and passed away in St. Louis about twenty years ago.

For this history of her honored father we are indebted to Mrs. Medora Papin, who became the wife of Leon Papin, of St. Louis. Unto them were born nine children, seven of whom are yet living: Pierre Papin, of Kansas City; Mrs. Marie Lepere; Emil, a resident of St. Louis; John, who is a banker of this city; Louise, at home; Richard, of St. Louis; and Francis, who also makes his home in this city. These children in both the paternal and maternal lines are connected with two of the oldest and most prominent pioneer families of the city and several of the sons are doing credit to an honored ancestry by reason of their activity in commercial circles here.







Nathan Frank

## Nathan Frank



**N**ATHAN FRANK, attorney at law, with a large clientage indicative of his professional ability and the confidence reposed therein by the general public, has also been connected with the framing of the laws of the land, as a member of the fiftieth and fifty-first congresses. His parents, Abraham and Branette Frank, were natives of Germany, in which country they were reared and married, becoming residents of the United States in 1849. For two years they maintained their home at Hopkinsville, Kentucky, and then removed to Peoria, Illinois, where Nathan Frank was born, February

23, 1852. The son became a student in the public schools and remained in his native city until 1867, when he removed to St. Louis with his parents. Here he entered the high school, from which he was graduated in 1869, and after acquiring his more specifically literary education in Washington University, he qualified for a professional career as a law student in Harvard University at Cambridge, Massachusetts. He won the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1871, but ambitious to enter upon his profession thoroughly equipped for its onerous duties, he remained a student at Harvard for another year. Following his return home in 1872, Mr. Frank was admitted to the Missouri bar and for a few years devoted himself to commercial and bankruptcy law, with which he had become thoroughly familiar. He compiled and edited Frank's Bankruptcy Law, which was published in 1874 and became a recognized authority. Four editions were placed upon the market and were followed in 1898 by a compilation of the bankrupt act of that year.

In his practice Mr. Frank was associated for three years with ex-Mayor John M. Krum, a former judge of the circuit court. He afterward became junior partner of the firm of Patrick & Frank, upon Mr. Patrick's retirement from the position of United States district attorney and afterward practiced as senior partner of the firm of Frank, Dawson & Garvin and later Frank & Thompson, his associate in the latter partnership being Seymour D. Thompson.

That Mr. Frank attained distinction and won success in his profession was indicated by the fact that political honors were conferred upon him. Had he remained in obscurity professionally, he would never have won political distinction. Becoming a worker in the ranks of the republican party, he was honored by election to the fiftieth congress from the central district of St. Louis and received endorsement of his first term in reelection to the fifty-first congress. In both of these he served on several important committees and was active in securing the passage of some notable legislation. He gave careful consideration to each question which came up for settlement and stood fearlessly by the course which he believed to be right and for the best interests of the people at large. In this way he took his stand in opposition to his party in seeking to enact a



national election law, and to pass what was known as the anti-gerrymander bill, restricting or limiting the state legislature in apportioning congressional districts in the several states. He could easily have won further congressional honors had he so desired, but since his retirement at the close of his second term he has refused a nomination and has also declined to become a candidate for any other public office, preferring to concentrate his time and energies upon his professional interests and the supervision of the affairs of the St. Louis Star, which he founded and of which he is the owner.

Mr. Frank has ever been interested in progressive measures relative to the city's welfare and was a member of the congressional committee on the World's Columbian Exposition, to which he gave much attention while co-operating with the leading citizens of St. Louis in an attempt to locate the fair near this city. In recognition of the fact that he was one of the earnest movers in that project, Governor Francis appointed him a member of the world's fair commission. He took a very active part in the preliminary work for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, was a member of the board of directors from the beginning and was one of the most regular attendants at committee meetings. He was also a member of the executive committee, the most important committee in connection with the great fair, and also of the press and publicity committee in connection with which he did most active and effective work in exploiting the interests of the exposition and bringing to the people of the country a knowledge of the attractions it had to offer. He was also chairman of the entertainment committee of the Business Men's League, which entertained many distinguished visitors, and in this connection he presided at many banquets which were held. He proved a most capable and efficient presiding officer, possessing the utmost tact as well as readiness of resource and adaptability, and thus as the presiding genius of many important social functions he was highly complimented by his friends. His admirable social qualities and unfeigned cordiality render him a most popular member of the University, Columbian and Aero and Westwood Country Clubs. He is a member of the Jewish church but does not devote any time to sectarian matters and while a recognized leader among the people of his own race he is altogether too broad in his interests and associations, his thoughts and his purposes, to confine his attention to any one people or belief.





*J. G. Maerner.*



## J. Gabriel Woerner



**J.** GABRIEL WOERNER, who achieved high distinction as a public official, jurist, author, publicist, and in other directions, was born in Moeringen, Wuerttemberg, Germany, April 28, 1826, the youngest of fourteen children. He came with his parents to this country when he was seven years of age. After living for four years in Philadelphia, the family came to St. Louis in 1837, where the father, a contractor or architect by occupation, died in 1849.

Gabriel received but a scant school education, but with that earnestness and zeal which were characteristic of him throughout his life, he improved every opportunity to obtain knowledge, and by his own effort developed the splendid intellect with which nature had endowed him. Between the ages of fifteen and eighteen he clerked in country stores at Springfield and Waynesville, then small villages in the Ozark mountains, in the interior of Missouri.

A lover of nature in boyhood, to this experience in the backwoods may be traced, perhaps, the aroma of the woods and fields that charmingly asserts itself here and there in the works of fiction written by him in later life. And there, too, he received those first impressions of backwoods politics, which are so realistically portrayed in his story of "Love, Politics and War," written more than fifty years later.

Upon his return to St. Louis, having determined to become a printer, he entered the office of the German Tribune as a lowly printer's devil, and by rapid stages rose successively to pressman, foreman, editor and proprietor, gathering during this period a vast store of practical information, of great value to him in his subsequent career.

Meanwhile, sympathizing with the German revolutionists of 1848, he had gone abroad, with the intention of participating in that struggle for the establishment of liberal government; but on his arrival in the fatherland he found that his own American ideas and advanced political connections were not in such accord with the views of the insurgents as to call for his active participation in the movement. During the two succeeding years, however, he contributed, as war correspondent of the New York Herald and the St. Louis Tribune, many articles of great value and exceeding interest from the seat of war.

Returning to America, which he now realized as his real home, he purchased the Tribune, changing its politics in accordance with his own convictions, from whig to democratic, and stanchly supported the great Missouri statesman, Thomas H. Benton. In 1852 he severed his connection with this paper. He entered upon the study of the law and was admitted to the bar in 1855.

His genuinely democratic nature, his great zeal and vigor, and his fidelity to the interests of his clients, coupled with his native ability in conducting their litigation by honorable means to a successful issue before court or jury, gathered about him an extensive and loyal clientage and placed him almost immediately in the front rank of the prominent lawyers of those days. Incidents in his professional career and stories of his peculiar legal

victories in those early times when individuality of counsel counted for more than in later days, are still reminiscently recounted among the small and dwindling remnant of his then contemporaries.

During the trying period of the Civil war, following the lead of Benton and Blair, he was a strong Union or war democrat, and for a time was in the military service. He twice cast his ballot for Abraham Lincoln as being the presidential candidate then most nearly representing his own views. After the suppression of the rebellion, Woerner was the uncompromising opponent of the unjust and oppressive reconstruction measures. He was at all times consistent and firm in his political convictions and a staunch supporter of the democratic party, save when that party was untrue to its own essential principles.

He showed always a deep-rooted aversion to the trickery and duplicity so largely prevalent in practical politics, never tolerated it nor temporized with it, and was frank and fearless at all times in announcing his political views. Yet, although he never sought office, it is a significant recognition of his sterling worth, as a man of the people in the best sense of the word, that he was early in life called to the public service, with which he was connected thereafter in one capacity or another, for an almost unbroken period of forty years, and from which he retired with an enviable and absolutely unsullied record, enjoying the confidence, respect and esteem of the members of all political parties, and beloved by the public in general.

Beginning in 1853 with the clerkship in the then recorder's court and his reappointment in 1854, and then being elected clerk of the board of aldermen in 1856, he was continued in office through successive elections by the people, sometimes in the face of decisive defeat of the ticket upon which he ran, until the end of the year 1894, when he retired from public life. He was twice elected city attorney (1857 and 1858), twice a member of the city council from the first ward (serving 1861 to 1864), over which body he presided in 1862, and twice a member of the Missouri senate (in 1862 and 1866), in which body, although a member of a then post-bellum minority consisting of only six democrats, he was nevertheless looked to as a leader of the whole senate on important measures affecting the interests of the state.

Meanwhile, in 1864, he had responded to his party's forlorn call to stand for the city mayoralty, he being deemed best fitted to keep to the lowest figure a then certain and foregone adverse majority—a compliment fully justified by the result. In 1864-1865 he was appointed and prepared the official revision of the city ordinances, a valuable and well digested work, which was officially printed in 1866. From 1865 to 1870 he was associated in the practice of law with E. C. Kehr, as Woerner & Kehr.

In 1870, much to his own surprise, he was nominated for the office of judge of the probate court and subsequently elected. His services in that capacity gave such universal satisfaction to the public that he was kept in the office (in all probability thereby depriving the public of the benefit of his services in a far wider sphere of action) continuously through six successive terms (being elected in 1870, 1876, 1880, 1882, 1886 and 1890), covering a period of twenty-four years. In his last contest, in 1894, in spite of the overwhelming defeat of the democracy throughout the state, the figures clearly show that he would have been again easily elected but for the fraud perpetrated upon the voters of a certain religio-political party, which cast a large and deciding vote that year, by its leaders falsely placing Judge Woerner upon the list of names marked by it for defeat because of alleged susceptibility and unfair religious prejudice—an absurdly unjust charge in his



case, the fact being that no man ever lived who had more genuine toleration and liberality for the religious views of his fellow beings, nor any man who was ever freer from prejudice or less susceptible to narrow influences of any kind.

The tremendous hold Judge Woerner justly had upon the affections of the masses was typified in one of the most unique incidents in the political history of St. Louis—one never paralleled before or since. In 1876, at the close of his first term as judge, he stood for renomination; the politicians in control of the city convention, however, brought about the nomination of another. So great was the storm of popular indignation at the action of the convention (principally in this respect) that, in the face of the fact that the candidate named was worthy and had been regularly nominated, the party leaders, to avert certain defeat, were forced to undo the work of the convention, to prevail upon all the candidates named to resign and again to call together the convention to nominate a new ticket with J. G. Woerner upon it. At the ensuing election he led the democratic ticket and was elected over a popular opponent, Leo Rassieur, by a large majority, although nearly all of the balance of the ticket was defeated.

During his incumbency of nearly a quarter of a century on the probate bench, Judge Woerner exhibited a kindness and courtesy which endeared him to the hearts of the people. Modest and unassuming, he was ever ready to help the widow and the orphan, and those having their interests in charge, saving to the needy ones many a dollar which would otherwise have been consumed in costs and lawyers' fees. Though the fees of the office were then the only compensation of the incumbent, yet Judge Woerner was the prime mover of much legislation that cheapened the cost of administration, and wherever he could he cut down the cost of administering upon estates with an unselfishness that deserved for him the gratitude of the many appearing before him in the probate court—a gratitude often appreciated, but oftener from such as never knew how they had profited, nor to whom their thanks were due.

It was manifested time and again—and doubtless was the fact still more frequently without being manifested—that his measureless care and watchfulness prevented the wrecking of estates by the unscrupulousness, and oftener by the ignorance or lack of discretion, on the part of those legally in charge thereof.

The greatest monument to the ability of Judge Woerner as a profound jurist—of such a peculiar nature that it is appreciable only by those versed in the law—lies in the marvel of his having raised this court, by his own force, from its natural, humble plane as a tribunal inferior to even the ordinary court of general original jurisdiction, to a position of dignity and authority recognized and respected by the highest courts, and by men of greatest legal attainments, throughout the United States; and his judicial opinions and decisions on matters of probate law were quietly accepted as controlling by courts technically much higher in the scale of authority when called upon to review his decisions upon appeal.

When Gabriel Woerner retired from the bench it was an irremediable loss to the public. He laid down with a light heart his arduous judicial labors, so long and so well borne; again took up his profession, now in partnership with his son, and happy in the opportunity at last largely to devote his remaining years to those literary pursuits he loved so well; and thus he lived his last years in the contentment of a happy home and domestic life—one shattered only at the end by the death of his beloved wife a scant year before his own.



The identification of Judge Woerner's name with American probate law is perpetuated in his great legal works covering that subject. During his long career as probate judge he perfected "The American Law of Administration," a work which involved a vast amount of labor and which exhibited an insight into the underlying principles of jurisprudence that at once made it the standard authority on that subject in the legal profession and in all the courts of the Union. This was followed by a complimentary work entitled "The American Law of Guardianship." These two works together cover the whole field of probate law.

But public affairs, politics and law by no means filled the measure of his time. Throughout his active life he was a deep student of literature in general. All the time which could be spared from the exacting duties of his everyday life may be said to have been profitably employed in this field. Unless his fondness for the game of chess, of which he was a proficient enthusiast, or of a good game of whist or skat, is to be considered as a partial exception, all his recreation consisted of a change of mental application. It was not in his nature to find rest in idleness; to him rest meant change of activity. He delighted in the philosophical works of Hegel and Goethe, whose optimistic logic accorded with his own views.

He was one of that small circle of great men who in years long past composed the St. Louis School of Philosophy, and numbered amongst his intimate friends such men as Denton J. Snider, Henry C. Brokmeyer, William T. Harris and men of that class—the foremost thinkers of the time. On the other hand, his talent of appreciation and broad sympathy enabled him to cull with satisfaction and pleasure the lighter gems of fiction.

An original thinker, with a wealth of romance as well as logic in his nature, innumerable short contributions from his pen, most of them anonymous, have from time to time brightened the pages of periodicals and newspapers, both in German and English languages, in which he was equally proficient. Judge Woerner also wrote a drama entitled "Die Sklavin," which has taken high rank in the dramatic world, and has been produced both in German and English in most of the larger cities of the country scores of times. In its main features it has been imitated in later years, on a lower plane, by professional playwrights, in "The White Slave" and similar plays. As a critic, too, he was keen and incisive, and few men were better judges of literary merit.

In the realm of fiction he also achieved distinction. Besides several popular novels written in his earlier years, his romance entitled "The Rebel's Daughter," published just before his death, at once took a permanent place amongst the classic novels in literature. This work is written in a refreshing style peculiar to the author. The fascinating tale is couched in most charming language, albeit where the story requires, in a style strong and powerful. It constitutes, as a whole, a word picture which brings out with such lifelike distinctness the delicate lights and shadows of the genuine American spirit of the days and scenes of which it treats as to carry the conviction that the writer is not only complete master of his subject, but has himself been a part of it. And it is and will be of great value for all time in preserving with great fidelity and accuracy a typical and fading phase of the spirit and development of American life. The work is much more than "A Story of Love, Politics and War," as the author calls it. One who knows anything of the character of the author can read between the lines the details of the career of a man devoted to principle and unswerving in his adherence to the right. He who knew the men of the days of which

the book treats can see, through the veil of the story, represented by many of its prominent characters, distinguished war-time Missourians, the characterizations in some instances being startling in their accuracy.

Judge Woerner was scrupulously honorable and honest. He was the shining exception to the universal tendency of property, invisible and intangible to the tax collector, to cause its owner forgetfulness of its existence when swearing to tax returns; J. G. Woerner returned for taxation every cent he owned. Genial, appreciative, diversified and interesting, original, clean and unperturbed in thought, enthusiastic but equable, never proud or conceited because of success, nor pessimistic because of reverses, association with this man was to all a delight and a profit.

Gabriel Woerner was a man universal. His sympathy for humanity was so broad that it extended to all who came in contact with him, and he understood the good in each. This is most curiously manifested by the fact, still often openly expressed years after his death by persons in question, that Gabriel Woerner left with each individual the lasting impression that he had understood and appreciated that particular individual better than any other person had. And this by persons respectively of the most opposite temperaments and tendencies and widely different stations in life and education. This, too, largely accounts for the soothing feeling of consolation his mere presence gave to those in mental distress and trouble.

His natural insight into human nature was keen—and sharpened to some extent no doubt by the varied experiences of his rise through his own might from lowly station. His sympathetic nature was quick to respond where help or kindly offices were needed. Large as was his mind, his heart was larger. His sensitive nature abhorred ostentation, and his charity was of the kind that did good by stealth—far more in many more ways than will ever be known. There was in this man a rare combination of powerful intellect, indomitable vigor and true nobility on the one hand, and a modesty, kindness, geniality and gentleness on the other, that is most seldom found.

In 1852 Mr. Woerner married Emilie Plass, a most pure-minded and estimable woman, these two living together in most happy union for over forty-six years, until Mrs. Woerner's death on December 28, 1898—a blow from which he never really recovered in the short time that intervened before he followed. Four children (the first-born having died in infancy) survive them—all married—namely: Rose, wife of Benjamin W. McIlvaine; Gabrielle, wife of Charles Gildehaus; William F. Woerner; and Aliee, wife of Sylvester C. Judge; and a number of grandchildren.

In the late summer of 1899 Judge Woerner was stricken in the nature of a paralytic stroke, from which he never recovered, and hardly a year after his wife had gone he, too, on January 20, 1900, ended his well rounded and noble life, then not quite seventy-four years in length. The death of this gifted and lovable man was mourned as sincerely by high and humble as ever falls to the lot of any man. Not only his works will perpetuate his name, but the far sweeter monument of grateful memory of those who knew him. His story is that of God-given ability directed into the channels of a pure and honorable life.

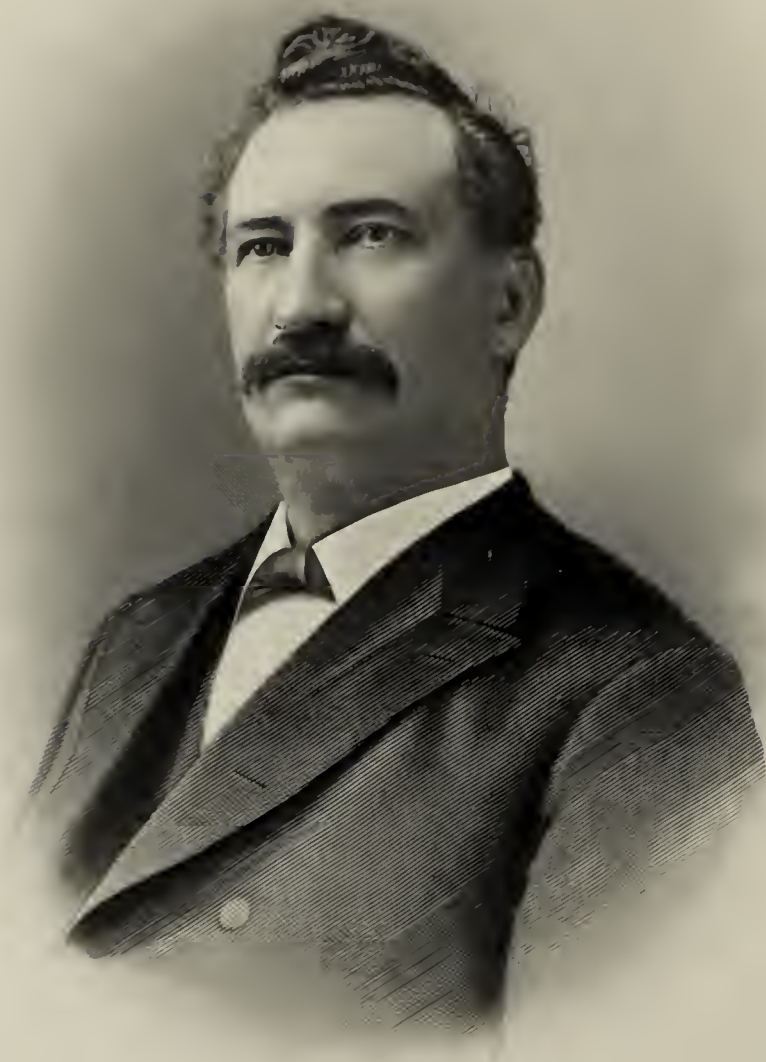
No man ever more conscientiously performed his whole duty in life than J. Gabriel Woerner. Yet as a last tribute to his high plane of thought is inscribed upon his tomb in beautiful Bellefontaine the modest epitaph (the only line to which his assent could be secured):

“He tried to do his duty.”









*Aug. F. Krasing.*

## August F. Klasing



THE world loves a hero whether he fights an opponent on the battlefield or wages a conflict with adverse conditions and discouraging circumstances. The same spirit of determination and unflinching bravery characterizes each. It is because of this admiration of the heroic qualities that August F. Klasing occupies today the position in public regard that is accorded him, for though he started out in life empty-handed and has met many discouragements and difficulties, he has continued on his way with resolute purpose and is now the owner of one of the largest retail stores in North St. Louis.

He was born in Lippe-Detmold, Germany, October 1, 1850. His father, Henry Klasing, was married in early manhood to Amalia Moritz, and with their family they sailed from Germany in 1878, settling in St. Louis. In previous years the father had engaged in brick manufacturing, but in this country lived a retired life, enjoying the rest which came to him as the merited reward of earnest labor in previous years. His death occurred in 1902, while his wife passed away about 1892.

August F. Klasing is indebted to the common-school system of Germany for the educational privileges which he enjoyed. He was about eighteen years of age when he came to the United States and, establishing his home in St. Louis, which has been the mecca of so many German emigrants and which owes its upbuilding largely to the enterprise of the Teutonic race, secured a clerkship in a grocery store. His cash capital when he arrived here was a single fifty-cent piece, but he realized the fact that determination and diligence constitute a safe foundation upon which to build success, and he resolutely set to work to conquer the conditions which barred his path to prosperity. At different times he met obstacles of considerable importance and he underwent many deprivations and trials in the early days. Hard work, too, fell to his lot, for in the first period of his residence here he gave his employer the benefit of his services from five o'clock in the morning until eleven o'clock at night. His remuneration was but seven dollars and a half per month, with board and lodging. Such a condition would strike terror in the hearts of the dictators in the labor unions at the present time, but Mr. Klasing proved his worth and not only labored diligently, but saved his cash earnings to send to his people in Germany, and thus provided the passage money which brought them to the new world.

In 1872 he began business on South Broadway, where he handled groceries and general merchandise. Being a young man and very popular, he soon made quite a success in this venture and won a goodly profit at this location. On the 8th of May, 1885, he removed to No. 5034 North Broadway, and at this point has one of the largest retail stores in North St. Louis. His business has constantly increased in volume and importance and he has from time to time enlarged his stock to meet the growing demands



of the trade. He now carries an extensive and well selected line of goods and has a patronage scarcely equaled in the city out of the downtown trade center. Aside from his mercantile interests Mr. Klasing has other important and profitable business connections, being now president of the Lowell Bank, president of the Poehontas Mining Company, director of the German Mutual Life Insurance Company, of St. Louis, a director and vice president of the Jefferson Mutual Fire Insurance Company and a director of the Altenheim, of St. Louis. For about ten years previous to 1903, Mr. Klasing was secretary and treasurer of the German Emigrant Aid Society, of St. Louis. His services were marked by the same business ability and fidelity that has been shown in the management of his own affairs. When this organization was disbanded in 1903, the funds in the treasury, amounting to about eight thousand dollars, were divided among the Orphans' Home, hospitals and the Altenheim.

Pleasantly situated in his home life, Mr. Klasing was married in St. Louis, November 28, 1873, to Miss Sophie Niemeyer. They have seven children: Sophie, Anna, Barbara, Louisa, Augusta, Laura and Elsa, all of whom are yet living and are still under the parental roof, while they have also lost two children.

Mr. Klasing gives his political allegiance to the republican party, for his study of the questions and issues of the day when he became a naturalized American citizen led him to believe that its platform contains the best elements of good government and he has never had occasion to change his opinions concerning this. He belongs to the Liederkrantz and to the Apollo and Harmonia singing societies. While he has prospered and enjoyed the benefits which accrue from business success and from congenial social intercourse, he has never been neglectful of his duties toward those less fortunate and in fact ever has a hand downreaching to aid others who have not been so successful in the affairs of life. His sympathies go out strongly to the homeless little ones and because of this he has taken an active and helpful part in the work of the Orphans' Home Society and of the German Protestant Orphans' Society. He belongs to the St. Jacoby Protestant church and its teachings find exemplification in his life and in his efforts to promote the Christian spirit which is the foundation upon which our modern civilization rests.





Chas. F. Orthwein



## Charles F. Orthwein



THE building of cities begins with the work of a few men who lay the foundations, but the superstructure comes as the result, as the marked enterprise and business ability of those who recognize in the complexity of interests the opportunity for the establishment and successful control of mammoth undertakings. It was because of his powers in this direction that Charles F. Orthwein became one of the most conspicuous figures in the grain trade of the southwest, his interests making of St. Louis one of the important grain centers of the entire country. Born in Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, Germany, January 28, 1839, his life record covered the intervening years to the 28th of December, 1898—years fraught with large accomplishment and important successes. His mother died when he was very young and he was reared and educated under the guidance of his father, a man of sterling worth, who taught his children the principles of Christian morality. The boy received his literary instruction in the best state schools of southern Germany and in 1854 came with his father, brothers and sisters to the new world. From Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, they made their way by the river route to St. Louis and after a brief period here passed removed to Logan county, Illinois, where they established their home.

While living there Mr. Orthwein became acquainted with Abraham Lincoln who appeared frequently in the courts of that county and at different times gave advice to the young man in a fatherly way, advice which was of great value to him as he started out in life for himself. He became somewhat acquainted with mercantile methods in a country store in Illinois, but his ambition prompted him to seek broader scope for his labor and at the end of a year and a half he came to St. Louis, where he entered the employ of Edd Eggers & Company, wholesale grocers and commission men, under whose direction he obtained his practical commercial schooling. About the time of the outbreak of the Civil war Mr. Eggers, then at the head of the house, died and the business was closed out.

Mr. Orthwein was accordingly thrown out of employment, but although his means were limited he resolved to use this opportunity to make a start in the business world on his own account. Accordingly he formed a partnership with Gustave Haenschen, who had also been in the employ of Edd Eggers & Company, under the firm style of Haenschen & Orthwein, and they began operations as grain and commission merchants. The outlook was not an extremely brilliant one because of the war which was greatly affecting southern trade. They, however, looked to the west and northwest for business and started out to turn the tide of trade from those sections of the country to St. Louis. With many obstacles and difficulties to overcome, they persevered until they brought to this city much of the growing grain trade of the upper Mississippi country and the northwest, thus rendering to the city a service of inestimable value, at the same time advancing their individual

interests. With keen business insight Mr. Orthwein looked beyond the exigencies of the moment to the possibilities of the future. When the steanboat men hesitated to assume the risk of carrying such cargoes Mr. Orthwein at his own risk dispatched towboats and barges to the upper Mississippi country and brought grain to St. Louis from the country which had before shipped to Chicago and Milwaukee. He was one of those who saw the need of carrying grain to sea by way of New Orleans in bulk, on account of the limited railroad service, and greatly facilitated that industry. The question was one of great breadth and scope. It was not only necessary to make the purchase of grain and transport the product to and from St. Louis, but it also involved the question of the waterways, and Mr. Orthwein agitated the subject and was largely instrumental in securing the construction of the Eads jetties. He also built elevators and developed the business which since 1878 has given to St. Louis an annual export grain trade of from twelve to fifteen million bushels by way of the jetties route, seventy-five to eighty per cent of which was shipped by Mr. Orthwein and his partners. Throughout the entire period of his residence in St. Louis he was connected with the grain trade and his operations not only equaled those of the most prominent grain merchants of this city, but were largely a factor in shaping the grain trade of the southwest. Different changes occurred in the firm, as indicated by the names, Haenschen & Orthwein, Orthwein & Mersmann, Orthwein Brothers, and Charles F. Orthwein & Sons. Constantly studying methods and means for the promotion of the business and its gradual extension Mr. Orthwein established branch houses in Kansas City, in order to make shipments from Nebraska and Kansas direct to New Orleans and thus save time, the Kansas City business being in charge of his son. He also established extensive connections in Europe. He was a potent factor in the promotion of the American corn trade abroad and during the short season of two or three months in each year exported over twelve million bushels of this grain. While the grain trade claimed his time and energies he became financially interested in other enterprises and was a director of various banks. He was also at one time the president of the Merchants Exchange and held offices in that organization, the object of which was to further the trade relations of the city.

On October 29, 1866, Mr. Orthwein was married to Miss Caroline Nulsen, a daughter of John Clemens Nulsen, a prominent merchant of St. Louis. Her mother was a daughter of Captain Creuzbauer and Baroness Von Horning, of southern Germany. Mr. Nulsen arrived in St. Louis when sixteen years of age and Mrs. Nulsen when a little maiden of eight summers. His death occurred in St. Louis about two years ago, when he had reached the advanced age of eighty-three years. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Orthwein were born eight children: William J., who is now in Switzerland; Charles C., living in Kansas City; Ottilia C., the wife of F. C. Everetts; Max R., of St. Louis; Fannie E., now Mrs. Dr. W. S. T. Smith, of Kansas City; Ralph H., of St. Louis; Armin F., of Louisiana; and Ruth H., the wife of Arthur F. Ferurbacher. There were also twelve grandchildren.

Mr. Orthwein was a man of broad business views and liberal culture who kept in touch with the advanced thought of the day and with those movements which recognize the responsibilities of wealth and man's obligations to his fellowmen. His splendid success resulted entirely from his own efforts and was the visible evidence of his superior business ability and enterprise. As he prospered he gave liberally to charities and



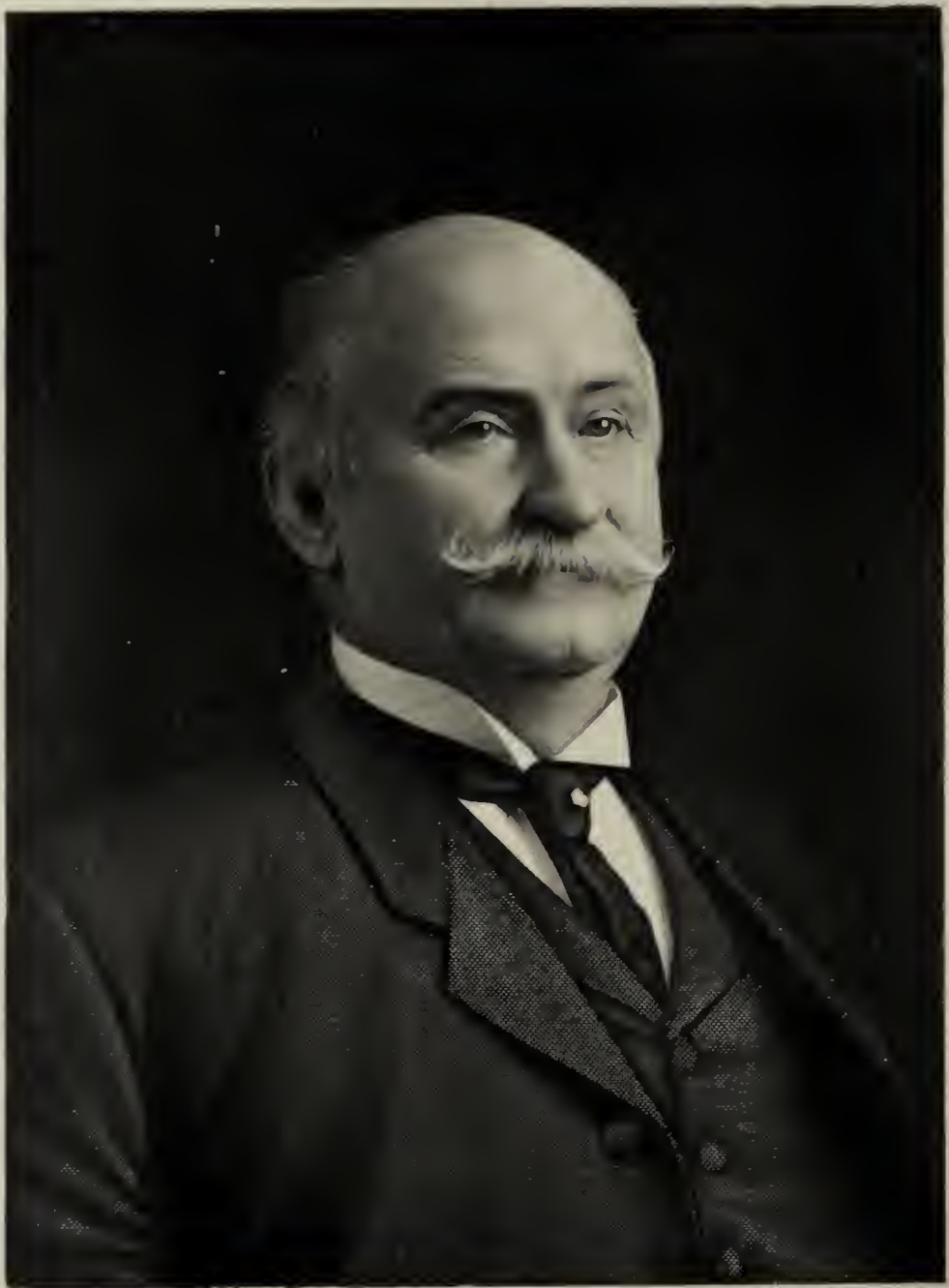
benevolent institutions, doing much good with his wealth. Aside from his gifts of specific sums to different organizations he did much for St. Louis through his business relations and the city acknowledges her indebtedness to him, for she was an indirect beneficiary in all of his mammoth business transactions.











*August Heinrich*



## August Heman



**P**ROMINENT among the contractors of the city is August Heman, president of the Heman Construction Company. He is intimately associated with the larger commercial interests here and, as well, has attained considerable distinction in local politics. He is descended from one of the pioneer families of this locality and is a native of St. Louis, born in 1855. Frederick Heman, his father, migrated to America with his parents in 1833 and settled in Franklin county, Missouri. He located in St. Louis in 1843 and was a pioneer brick manufacturer of this vicinity, his first brickyard being located

at Eighteenth street and Cass avenue, where the Catholic convent now stands. Mr. Heman manufactured brick for many of the residences, mansions and other buildings constructed in the old days and the brick with which the convent was constructed was the product of his plant. When he took up his residence in St. Louis Twelfth street and vicinity was a primitive forest, covered with timber and underwood. He practically grew up with the city, having resided in it when it was but a village of few inhabitants. At the time he came to this section of the country the population of St. Louis numbered scarcely ten thousand. He married Elizabeth Schreifer and they reared a family of five sons and one daughter, namely: John H., deceased; William; John C., vice president of the Heman Construction Company; Frederick; Minnie; and August, the subject of this sketch.

August Heman received his early education in the common schools. He graduated from Carr Lane school and subsequently spent one year in high school. At the age of fifteen years he relinquished his study, being ambitious to start out in the business world for himself, and was employed by his father in the brickyard. After having diligently applied himself to the manufacture of brick, he finally became familiar with every phase of the business and at the age of nineteen years began contracting for himself. His first work was for the city of St. Louis, building sidewalks, and since that time he has received most of the city's contracts. The largest piece of work with which he was identified for the city was the building of the waterworks in 1894 and 1895 at a cost of one million dollars, and he also constructed the Vandeventer sewer at a cost of two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. During his career he has constructed something over one-half of the sewers underlying St. Louis. Mr. Heman is an expert at his line of work and is well known throughout the community as thoroughly honest and straightforward in his commercial dealings. His long service for the city is indicative of his excellent character and superior service. Among other business interests with which he is identified are the Trinidad Asphalt Company, of which he is president, which company has the contract for maintaining and building asphalt streets for the ensuing ten years. He is also vice president of the Meremac Portland Cement & Material Com-

pany, which is erecting a large plant at Sherman, Missouri. At present he is also acting as president of the State Trust Company at Fourth and Olive streets. He was one of the incorporators of the St. Louis Bonding Trust Company in February, 1909, of which he became president, and was also an incorporator of the Traders National Bank and one of its directors.

In 1888 he wedded Miss Leni Lightner, daughter of Captain A. S. and Amanda (Krouse) Lightner. Mr. and Mrs. Heman have one son, Alonzo G. Mr. Heman is a firm believer in the principles of the democratic party and is active during political campaigns, exerting all the influence at his command in order to secure the election of the candidates of his party. In 1907 he was elected president of the Jefferson Club. He is deeply interested in national, state and municipal politics and is one of the leading democrats of the city of St. Louis.









*Las H Grookmie*

## James H. Brookmire



**J**AMES H. BROOKMIRE was numbered among the men, who, in the middle of the nineteenth century, became factors in the business life of St. Louis and were closely associated with the rapid advancement and expansion of the city during the succeeding fifty years. He was one of the founders of the house of Brookmire & Rankin and for a long period occupied a conspicuous and honorable position in the wholesale grocery circles in this city. A native of Pennsylvania, his birth occurred January 8, 1836, in the suburb of Hestonville, which has since become a part of the city of Philadelphia. He was descended from Scotch-Irish ancestry, the Scotch spelling the name Birkmire, and from his father he inherited marked mechanical ingenuity. The financial condition of the family was such that his educational privileges were only those afforded by the country schools and at the age of seventeen years he entered upon his business career, securing a situation in a retail grocery house in Philadelphia, where he remained for about a year.

With life before him, and possessed of a desire to make the most of his opportunities, he studied the business situation and came to the conclusion that the middle west offered larger opportunities for rapid advancement. Accordingly in February, 1855, Mr. Brookmire came to St. Louis, where he accepted a position as shipping clerk in the wholesale grocery establishment of his uncles, S. & J. Hamill, then doing business on the levee. The firm occupied a prominent place in mercantile circles and Mr. Brookmire gained broad experience and thorough training in modern business methods. His relationship was not used to further his interests, but upon his individual merit he was promoted from time to time, until after five years' connection with the house he was admitted to a partnership in 1860 under the firm style of Joseph Hamill & Company. Eight years later the senior partner retired, at which time the firm of Brookmire & Rankin was organized, remaining an active factor in commercial circles for many years. The business expanded along lines of substantial growth, its trade interests reaching out to various sections of the country, and in seeking for the causes of this success it will be readily seen that the reliability of its methods, the enterprise of its promoters and the capability of the working force which they gathered about them, were the concomitants in their prosperity. As time passed, their trade covered the entire Mississippi valley, and though in the years of its career the house passed through periods of national financial depression, it never ceased to hold to a high standard and was never forced to suspend business. For a long period Mr. Brookmire continued at the head of the business and the success of the undertaking was attributable in large measure to him. At the outset of his career he made it his purpose to thoroughly master everything which he undertook and at all times he so systematized his work that maximum results were accomplished with the



least friction possible and at a minimum expenditure of time and labor. As he progressed in his commercial career he soon ceased to be a follower and became a leader among men in this particular class of business. He inaugurated new methods and sought out new plans wherein he might introduce his goods to the public and build up a growing trade.

A contemporary biographer said in relation to his rise in the commercial world: "He knew not only those routine matters which every grocer is supposed to master, but was also conversant with particulars, which the great majority neglect. In such matters as the chemistry of his trade he was especially well informed and his knowledge greatly contributed to the judicious and successful management of the firm's large business." All through his life his mechanical genius found expression in one way or another and he figured as the inventor of several patents of special ingenuity which have come into general use among the trade. While Mr. Brookmire preferred to concentrate his energies upon the upbuilding of the house of Brookmire & Rankin, he was nevertheless connected with a number of other enterprises in the city, and his opinions were always listened to with attention and respect for it was known that his judgment was sound and his insight keen.

In January, 1867, Mr. Brookmire was united in marriage to Miss Anna Forbes, a daughter of Dr. Isaiah Forbes, an old and well known citizen here. They became the parents of three daughters and one son: Daisy, the wife of A. P. Hebard, of St. Louis; James H., of whom mention is made later; Cornelia F., and Jane. All are living except Jane.

The public, recognizing the marked ability and enterprise of Mr. Brookmire, frequently solicited him to serve in official capacities, but he would never consent to do so as he preferred to do his public service as a private citizen. He was never neglectful of his duty to municipal affairs, however, and exerted a strong influence in behalf of those interests which are a matter of civic virtue and civic pride. He believed that economy and honesty should be features in the city administration and in the state and national government and he endorsed every movement for clean politics and an honest, businesslike administration. He was a valued member of several boards and societies, including the popular Legion of Honor of St. Louis, and such was the respect entertained for him individually and as a business man that every society or organization felt it a matter of gratification if they could secure his cooperation and assistance. St. Louis, from the beginning of his residence here, was one of the interests that lay close to his heart. Not alone by reason of his extensive business connections did he serve the city, but in many other ways labored to secure its growth and expansion. His death, which occurred February 22, 1898, came with a sense of personal bereavement to many because of his activity in behalf of the city, because of the extent and importance of his commercial interests and because of personal qualities that rendered him a favorite in the circle of his immediate friends.







Frank P. Blair  
U. S. S.

## Hon. Francis Preston Blair



THE name of Francis Preston Blair figures upon the pages of our national history as that of one who aided in molding public opinion and in shaping the destiny of the country during a most momentous period in its existence. The honesty of his views was never called into question and he stood ever as a man of lofty patriotism whose devotion to the welfare of his country was one of his distinguishing characteristics. He won fame as a lawyer, soldier and statesman and his record reflects credit and honor upon the city which honored him.

Born in Lexington, Kentucky, on the 19th of February, 1821, he was a son of Francis P. Blair, Sr., a native of Virginia and an eminent lawyer of that state, who afterward became attorney general of Kentucky and still later was the well known editor of the *Globe*, a Washington, D. C., newspaper, Francis P. Blair Jr., was but nine years of age at the time of his parents' removal to the capital city, where his boyhood days were passed. After preparing for college in the schools of Washington he matriculated in the College of New Jersey at Princeton and when he had completed his university course returned to Kentucky to enter upon the study of law with Lewis Marshall as his preceptor. He completed his legal training in the law school of Transylvania University, of Kentucky, and in 1843 came to St. Louis for the purpose of entering upon the active practice of his profession in this city. Delicate health, however, prevented him from at once becoming a member of the St. Louis bar and hoping to be benefitted by outdoor life he went with a party of trappers and traders to the Rocky mountains and in 1845 accompanied Bent and Saint Vrian to their fort, which occupied a site in the southern part of the present state of Colorado. He remained in that region until the expedition under command of General Stephen W. Kearney crossed the plains and proceeded to Mexico to take part in the Mexican war. Mr. Blair joined that expedition and in a military capacity served until the close of hostilities. His health improved under the rigorous life of the west and in 1847 he returned to St. Louis, where the same year he married Miss Apolline Alexander, of Woodford county, Kentucky.

Mr. and Mrs. Blair established their home in St. Louis and he entered at once upon the active practice of the law. While advancement at the bar is proverbially slow no dreary novitiate awaited him. In the trial of his first cases he proved his marked ability in the handling of complex problems and from the beginning enjoyed an extensive and important practice. He devoted himself to the more congenial branches of professional work and of the advocacy of political principles which he deemed essential in forming the state and national policy. His position was never an equivocal one and he soon became recognized as one of the strongest opponents of slavery and one of the most stalwart originators and advocates of the free-soil movement. In 1852 he was elected on the free-



soil ticket as a member of the state legislature, where his representation of the interests of his constituents was such as to insure his reelection for a second term. While serving in the house he made several speeches in favor of the free labor system, which attracted general attention and aroused public sentiment to the iniquities of the slave system. He had been a close and discriminating student of the conditions of the south and became an opponent of a system which he fully understood was undermining national interests and proving a detriment to national progress, while at the same time it was opposed to all humanitarian ideals. The stand which he took on this question aroused the pro-slavery party which manifested the utmost hostility to him. Angry threats and protests, however, did not deter him in the least and he continued to make anti-slavery speeches upon the slave soil and to use his influence in favor of the free labor movements. Mr. Blair gained a strong following in St. Louis, although the movement was not a popular one outside of the city. Here, however, it found endorsement from the liberty-loving German element and Mr. Blair never ceased to clearly express his views as occasion offered. Under his leadership the free-soil party placed a ticket in the field in St. Louis in 1856 and elected its nominees.

In the same year Mr. Blair was chosen to represent this district in congress and in the national councils. He boldly advocated the emancipation doctrine, also supporting the views which Clay had held years before, that the emancipation of the negroes should be followed by their transportation to Africa. Had this course been pursued the country would have been spared the grave race problem which it is today facing.

In 1858 Mr. Blair was again a candidate for congress but in that year was defeated although at the next election he was again sent to the national halls of legislation as congressman from this district. He there served as chairman of the committee on military affairs and as a member of other important committees. He was one of the earnest working members of that body and exerted strong influence in the house. Remaining ever a student of the questions and issues of the day, when a new party was formed to prevent the extension of slavery, he joined its ranks, putting forth earnest effort to promote its growth and secure its success. It was at his suggestion that in 1860 a meeting of Missouri republicans was called to select delegates to the national convention of the party to be held that year in Chicago. Mr. Blair was chosen as a delegate and became a conspicuous figure in that memorable gathering. Following his return to St. Louis after the adjournment of the convention he made a ratification speech at the old Lucas Market and was instrumental in organizing the uniformed campaign club, known as the Wide-Awakes—an organization that played a most important part in the subsequent campaign. Following the election of President Lincoln, Mr. Blair was among the first of the country's eminent men to perceive that Civil war was inevitable and to realize that the effort must at once be made if Missouri was to be saved to the Union. He therefore inaugurated a movement which resulted in enlisting, organizing and drilling some of the earliest defenders of the Union in this city. When the attempt at secession was made, followed by the declaration of war, Mr. Blair became captain of the first company of Union soldiers enlisted in the state and assisted materially in defraying the expenses incident to arming and equipping them. When a number of companies had been organized and united as a regiment Mr. Blair was unanimously elected colonel of the First Regiment of Missouri Volunteers. This was followed by promotion to the rank of brigadier general of Volunteers in August, 1861, and on the 29th of November, 1862, he was made major general.

At the same time and until 1863 he was representative from his district in congress but resigned his seat. He was instrumental in unearthing a plot of the state authorities of Missouri to capture the United States arsenal in St. Louis containing the sixty-five thousand stand of arms belonging to the general government. This was soon after the organization of the Confederacy. During Sherman's campaign in 1864 and 1865 General Blair was at the head of the Seventeenth Corps and participated in the march to the sea. He succeeded General McPherson in command of the Seventeenth Army Corps and thus served until the close of the war, with conspicuous gallantry, rendering important aid to his country in the darkest hour of her history. He then returned to his home in St. Louis, where the people received him with enthusiastic demonstrations of affection and esteem.

In matters relating to the civic interests of his country Mr. Blair was also prominent. He served at one time as commissioner of the Pacific Railroad and in 1868 was the democratic candidate for the vice presidency on the ticket with Horatio Seymour. He regarded the measures adopted by the republican party toward the southern states as unduly harsh, and because of this he returned his allegiance to the party with which he had been connected in early life, and in 1871 he was again elected to the Missouri legislature and afterward was chosen to fill a vacancy in the United States senate, where he represented Missouri until 1873. When he passed away in this city two years later the news of his death brought a sense of personal bereavement to almost every individual in St. Louis and the state, was deeply lamented by those who knew and honored him throughout the nation. At meetings of the bar, of the veterans of the Civil war and of various public bodies in St. Louis, resolutions were adopted and speeches delivered in which the story of his upright life, his unfaltering devotion to duty and his unquestioned honesty in support of his convictions was then retold. As a patriotic citizen, a distinguished lawyer and able statesman, he inscribed his name high on America's roll of fame and is to-day numbered with Missouri's honored dead.











*Henry O'Hara*

## Henry O'Hara



**A**BOUT a half century ago an Irish lad of eleven years left his home and came to America to seek a life of activity in a country where more opportunities were offered than in the place of his nativity. That lad was Henry O'Hara, who in the course of years was destined to rise from the position of fireman on the railroad to that of president of one of the leading railroad companies of the middle west, while at the same time he owned and controlled extensive car building manufactories. He was born June 4, 1844, about sixteen miles from Belfast in County Antrim, Ireland, and when the

spirit of adventure and the desire for more rapid advancement than could be secured in his native country took possession of him, he made his way across the Atlantic and found a home among friends at New Utrecht on Long Island, New York. There he attended school until sixteen years of age and laid the foundation for that broad self-culture which was one of his distinguishing characteristics in later life. From Long Island he went to the south prior to the outbreak of the Civil war and there secured a position as fireman on the New Orleans, Jackson & Northern Railroad. While he was ambitious to secure a place of greater prominence and responsibility, he did not scorn any occupation that would yield him an honest living and faithfully performed any task assigned to him. It was his fidelity and capability that won him promotion throughout his entire business career and eventually led him to the important place which he occupied in the business world.

Mr. O'Hara was acting as trainman at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war, when, giving up the position, he entered the Confederate army, joining the artillery forces under General Dahlgren. He was soon transferred to the command of General Gardner and his meritorious conduct on the field of battle won him promotion to the rank of lieutenant. At the battle of Decatur, Alabama, which occurred in 1864, he was wounded in such a manner that it became necessary to amputate his leg, but as soon as he had sufficiently recovered he obtained an artificial limb and returned to the army again, serving until the close of the war.

When hostilities ceased, Mr. O'Hara, with the small means which he could command, engaged in the lumber business at Brookhaven, Mississippi, and found it a successful venture. He took up the work with the same thoroughness which characterized him in every relation of life. By studying southern timber he soon discovered that southern longleaf pine is peculiarly adapted to the construction of railroad cars and, convincing railway men of this fact, he built up an extensive supply business, securing his patrons from among the ranks of the prominent railroad men of the country. Thinking to enjoy the advantages of better shipping facilities and closer connection with his trade interests in St. Louis, Mr. O'Hara removed to this city in 1876 and made it his bus-



iness headquarters throughout the remainder of his life. In 1876 he accepted an important position with the car service of the Cairo Short Line Railroad and soon became widely known in western railway circles. In 1890 he organized and was president of the Union Refrigerator Transit Company and in 1891 was president of the St. Louis, Chicago & St. Paul Railway, popularly known as the Bluff line. The recognition of his executive force and business ability led to his co-operation being sought in various lines, while his own well formulated plans resulted in the establishment of enterprises of large magnitude. He became the president of the Lansburg Brake Company and at one time was at the head of six car factories in successful operation, building cars for which he had contracted. He supplied the Hicks Car Company with three thousand cars and the Union Refrigerator Company with a like number. His mind was most keenly alert and he recognized opportunities which others passed by heedlessly. His efforts were directed along lines where sound judgment and rare discrimination led the way and success seemed to follow his every move.

In May, 1882, Mr. O'Hara was married to Miss Eliza P. Nowland at Sandoval, Illinois. Mrs. O'Hara was a daughter of Lambert Nowland, a native of Maryland and a prominent political leader of the middle west. He had a personal acquaintance with Henry Clay and became a stalwart advocate of the republican party. It is said that he was the means of sending more than one man to the legislature. He held several local offices in Illinois, but preferred to concentrate his time and energies upon his business affairs, being for some time connected with mercantile business at Sandoval, while later he was for over thirty years a general agent for the Illinois Central Railroad at that place. In his fraternal relations he was connected with the Masons and was prominent in the order as well as in business and political circles. He was a man of fine intellect and possessed all the characteristics of a truly southern gentleman, which he was in every way. He married Miss Martha G. Van Meter, of Martinsburg, West Virginia, a daughter of Dr. Van E. Van Meter. In his family of twelve children, eleven lived to adult age, all of whom reflected great credit on their parents.

Mrs. O'Hara was reared in the Congregational faith, but later united with the Methodist church, but Mr. O'Hara was reared in the Catholic church. Their children were: Beulah, the wife of Everett Watson Brooks, of St. Louis; Gertrude, who was educated in Boston; Henry, living in St. Louis; and Benjamin Harrison, now a member of the class of 1910 at Cornell University, where he has won various medals and cups as an athlete.

The death of the husband and father occurred April 30, 1897. He was a splendid type of the self-made man, rising in the business world from a humble position to a conspicuous place in transportation circles in America. His business associates rendered him respect and admiration for what he accomplished and for the business methods which he employed in gaining the exalted position which was eventually his. More than his splendid business accomplishments, however, was his fidelity to his family and home and the faithfulness which he manifested in his friendships. These marked him as a man worthy the highest esteem and made his example one worthy of emulation.





*Geo P. Boyden*



## John P. Boogher



**J**OHN P. BOOGHER, in whose life geniality, pronounced business ability and appreciation for the rights and privileges of others were well balanced forces, was born in Mount Pleasant, Frederick county, Maryland, October 8, 1834, and died in St. Louis, December 27, 1893. He was descended on the paternal line from German ancestry, the original name being Bucher, and on the distaff side from English Quaker stock. He was descended from one of the old families of Nordlingen, Bavaria. Peter Bucher was born in Bavaria about 1400 and was granted a coat of arms in 1450

for military service rendered in defense of his country against the adjoining Palatinates. Nicholas Bucher, born in 1690 in the upper valley of the Rhine, came to America with his wife and children in the ship *Friendship*, landing at Philadelphia, October 17, 1727.

Jacob Boogher, a descendant of Nicholas Bucher, was a soldier in the Maryland line during the Revolutionary war. He married Elizabeth Christ, also of Frederick county, Maryland, and their son Nicholas wedded Rebecca Davis Coomes. She was descended from William Richardson, a gentleman planter of Arundel county, Maryland, who came from England in 1655, and Elizabeth Anne Ewen, his wife. William Richardson was a member of the lower house of the assembly and a member of the committee on military affairs for the defense of the colony. He was also one of the leaders of the Society of Friends, not only of the West River Meeting of Anne Arundel county, but of the entire colony. Elizabeth Ewen, the wife of William Richardson, was a daughter of Richard Ewen, who came to Maryland in 1649. At different periods in his life he was a member of the upper house of the assembly and acted as its speaker during the last two years. He was likewise justice of the provincial court of Anne Arundel county and was captain of militia, and later he held the rank of major. He was likewise high sheriff of the county, and from the 14th of March, 1654, until the 16th of September, 1657, he was one of the high commissioners to govern the colony of Maryland under the lord protector, Cromwell.

The environment of John P. Boogher in his youth was that of the home farm. His education was acquired at Frederick City, where he later entered business life in the employ of a dry-goods merchant. He was thus engaged until 1856, when he came to St. Louis. The city was then of comparatively small proportions, but was advantageously located and was already enjoying an era of growth and prosperity. Mr. Boogher believed that it afforded a far better field for business advancement than his home town and accordingly he made his way to the middle west, where he secured employment in the wholesale dry-goods house of Pomeroy, Benton & Company. He remained with that firm until 1862, and then on account of his strong sympathy with the south he was placed in the McDowell military prison, where he was confined for some months. When

his liberty was restored he again became a factor in wholesalo dry-goods circles, being admitted to a partnership in the firm of Henry Bell & Son, with whom he continued until the death of the senior partner in 1878. The present Carleton Dry Goods Company is the outcome of this old establishment, which was conducted originally under the firm style of Henry Bell & Son and later Daniel W. Bell & Company, John P. and his brother, Jesse L. Boogher, constituting the company. After the death of Daniel W. Bell, John P. and Jesse L. Boogher consolidated their interests with those of James H. Wear under the firm style of Wear, Boogher & Company, and later the name was changed to that of the Wear & Boogher Dry Goods Company, the business being incorporated, at which time John P. Boogher was chosen treasurer of the company and continued to hold that office until his death in 1893. Later the name of the company was changed again to its present style—the Carleton Dry Goods Company.

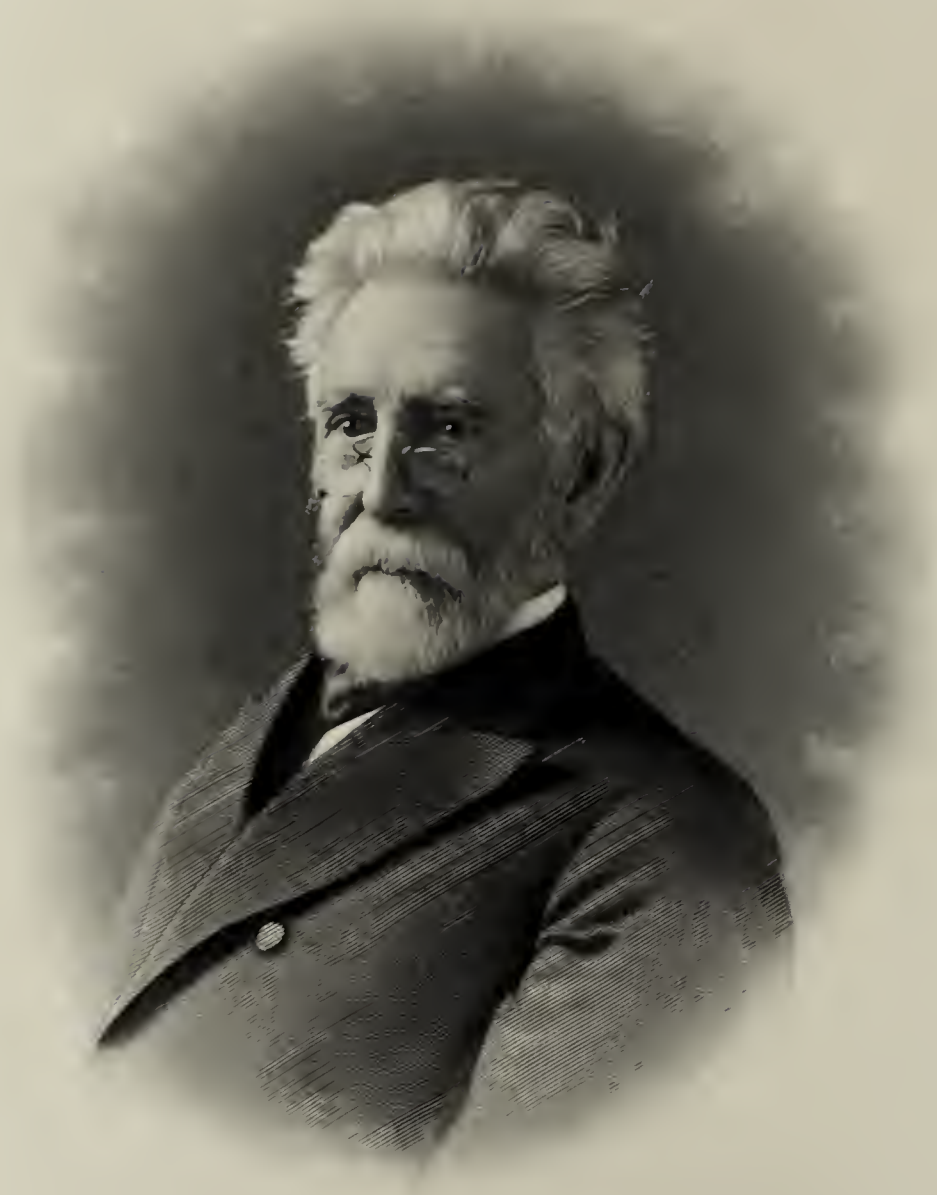
Mr. Boogher was twice married, his first union, in 1866, being with Miss Laura Wallace Brown, who died in 1867 and left him one son, John Wallace. On the 6th of September, 1871, he married Miss Eliza B. Silver, a daughter of John Silver, a wealthy planter of Baldwin county, Alabama. Mrs. Boogher was born at Montgomery Hill, Baldwin county, Alabama, in 1849. Her father was of English descent and when a young man went from his home in Hartford county, Maryland, to Alabama, becoming a successful planter on the Alabama river. He was a member of the secession convention from Baldwin county and was one of those who signed the ordinance of secession for Alabama. He married Miss Martha Booth, a daughter of Captain Joseph Booth, who was born in South Carolina and was with General Jackson at the capture of Pensacola. He was also one of Captain Moore's company that escorted General La Fayette from Georgia to Mobile and was afterward captain of his company for some time. When the Creek war broke out he volunteered with David Mims and was elected captain of a company, with which he served until the expiration of his term. He lived for many years at Montgomery Hill, Baldwin county, Alabama, and was an extensive cotton planter. Mrs. Boogher and six of their children, besides Mr. Boogher's son, John Wallace Boogher, survive the husband and father. The sons and daughters are: Joseph Silver; Ernest Hastie; Martha Silver, the wife of Orren W. Stone; Ethel; John P., who married Susan Meriwether; and Elise.

Mr. Boogher was a member of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal church South and for many years was prominent in its work. He contributed most generously to its support and did all in his power to further its interests. Throughout the entire church connection in this section of the country he was known for his charity and religious influence. He enjoyed to the fullest the confidence and esteem of his business associates and won their admiration and respect by reason of the straightforward policy which he inaugurated at the outset of his career and which he always strenuously followed. His commercial integrity was never called into question. He never deviated from what he believed to be right between himself and his fellowmen and held to high ideals in every relation. In politics he was a pronounced democrat. His uniform kindliness and tact and his cordial disposition were always a source of pleasure to his many friends, while his effective labors in the church made him one of its most valued members. His loss came with greatest force, however, to his family, who knew him as a devoted husband and father and one who made the interests of his wife and children paramount to all else.



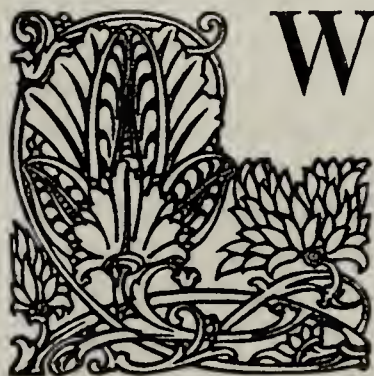






Norman Cohen

## Hon. Norman J. Colman, LL.B., LL.D., D.A.



WHEN the history of St. Louis and her public men shall have been written its pages will bear no more illustrious name and record, no more distinguished career than that of the Hon. Norman J. Colman. If "biography is the home aspect of history," as Wilmott has expressed it, it is certainly within the province of true history to commemorate and perpetuate the lives of those men whose careers have been of signal usefulness and honor to the state and nation, and in this connection it is not only compatible but absolutely imperative that mention be made of the Hon. Norman J. Colman because of his eminent service to American agriculture. It was largely through his instrumentality that the department of agriculture was created and became one of the great executive departments of the government, and he had the distinguished honor of being appointed the first secretary. His name is so inseparably interwoven with development and progress in agricultural lines in this country that it is familiar to every student of America's history in this connection. His early environment was that of the farm, and throughout his entire life he has been connected with farming interests from the practical as well as the theoretical standpoint. His birth occurred upon a farm near Richfield Springs, Otsego county, New York, May 16, 1827, and at the usual age he began his education, manifesting aptitude in his studies and a thoroughness which prompted him not only to master the branches of the curriculum but to read every volume in the common school library in his school district before he reached the age of sixteen. Throughout his entire life he has been a student who has reached the gist of the matter in every book to which he has given his attention. The elemental strength of his character was early displayed in the provision which he made through his own labor for the acquirement of a more advanced education than the public-school system of New York offered. Qualifying for teaching, he followed the profession in the winter months in order to provide means necessary for pursuing a seminary course in the summer.

Mr. Colman was twenty years of age when, attracted by the opportunities of the resourceful but undeveloped west, he left the Empire state and became a resident of Kentucky. As a teacher in the schools of Louisville he gained capital sufficient to enable him to pursue a course in the Louisville Law University, where he won the degree of Bachelor of Law and later was admitted to practice at the bar. He then located at New Albany, Indiana, opened an office and in recognition of the professional skill and ability which he displayed was soon chosen district attorney. Seeking a still broader field of labor, he became a resident of St. Louis in 1852, continuing in the practice of law until his increasing activity in behalf of agricultural interests caused the preclusion of other pursuits. His interest in the farm from his early boyhood days never abated, and soon after his removal to St. Louis Mr. Colman purchased a country home, where he could put into practice his



advanced ideas concerning agriculture. He has been no mere theorist upon the subjects which he has discussed from the press and the platform, but has based his knowledge upon practical work, close study and investigation and experiment.

The purchase of his farm was followed by the establishment of an agricultural journal known as Colman's Rural World, now of national reputation as an influential exponent of the best methods in all that pertains to advanced agriculture. His ideas soon attracted wide attention and received the endorsement of those who stood foremost in farming circles. He understood thoroughly the opportunities that lay before the Mississippi valley—a knowledge that went far deeper than external truths, being based upon understanding of the geologic formation, the soil qualities, the chemical combinations in plant foods and in fact all that bears upon farming when viewed from the scientific standpoint. His influence soon became strongly felt in agricultural circles and he was called upon to take an active part in every movement in behalf of the interests of the farmer, making forceful and eloquent pleas for better methods of farming and for state and national legislation needed to give the producer the full return for his labors. It was the merited support of his friends and admirers in agricultural circles that largely won for him official honors which came to him. He was elected to represent his district in the Missouri legislature and in 1872 was chosen lieutenant governor of Missouri on the democratic ticket.

Mr. Colman, while his life work has been preeminently in the line of advancing agricultural interests, has by no means restricted his attention to this. On the contrary, he has ever been a student of the great sociological, economic and political questions of the country and of those issues which are to the statesman and the man of affairs of gravest import. In the legislature and as presiding officer of the senate his course was marked as that of a patriotic statesman handling the machinery of government for the best interests of the people at large. Honors came to him also through various agricultural societies. He was chosen to the presidency of the Missouri State Horticultural Society and the Missouri State Board of Agriculture, while for fifteen years he was a trustee of the Missouri State University and for two terms president of the Missouri State Press Association—the last named position being indicative of the high regard entertained for him in journalistic circles. Later came his appointment as United States commissioner of agriculture, followed by the crowning official honor—his appointment as first secretary of the United States department of agriculture under President Cleveland.

In the meantime Mr. Colman was working with practical methods toward high ideals. He recognized the possibilities that lay before the farming community and when appointed, by President Grover Cleveland, United States commissioner of agriculture, he set in motion the interests which have gained America preeminence as an agricultural country in the processes followed in the cultivation of its cereals and its fruits. At that time such an agricultural department as existed under government control was again and again made the point of witty attack by the press. Not a single government experiment station existed in connection with an agricultural college or university in the United States. Many of the most important and useful divisions now existing in the department had never been thought of, or at least established. There were diseases prevalent among stock, while equally disastrous conditions existed in connection with the production of vegetables and fruits and no systematic effort under government control was made to check these. There came to the position through President Cleveland's appointment, however, a man of great administrative and executive ability, combined with a practical and scientific knowledge of agriculture that



places him foremost among its representatives in the world. A Herculean task confronted him, for it was necessary to get the assistance of congress that the work might be promoted in even the slightest degree and he knew that congress would not give assistance unless convincing proofs were offered of the value of the undertaking.

It seemed that all of Mr. Colman's previous experiences had qualified him for the new position. He had for thirty years been editor and publisher of the leading agricultural paper of the Mississippi valley and had not only discussed with pen but with tongue the great problems that confronted the farmers and that were identified with their interests. He was a forceful and eloquent speaker and the conviction with which he treated the subjects under discussion never failed to impress his hearers. Moreover, he had a practical understanding of the workings of legislative bodies, so that he was qualified to deal with congress in securing proper appropriations to elevate the standard of the department. He had told his friends who were interested like him in agricultural advancement that his highest ambition would be achieved if he could secure government experiment stations or experimental farms in connection with agricultural colleges, so that practical and scientific agriculture could walk hand in hand and thus obviate the prejudice which existed against scientific farming. The other object of his ambition was to make the department worthy of becoming one of the great executive departments of the government, with a voice in the president's cabinet, during his administration. No one doubts, knowing the history of his efforts, that it was largely through his influence and unwearied labors that both houses of congress passed a bill almost unanimously, creating it one of the great executive departments of the government, and Mr. Colman had well earned and justly merited the honor that came to him with his appointment as the first secretary of agriculture. The bill establishing experiment stations in connection with the agricultural colleges was also passed and all the stations put into practical working order during his administration.

No one not actually associated therewith can know of the immense amount of labor involved in the accomplishment of these results. Untiring energy, executive ability, keen foresight and the soundest discrimination, combined with the broadest knowledge of agriculture, were called forth in the work. One of the steps which Mr. Colman took in producing the result was to solicit the coöperation of the agricultural colleges in every state of the Union in sending delegates to a convention to be held in the department building in Washington, July 8, 1885. The request was complied with and thus assembled one of the most important agricultural conventions ever held. Mr. Colman was chosen by unanimous vote as president of the convention and a special committee was appointed to consider the subject of experiment stations and finally reported the experiment station bill, which was passed by congress and approved by the president, resulting in the opening of experiment stations in every state of the Union. The coöperation of the agricultural colleges led to awakening the interest of the congressmen and senators in the agricultural development of their own states and thus the great result was achieved. Public opinion on the subject being aroused and legislation secured, the establishment of the office of cabinet minister followed as a natural sequence and yet was not accomplished without untiring effort.

After taking his official position as head of the department of agriculture, Mr. Colman entered upon the work of accomplishing practical results, the benefits of which were immediate. At this time there existed among cattle an incurable contagious disease known as pleuro pneumonia and it was found in nearly twenty states of the Union. The only way

to extirpate it was to kill every affected animal and every animal that had been exposed to an affected one. Whole herds had to be slaughtered and millions of dollars were required to pay for them, but congress freely made the proper appropriations and the disease was practically eliminated from the country during Mr. Colman's administration. His efforts for the fruit growing interests of the country were equally noteworthy, including the establishment of a division of pomology to look after and encourage the interests of the fruit growers in all parts of the United States. Mr. Colman also established the division of vegetable pathology in the department, making a study of mildews, blights, rusts, smuts and moulds, which destroy millions of dollars' worth of crops annually, planning not only to give remedies for these but also to guard against them. He likewise established a division of ornithology and mammalogy in order to secure information as to which varieties of birds and smaller animals, such as gophers, moles, minks, skunks, field mice, etc., were friends and which were enemies to the farmer, and how their depredations might be prevented. The division of United States experiment stations was organized to take advantage of and utilize the vast fund of information to be secured at the different experiment stations of the Union, so as to make it available to those most needing it.

Mr. Colman's work cannot be measured nor can it be overestimated. The agricultural and scientific world acknowledges its indebtedness to him, nor does his work as commissioner of agriculture and secretary of agriculture limit the scope of what he has accomplished. He has done an equally important if less tangible work as editor of the Rural World and in his public addresses, scattering the seeds of ambition as well as of truth among his hearers and readers, prompting them to put forth greater effort toward securing perfection in their farming and stock-raising interests. No longer does the farmer regard as sufficient the knowledge which comes to him almost instinctively as he works in the fields. He feels the necessity for thorough technical and practical training such as can be obtained in the agricultural colleges and recognizes the fact that if he would succeed he must keep pace with the rapid progress which in recent years has been a strongly marked characteristic of American agricultural life.

It is often a matter of regret that recognition of the value of one's services is not publicly made until after the death of the individual, but Mr. Colman has at least in part received public acknowledgment of the valuable service he has rendered mankind. The University of Missouri gave expression to this in conferring upon him the honorary degree of LL.D., and the Illinois University in bestowing upon him the degree of Doctor of Agriculture. The Missouri State Horticultural Society at a recent meeting created the office of honorary vice president and elected him to fill it for life as a slight tribute for what he had done in behalf of pomology.

In the private walks of life he has made an enviable reputation as a successful farmer and breeder of the best types of registered live stock and has done valuable service as a director in various registration and other live stock organizations, state fairs, industrial expositions and international affairs. The work which he has done for agriculture entitles him to be classed with the benefactors of his race. No other American citizen has accomplished as much for the farming interests of the nation, and his fame has spread abroad, as is evidenced by the fact that the Republic of France, through its minister of agriculture, decorated him with la crose de officier du merite agricole, an honor which but few Americans have received.









Engr. by Williams, N.Y.

Hubertus Schotten

## Hubertus Schotten



**T**HE name of Hubertus Schotten long figured conspicuously in connection with the commercial history of St. Louis and was a synonym for honorable ambition, unfaltering purpose and ready adaptability. While his life record covered only forty-three years, he was throughout that period a resident of St. Louis, having been born in this city on the 28th of May, 1855. He was the eldest son of William Schotten, a native of Germany, who arrived in St. Louis in the early '40s and established a business on a small scale as a dealer in coffee, teas and spices. After he had received the usual course of instruction in

preparatory schools, Mr. Schotten attended a college conducted by the Franciscan Brothers near Effingham, Illinois. There he pursued a four years' course of study and on his return to St. Louis joined his father in business, evincing from the beginning a remarkable aptitude for commercial pursuits. The father realized the fact that the best gift he could make his son was a thorough business training, that his powers and talents might be developed and that he might come to know and realize the value of opportunity and the worth of diligence and enterprise. He therefore demanded of his son the same faithfulness, promptness and reliability that he demanded of other employes in the house, and the thorough training which the youth received did indeed prove his most valuable inheritance, for when he was only eighteen years of age, owing to his father's death, he was called upon to assume the management of the business, which in the meantime had ceased to be an enterprise of little pretensions and had become one of the important commercial undertakings of the city.

At his father's death Hubertus Schotten assumed control of the business and followed certain formulated mental rules which he laid down for himself. In the first place he gave his undivided attention to the trade and its upbuilding, and studied every possible means that would lead to its growth along the honorable lines of legitimate development. It was not long before he gave proof of his superior ability for mercantile management. He displayed, too, the indomitable will power and energy which recognize no obstacles and know no such word as fail. Five years after he took charge of the business he was given an interest in it and two years later the interest of his father's estate was withdrawn, leaving him and the younger brother sole owners and proprietors of the establishment. From this time forward the enterprise and activity of Hubertus Schotten rapidly expanded the business until it took rank among the great coffee, tea and spice houses of the country. Not only did he build up an important commercial establishment in the sense that it is one which transacts only a large volume of business, but in the sense also that it is one which enjoys an enviable reputation for integrity and fair dealing. Some time before the death of Mr. Schotten the house passed the fiftieth anniversary of its founding. His father, who had been the founder of the business, was at its head for twenty-five years and Hubertus



Schotten was president of the corporation which succeeded the original firm for the same length of time. He had gradually worked his way upward in the establishment, daily mastering the problems of trade which were presented, and gaining from each new idea which enabled him to solve with greater ease the questions of the succeeding day. At the time of his demise he was a recognized leader among the younger merchants of St. Louis, and among the older men was known as one whose rapidly expanding powers were enabling him to forge rapidly ahead.

In 1880 Mr. Schotten was married to Miss Adeline Helming, a daughter of B. H. Helming, an old time resident of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Theirs was largely an ideal marriage and their home was blessed with three children, Mary Beatrice, Marcellus J. and Hubertus, who with their mother still survive the husband and father.

Mr. Schotten was yet a comparatively young man when called from this life, and his loss was regarded as a local calamity among his many friends and business associates. Not only was his judgment regarded as sound and trustworthy in commercial affairs, but in matters relating to the city's welfare his opinions were also recognized as of marked worth and value. He took great interest in politics and matters of civic interest and at times rendered valuable service to the republican party, of which he was always a staunch adherent from the time when age conferred upon him the right of franchise. He gave liberally to the Catholic church, with which he held membership, and was generous in support of its various activities. Charitable and benevolent movements always found in him a friend, whose good will was manifest not only in words but in more substantial tokens. Strong in his individuality, the story of his life is the story of honest industry and thrift prompted by high ideals and actuated by worthy purposes.







*David Murphy.*

## David Murphy



**D**AVID MURPHY, who has served on the bench of the court of criminal correction in St. Louis and has long been known as an eminent lawyer of the city, is now practically living retired. A distinguished military record also entitles him to representation in this volume and indeed the salient features of his entire life have been such as commend him to the confidence and the honor of his fellowmen. His father, John Murphy, was a native of Belfast, Ireland, and in early manhood joined the British army, serving as sergeant of artillery and librarian of the barracks at Woolwich, at the time of the birth of his son, David Murphy, in that place, October 20, 1835. Seven years later he came with his family to the United States, where his wife died in 1877, while in 1880 John Murphy also passed away.

The family residence being maintained in the east, Judge Murphy pursued his education in the public schools of Connecticut and New York, prior to becoming a student in the schools of Franklin county, Missouri. He is largely a self-educated as well as a self-made man, one who through the inherent force of his nature and the utilization of opportunities has passed from the unknown into prominence, advancing from a place at the carpenter's bench to a position of distinction in legal and judicial circles. In early life he acquainted himself somewhat with the carpenter's trade in the east and following his arrival in the Mississippi valley worked at carpentering from 1855 until 1857 in the cities of Des Moines, Burlington and Keokuk, Iowa.

He arrived in St. Louis in 1858 and shortly afterward obtained employment on the Pacific Railroad, which had been built through this city. Following his removal to Franklin county, Missouri, he was there employed as a carpenter, but realizing the handicap under which he labored by lack of educational discipline and training he resolved to obviate his early disadvantages in this direction and attend school. He thus qualified for teaching and the profession claimed his attention until the outbreak of the Civil war.

Thoroughly in sympathy with the federal government in its efforts to uphold the Union, indicated to him by studying closely the questions which brought about the division, when the first gun was fired he announced his loyalty to the Union cause and in April, 1861, raised a company which was the first body of troops from the interior of the state to reach St. Louis and tender its services to the government. This company was assigned to duty as a part of the First Missouri Volunteer Infantry, under command of Colonel F. P. Blair and was soon called to the front. While participating in the engagement at Wilson's Creek in August, 1861, Lieutenant Murphy sustained a gunshot wound in the knee. He was the only line officer of the celebrated First Missouri to be especially recommended to the president for recognition by General Fremont, then in command of the department of the Missouri. When he had recovered from his



injuries he was proffered the command of the Seventh Missouri Cavalry Regiment, but instead accepted the captaincy of Battery F of the First Missouri Light Artillery, with which he continued on active duty in southwestern Missouri until 1862, when he was called to active service with the Army of the Frontier. He took part in the battle of Prairie Grove, December 8, 1862, on which occasion the efficient work of his battery was such as won for him honorable mention in the official report in the following terms: "Prairie Grove, Ark., December 10, 1862. To Captain Murphy's battery, reared under his strict but just discipline, we are particularly indebted as an army. His characteristic consecration to duty has, in his battery, made for him a reputation of which all may be proud. William McE. Dye, Colonel Commanding Brigade."

Further promotion came to Captain Murphy as a natural sequence to his military prowess, skill and undaunted loyalty. At the request of General F. J. Herron, he was made major of the regiment and in the year 1863 served as chief of artillery under Major General Herron, being thus engaged during the siege of Vicksburg. After the capitulation of the city he resigned his commission in the army and returned to St. Louis. For a brief period thereafter he devoted his time to school teaching, but again felt the call to arms to be stronger than any personal consideration and again joined the boys in blue as a member of the Forty-seventh Regiment of Missouri Volunteer Infantry. He was commissioned first lieutenant and appointed adjutant of the regiment, with Colonel T. C. Fletcher commanding. Later he was given charge of all the artillery in Fort Davidson, when General Sterling Price made his raid through Missouri and was thus serving when he participated in the battle of Pilot Knob, September 27, 1864. His promotions successively to the rank of lieutenant colonel and colonel of the Fiftieth Missouri Regiment followed and then for a time he was inspector general for the district of St. Louis, during which period he was presented with a sword as colonel by the officers and members of the constitutional convention in recognition of his valuable service at Pilot Knob. Judge Murphy has every reason to be proud of his military record, for he displayed many evidences of valor and military skill.

The following letter pays eloquent tribute to him in this connection: "St. Louis, November 28, 1864. His Excellency, the President—Sir: I respectfully recommend for promotion to the rank of brigadier general Lieutenant Colonel David Murphy, Fiftieth Missouri Volunteers. I have known him since the battle of Prairie Grove, where he did excellent service in command of a battery; and I regard him as well qualified for the command of a brigade or division in the field. At the battle of Pilot Knob I placed him on my staff and gave him charge of the siege and field artillery. He discharged his duties there and on the retreat with admirable skill, and very greatly aided in accomplishing the success of the campaign. His conspicuous gallantry has won him the respect and confidence of Missouri soldiers and citizens almost without exception, by whom his promotion would be received with great favor. I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant, Thomas Ewing, Jr."

When the country no longer needed his aid Judge Murphy returned to Franklin county, Missouri, and entered upon his professional career. He was appointed circuit attorney for the ninth judicial district in 1865 and again was called to public office in 1866 by appointment of special agent of the postoffice department of Missouri, in which capacity he remained until the summer of 1869. He had in the meantime become connected with journalistic interests as editor and publisher of the Franklin County Observer,

conducting the paper from the spring of 1867 until the summer of 1870. In the meantime he had used his leisure at different periods for the study of law and had gained a somewhat comprehensive knowledge of legal principles. Interested in the science of law, he determined to engage in active practice at the bar and to this end pursued a course of study in the St. Louis Law School, being graduated therefrom in 1871. He has since been a representative of the profession in St. Louis, although at the present time he is largely living retired. In 1886 he declined to become a candidate when the republican party nominated him for judge of the court of criminal correction. In 1894, however, he accepted the nomination for the office and for four years sat upon that bench, winning high ecomiums for the fairness and impartiality as well as the equity of his decisions. In 1884 and again in 1892 he was the republican candidate for the attorney generalship of Missouri and in 1882 he served for a time as circuit attorney of St. Louis. He has since 1884 been a republican and the championship of his party has been effective and beneficial.

Judge Murphy was married in 1863 to Miss Ellen F. Foss, of Maine, who died the same year. In 1866 he wedded Mary J. Bainbridge, a daughter of Colonel Allen Bainbridge, of De Soto, Missouri, who was a close friend and associate of General John A. Logan. Judge Murphy possesses that broad humanitarian spirit which has prompted honest effort in behalf of his fellowmen on many occasions where the stress of circumstances have demanded immediate assistance. From 1876 until 1881 he was a member of the Mullanphy Emigrant Relief Fund Board. He has passed the Psalmist's span of three score years and ten, but is yet an active factor in the city, interested in all that pertains to municipal, state and national progress. The salient features of his life have won him the honor and respect of his fellowmen and St. Louis numbers Judge Murphy with its representative residents.









John Rogers.

## Jesse Leland Boogher



**S**UCCESS always depends upon an intelligent understanding of one's own capacities and limitations and yet the latter may be eliminated to the same great extent that the former are cultivated. Realizing this fact Dr. Jesse L. Boogher in his life work has attained distinction, applying himself closely to the mastery of the great scientific principles which underlie the practice of medicine and surgery. Moreover, his ability enables him to see the logical relation between cause and effect and thus in his practice his labors have been attended with excellent results, bringing him into important relations

with the medical fraternity. A native son of St. Louis, he was born on the 11th of August, 1868, a son of Jesse L. Boogher, extended mention of the father being made on another page of this work. At the usual age Dr. Boogher entered the public schools, wherein he pursued his studies for some time, after which he attended Smith Academy, of St. Louis, and Hiawasse College, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Science degree in 1888. A mental review of the business world, with its varied opportunities and interests, led him to the conclusion that he preferred the practice of medicine to all other lines of activity and in preparation for the profession he attended the St. Louis Medical College, from which he was graduated with the M. D. degree in 1892. He has since pursued post-graduate studies in the Universities of Berlin, Vienna, Paris and in the hospitals of London, England, where he has come under the instruction and witnessed the methods of many of the eminent practitioners of the old world, thus adding greatly to his knowledge and efficiency.

Since 1892 Dr. Boogher has engaged in the practice of medicine in St. Louis, his ability carrying him into important professional relations, and, in connection with the tendency of the times toward specialization, he has given his attention largely to genito-urinary diseases, attaining high proficiency in this branch of the practice. His knowledge of medicine in every line, however, is comprehensive, and at all times he keeps abreast with the best thinking men of the profession, his investigation and research bringing him beyond that of the average practitioner. With the nature that can never be content with mediocrity, he has advanced, step by step, in his profession and his labors have been of the utmost benefit to his fellowmen. He is now a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Association, the Mississippi Medical Society and the American Medical Association, serving at one time as secretary of one of its leading sections. He is also connected with the American Urological Society, and through the interchange of thought and expression in the meetings of these organizations he keeps in touch with the advanced work that is being done in all lines.

On the 7th of November, 1899, in St. Louis, Dr. Boogher was married to Miss Daisy Belle Eville and unto them have been born three children, Marybel, Leland and Jane.



The family residence is at No. 4429 Laeledge avenue. Something of the nature of Dr. Boogher's interests and means of recreation are indicated in his membership in the King's Lake Hunting, the Missouri Athletic, the St. Louis and the Glen Echo Clubs. Of the last named he is perpetual member and he also belongs to the Amateur Athletic Association. His religious faith is indicated in his membership in the Methodist church, and his political views find expression in his support of the republican party. He is a gentleman of broad general culture as well as of high professional attainment, and finds his friends among the best citizens of St. Louis.







*J. H. Cadwallader M.D.*



## Isaac H. Cadwallader, M.D.



**D**R. ISAAC H. CADWALLADER, who since 1900 has been physician in charge of the Missouri Baptist Sanitarium, and in his practice has made a specialty of gynecology, is numbered among the citizens that Ohio has furnished to St. Louis. His birth occurred in Warren county, that state, August 29, 1850, his parents being Dr. John T. and Rachel (Farquhar) Cadwallader, who removed with their family to Illinois so that Isaac H. Cadwallader pursued his early education in the public schools of Lincoln, Illinois. He afterwards attended the Lincoln University, finishing his course there in 1868.

His father having been a medical man, numbering among his ancestors in both lines of his house many physicians and surgeons, some of whom achieved marked distinction in their profession, it was but natural that he should incline toward the medical profession in choosing his life work. From his early years all his aspirations were in that direction, a predisposition he may be said to have inherited from his father, while from his mother, a woman of rare force of character, yet withal gentle, unassuming, self-sacrificing, ever seeking the welfare of others rather than her own—from her he received as a precious heritage those ideals which have characterized and dominated his life and which should be the peculiar endowment of all who aspire to that noblest of professions, whose guerdon is humanity and whose watchwords are loyalty, service and sacrifice. After years of study—including a course in pharmacy—in preparation for the onerous duties of the profession, he was graduated from the Rush Medical College in 1875, the degree of M. D. being then conferred upon him.

The same year Dr. Cadwallader located for practice in St. Louis, where he continued as a general practitioner until 1900, his ability becoming widely recognized during that period, while his skill and his loyalty to his patients had won him a large clientele and an enviable reputation. In 1891 he became a member of the medical staff of the Missouri Baptist Sanitarium, and, as such, his worth as a hospital man was so recognized that in 1901 he was appointed to his present position as physician in charge of that institution. As its name implies, the sanitarium is owned by the Baptists of the state and is located in one of the healthiest residence portions of St. Louis. The buildings are large and commodious brick structures, standing in the midst of a tract of ground of about three acres, adorned by beautiful flowers and shade trees. Its location is ideal, its success has been phenomenal and today it is recognized as one of the very best institutions of its kind in the country. Its staff of physicians and surgeons is unsurpassed anywhere. When Dr. Cadwallader was made physician in charge of the institution, his wife was made superintendent, and to their joint efforts the success of the work is largely attributable. Much charitable work is being carried on through the institution and there is also a nurses' training school maintained. Dr. and Mrs. Cadwallader now have the work of the

institution thoroughly systematized and there is no better equipped sanitarium in St. Louis. In an article in a magazine called the New York Health Report, attention was attracted to the well known Missouri Baptist Sanitarium as "an institution second to none of its kind in the country, where high quality in such institutions is readily conceded by the medical profession of the entire civilized world. From whatsoever viewpoint we consider it, the establishment in question is entitled to foremost rank, and a consideration of its essential features will demonstrate good reason for singling it out from among similar establishments in St. Louis.

"Primarily, the selection of a location for this institution indicates noteworthy judgment, for while wisely situated sufficiently near leading car lines to be readily accessible, it is located far enough away from the hurly-burly of downtown to escape the dust, noise and confusion accompanying the daily traffic and business turmoil naturally incident to a large city. Moreover, its environment is of a healthful character, and this fact, in connection with most excellent advantages of drainage and readiness to ventilation, gives the Missouri Baptist Sanitarium decided sanitary features not often found.

"In point of equipment this sanitarium deserves unqualified praise, for few of the magnificently endowed hospitals found in the eastern states are as thoroughly prepared in this respect, and we know of none in our own city of New York that has more promptly availed itself of modern hospital equipment or demonstrates greater zeal in securing for its use the auxiliaries for treatment offered in the steady progress of advanced surgical knowledge and evolution in the field of medicine. Every authentic appliance recognized by the leaders of the master-march of curative science is made use of; every commendable feature is utilized, and keeping, as it does, in close touch with the advancement of the science of medicine, nothing for the benefit or the convenience of its clientele is overlooked; and herein is found one of the salient reasons for the popularity of the Missouri Baptist Sanitarium, both with the laity and with the recognized leaders in the medical profession throughout the state and even adjacent states.

"Dr. Pancoast once declared that the physician offered one-third and the nurse offered two-thirds toward the recovery of the patient, and conceding the truth of this statement, there is but small cause for wonder at the remarkably successful record of this sanitarium, the nursing afforded is such as to exact praise from every physician familiar with the routine work of the corps of trained and intelligent nurses connected with this institution. With neither space nor inclination for personal eulogium, we cannot but mention the recognized skill and high personal worth of the physician in charge and the earnest, conscientious efforts of the superintendent that have aided so materially in placing this establishment in the high position this institution occupies. These are some of the essential features that help to make it a leader among its kind and entitle it to the reserved editorial endorsement of the New York Health Reports."

In his professional duties Dr. Cadwallader makes a specialty of gynecology and obstetrics and has done important work in that connection, being regarded as one whose ability in these lines is pronounced and exceptional. He belongs to the St. Louis Medical Society, Missouri State Medical Association and the American Medical Association and thus keeps in touch with the advanced thought of the profession. Aside from his connection with the institution and his practice, he is interested in several well known financial enterprises, but these are kept in the background, as his profession ever comes first.





*Mrs. J. H. Cadwallader*





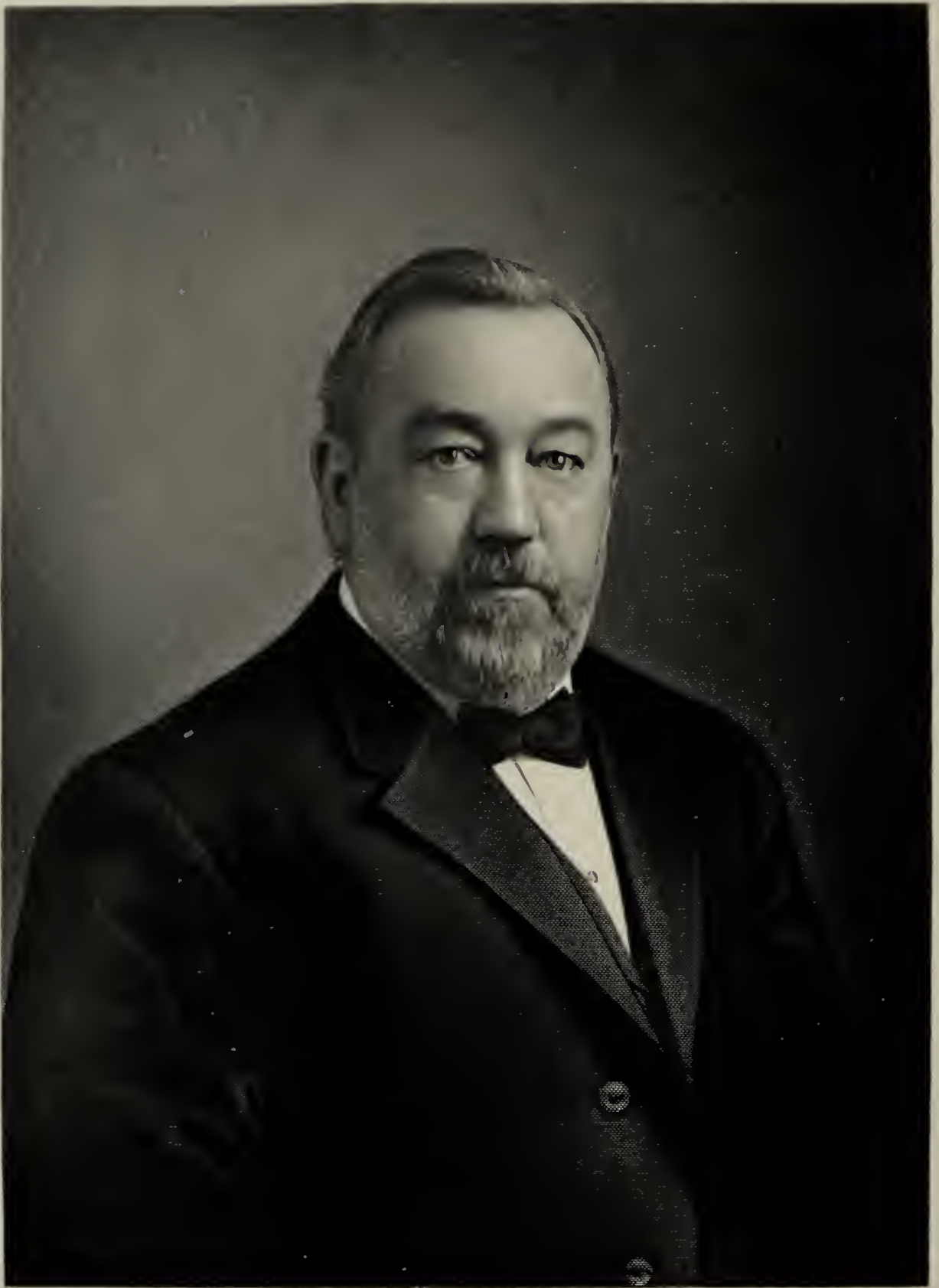
Dr. Cadwallader was married in St. Louis in 1896 to Miss Ella C. Brown, who has not only been in many respects a model wife, but is also a partner in her husband's work, being superintendent of the hospital, and to her labors its success is largely due. The institution enjoys a large patronage, and when the new buildings have been completed for which they are now planning, it will excel any similar institution. Mrs. Cadwallader is noted for her executive ability as well as her skill in professional lines, and is a woman of splendid business force who, in partnership with her husband, is doing a great work. They reside at No. 919 North Taylor avenue, where the Doctor also maintains his office. They are well known, having many friends in this city, and are members of the Third Baptist church. Dr. Cadwallader is a member of the Masonic fraternity (thirty-second degree), Ohio Society, the Missouri Athletic Club and the Amateur Athletic Association. He is one who in his life work combines much of the spirit of the philanthropist and scientist.











*Frank W. Greerbacher*

## Frank W. Feuerbacher



**F**RANK W. FEUERBACHER is a man of considerable influence in business circles, possessing a weight of character and keen discrimination that make him a forceful factor among his colleagues and associates in commercial lines. A well balanced nature, he has always possessed sufficient courage to venture where favorable opportunity is present, and his judgment and even-paced energy generally carry him forward to the goal of success. He is identified with various corporation interests which are elements in the city's business activities, as well as a source of income to the stockholders.

He was born in St. Louis July 30, 1850, the son of Max J. Feuerbacher. He pursued his education in the public schools and in a commercial college, after which he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he entered upon an apprenticeship in a brewery. There he worked his way upward until 1880, when he came to St. Louis and opened a malt house at No. 2510 South Broadway. He afterward removed to 2705 South Broadway, where he now conducts business, having also a large malt house at No. 1025 Sidney street. He does a large shipping business in malt and his success is undoubtedly attributable in large measure to the fact that he has continued in the same line in which he embarked as a young tradesman, gaining thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the business. He is, however, a man of resourceful ability and has not confined his attention to one line, but has recognized the possibility for successful activity in other fields and has become financially and officially associated with a number of commercial, financial and industrial interests which profit largely by his coöperation, his sound judgment and his clear sagacity. He is today the president of the Southern Commercial Savings Bank, of St. Louis; president of the Carondelet Milling Company; president of the Krauss Improvement and Investment Company; president of the Western Foundry & Sash Weight Company; and president of the Carondelet Ice Manufacture & Fuel Company. His ready discrimination enables him to quickly determine what is valuable in any business situation, to discard the non-essential and retain only that which is essential in furthering and building up important trade corporations. That he stands today as one of the strong and forceful characters in business circles is indicated in the fact that he was honored with the presidency of the Latin-American & Foreign Trade Association, serving as chief executive officer at the present time.

On the 19th of February, 1884, Mr. Feuerbacher was married to Miss Caroline Krauss, and unto them have been born twelve children, of whom eight are yet living. They have a large and beautiful modern home at No. 3635 Flora boulevard. Mr. Feuerbacher is a strong republican, not from any desire for office as a reward for party fealty, but because he believes that the best interests of the country are being conserved through the adoption of republican principles. His friends find him a genial, courteous gentleman and he is



popular in various organizations. He belongs to the Liederkrantz Club and the Missouri Athletic Club; has been an honored member of the Concordia Turn Verein for thirty years; was member of the Western Rowing Club for thirty-eight years and at one time was its president. He is a man of splendid physique and fine personal appearance and of athletic build, who has conserved his physical forces as he has his business opportunities, using each to the best advantage. Evenness and poise are among his characteristics and he is a dependable man in any relation and any emergency. He is a man ready to meet any obligations of life with the confidence and courage that comes of conscious personal ability, right conceptions of things and an habitual regard for what is best in the exercise of human activities.







*Thos. E. Mitchell*



## Thomas Edward Mulvihill



**T**HOMAS EDWARD MULVIHILL, excise commissioner at St. Louis, was born in County Clare, Ireland, May 25, 1862, a son of Lawrence and Mattie (Finucan) Mulvihill. His father was a successful and industrious farmer of Ireland until his leasehold expired in the '60s and like many others who were victims of the unjust land laws of that country he was left homeless in old age and his best prospects lay in emigration to the new world. He therefore came to America penniless and after accumulating the necessary means sent for his family to join him here. He located at Watson, Effingham county, Illinois, where he worked for the Illinois Central Railroad Company for two years. He then removed to Farina, Fayette county, Illinois, where he died November 1, 1872, at the age of seventy-five years, leaving three young sons, his wife and one son having died previously in New York, their deaths occurring soon after they landed from ship fever which they had contracted on the voyage. Thomas E. Mulvihill and his brother, John Mulvihill, are now the only survivors of the family, the latter being agent for the Illinois Central Railroad at Cairo.

Thomas E. Mulvihill spent his boyhood at Farina, Illinois, until he reached the age of eighteen years and acquired his education in the somewhat primitive public schools which existed at that day. He attended for only three or four months during the winter season and during the remainder of the year worked at farm labor. When eighteen years of age he removed to Peotone, Will county, Illinois, where he supplemented his education by two years' study in the public schools.

Mr. Mulvihill came to St. Louis when twenty-one years of age and entered the St. Louis Law School, for from early boyhood he had cherished the desire of pursuing a legal education and becoming a member of the bar. When he had finished his common-school course his brother Michael, though possessing very limited means himself, offered to bring Mr. Mulvihill to St. Louis and aid him in preparing for the bar, giving him financial assistance and also wise counsel and helpful encouragement, so that through brotherly kindness Mr. Mulvihill was able to carry out his long cherished plan, matriculating in the St. Louis Law School in 1883. He was graduated in 1885, winning the degree of Bachelor of Law and gaining the merited praise of the faculty. On coming to St. Louis he entered the employ of B. Nugent & Brother, dry-goods dealers, in the capacity of clerk with a wage of five dollars per week. He secured this position January 1, 1882, as it was too late to enter upon that year's course at the law school, so that he decided to work until the beginning of the succeeding school year.

His diploma entitled him to practice in all of the state and federal courts and a year later he formed a partnership with E. C. Dodge, who had been a fellow student in law school, a connection that was continued from 1887 until Mr. Mulvihill was

appointed excise commissioner by Governor Folk, March 27, 1905. He engaged in the practice of both civil and criminal law and was very successful, having a comprehensive knowledge of legal principles, while his earnest application, thorough preparation and clear and logical presentation of his causes gained him distinction and success in the courts. He was appointed assistant city attorney by Mayor Edward Noonan in the second year of his administration and served in that capacity for three and one-half years, during which time he received the democratic nomination for prosecuting attorney of the criminal court of correction. He was elected to that office at a time when all of his party colleagues met with overwhelming defeat—his success being due to his personal popularity and to the confidence reposed in him by his fellowmen. While holding the latter office he received his party's nomination for judge of the criminal court of correction and although defeated in the ensuing election he had the satisfaction of knowing that his opponent's majority was only four thousand votes, while other candidates on the republican ticket were elected with over twelve thousand majority. His large vote was again attributed to his personal worth and professional skill.

Resuming the general practice of law, Mr. Mulvihill continued to attend to the work entailed by a large clientage until appointed to his present office, which came to him without solicitation on the part of himself or any of his friends, but was the expression of Governor Folk's recognition of his ability. During the twenty years of his practice in the courts he was never once called upon by any judge to explain any act, nor was he ever rebuked by the court.

When taking the oath of office as excise commissioner Mr. Mulvihill fully realized the stupendous task which confronted him and entered upon the work with a determination that he would enforce every law under his jurisdiction and reform St. Louis no matter what opposition might be raised against him. At that time there were twenty-eight hundred saloons and twenty-two breweries in the city and every law governing them was ignored and violated. The city contained many dives and winerooms and public morality was held at naught by the saloon and liquor selling element, which had secured complete control of both political parties and practically ran the city with a high hand and a power which had seemed almost impossible to overcome. This element had enjoyed its power so long that many of that class had come to think it was their legal right. How nobly Mr. Mulvihill has performed his duty is evidenced in the fact that today every law governing the conduct of liquor selling establishments is rigidly enforced; eight hundred undesirable saloons in the city have been closed, and not one proprietor doing business today would take the liberty of entering his own shop on Sunday without first securing the permission of the excise commissioner.

Mr. Mulvihill has always taken an active interest in the work of the democratic party in the city and in all civic questions and all movements for the betterment and development of the city. He is a member of the Jefferson Club and served twice as chairman of the organization committee of that body and also as a member of the democratic city central committee from the twenty-eighth ward, where he resides. He has for many years been a member of the St. Louis Bar Association. He belongs to the Missouri Athletic Club, to the Catholic Club, the Knights of Columbus, the Legion of Honor, the Irish-American Society, of which he is now president, and St. Mark's Catholic church. During the last few years he has delivered many instructive talks in various churches of the city, both Protestant and Catholic, on law enforcement as it



applies to the regulating and licensing dram shops. The general public little comprehends the powerful opposition which Mr. Mulvihill was obliged to combat during the first few months of his administration. Ignoring all political influence and attempted restraint, his rigid and impartial enforcement of all the dram shop laws made him scores of enemies in both parties, who eagerly sought to depose him. Before the confirmation of his appointment by the state senate, certain senators and others filed against him false affidavits, charging him with misconduct in office, in a determined attempt to prevent his confirmation. Nevertheless no doubt of his official integrity ever entered the mind of Governor Folk, and upon the request of Mr. Mulvihill a commission was appointed to investigate the false charges, and report was returned by them completely exonerating him from every accusation and highly commending him for having "rigidly, honestly and fearlessly enforced all of the dram shop laws and properly conducted his office." This investigation, which was held in St. Louis during the session of the general assembly in the early part of 1907, brought out many expressions of the high esteem and approval of his work and character from the better elements of the city. On one occasion fifteen of the leading members of the St. Louis bench and bar had been called together to participate in the investigation, and when asked if they would believe Mr. Mulvihill as a witness under oath each in turn asserted that, from their personal and professional acquaintance with him, they would accept and vouch for the veracity of any statement that he might make without his having taken the oath. This tribute from his fellow practitioners was the highest that could be paid to his honesty and integrity. The Ministers Alliance, comprising three hundred Protestant clergymen of St. Louis, sitting here in convention at that time, sent a delegation of six to attend the investigation and presented a resolution of their approval of his good work and to make protest against his removal notwithstanding his Catholic faith.

On the 27th of September, 1892, in St. Louis, Mr. Mulvihill was married to Miss Katie M. Daily, a native of St. Louis. They have five children: Mary M., fourteen years of age; Thomas E., twelve years; Francis X., nine years; Virginia, six; and Josephine Folk, three years of age. The family reside at No. 5104 Cabanne avenue, where he owns a fine home.

Mr. Mulvihill is interested in a hardware business in Fairfield, Illinois, one of the most successful retail and jobbing stores in the southern part of the state. His manner is modest and unassuming, courteous and genial. There no longer remains a doubt in the mind of any one that Mr. Mulvihill will perform every duty and meet every obligation that devolves upon him. He is fearless in his defense of what he believes to be right and St. Louis is to be congratulated upon having in public office a man of such undaunted loyalty to principle and public trust.









— 1895 F. 27 — 1895 S. E. N. —

of Charles Cabanné

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## Joseph Charless Cabanne



**J**OSEPH CHARLESS CABANNE, president of the St. Louis Dairy Company, but now practically retired from active business management, is a representative of one of the oldest families of the city and in his business career has made a notable record in devising and formulating new plans and methods and carrying them forward to successful completion in connection with an enterprise that has reached extensive proportions and is accounted one of the important business concerns of the city. He was here born October 16, 1846, and was named for Joseph Charless, whose father was

editor of the Missouri Gazette. He is a son of John Charles Cabanne and a grandson of John Pierre Cabanne. The latter was a pioneer resident of St. Louis, born in 1773 at Pau in the south of France. His father was Jean Cabanne, of Pau, France, and his mother was a sister of General Lucien Duteil, who commanded republican forces at the siege of Toulon. At his house Napoleon remained during the siege. In grateful remembrance Napoleon bequeathed to him five hundred thousand francs in his will, dated at St. Helena.

John Pierre Cabanne was educated and trained for mercantile life in France and came to the United States in 1803 with considerable capital. He first settled at Charleston, South Carolina, where he was engaged in the sugar trade for over a year, but met with financial reverses through the loss of his ships. He afterward removed to New Orleans, where he was connected with mercantile interests, and in 1805 came to St. Louis, where he was first connected with John Jacob Astor in the American fur trade and later with Pierre Chouteau, Jr., and Bernard Pratt. He was a member of the firm of Berthold, Pratt, Chouteau & Company for many years, and in this connection operated in the Indian country very successfully. He was also one of the organizers of the Bank of St. Louis, founded December 17, 1816, and was a member of the first public school board of St. Louis. He was likewise one of the incorporators of the city, was a substantial supporter of every progressive movement and instituted many plans and measures for the development and upbuilding of the new city. He was married in St. Louis, in 1806, to Miss Julie Gratiot, a daughter of Charles Gratiot, one of the leading residents of Missouri. Five sons and three daughters were born unto them. This number included John Charles Cabanne, the father of our subject.

J. Charless Cabanne of this review is a descendant of the first white woman to establish a home on the west bank of the Mississippi, Madam Chouteau. In the maternal line he traces his ancestry to Judge William Carr, his maternal grandfather, who arrived in St. Louis in 1804 and assisted in organizing the local government. He was also the speaker of the first Missouri house of representatives, elected in 1812.

In the city of his nativity J. Charless Cabanne was reared and educated, and throughout an active life has been in various ways associated with the city's growth and develop-

ment. For forty years he has confined his attention to extensive dairy interests. He started in business in 1868 on the present site of Forest Park, having nine hundred cows which pastured in that district. In 1872 he sold his dairy interests and began receiving shipments of milk by rail from the farmers in the adjacent territory. He has revolutionized the methods of handling milk, has lowered the prices and has developed a perfected system of distribution in this great city. Forty years ago no "whole milk" was sold in St. Louis. Skimmed milk sold at twenty-eight cents per gallon, and cream, containing ten per cent butter fat, at a dollar and a quarter a gallon. Mr. Cabanne, on establishing his system in 1872, secured an improved quality of milk and greatly reduced the prices, so that the city was benefited from a health standpoint as well as from a financial. He made a close study of the business of dairying, watched the experiments in England at the Aylesbury Dairy Company and other places and finally organized the St. Louis Dairy Company, being associated with several other prominent business men, including J. B. C. Lucas, Robert E. Carr, John F. Lec, Charles P. Chouteau, Henry Hitchcock, Colonel Thomas T. Gantt, Dr. I. G. W. Steadman and Thomas T. Turner, and others, and Mr. Cabanne became general manager. When his plan was announced, dairymen in other cities predicted commercial failure and for the first four years the new company encountered many obstacles, but these were finally overcome, the system perfected and the business carried on until it has long since become a very profitable undertaking. In 1896 the company erected a complete model milk depot at its present location, Nos. 2008 to 2018 Pine street. From time to time Mr. Cabanne has introduced some decided improvements in the method of caring for and handling milk. In 1872 he introduced covered milk wagons for general use; in 1876 introduced iron clad milk cans; and in 1878 erected the first creamery to supply the city. In 1880 he delivered the first milk in bottles, also operated the first separator and delivered the first separator cream in 1884, while in 1887 he introduced parchment paper for wrapping butter. In 1896 he inaugurated the system of filtering milk. The same year, after careful investigation into practical workings of the Walker-Gordon Laboratory Company, of Boston, he added a Walker-Gordon department to the St. Louis Dairy Company. In 1891 Professor T. M. Rotch, M. D., of Harvard University, and G. E. Gordon, a practical dairyman, worked out the method of modifying milk, which method is now followed in the Walker-Gordon laboratories of the United States. The modified milk is used for infants and invalids and the laboratory fills exactly all prescriptions of physicians, who alone direct the feeding. The dairy company employed eighteen men at its organization, and the growth and extent of the business is now indicated by the fact that one hundred and fifty-five names are now on the payroll.

While the enterprise he has developed is a most important and extensive one, Mr. Cabanne has always found time for cooperation in affairs of public moment and of vital interest to the city at large. He was one of the organizers of the Civic League of St. Louis and acted as its first president in 1897. It is today one of the most useful and the most potent directing force in the conduct of the city's affairs. It was organized to uphold municipal virtue and to secure needed reforms and progress and it has accomplished much good politically and otherwise. Mr. Cabanne is also executive officer of the Citizens Industrial Association.



In 1868 Mr. Cabanne was married to Miss Susan P. Mitchell, a great-granddaughter of Major William C. Christy, a noted pioneer, who became a resident of St. Louis in 1804. Their children are: John Pierre, born January 16, 1869, who is now active manager of the St. Louis Dairy Company; Virginia Eliot, who was born January 12, 1870, and is the wife of E. W. Little, of New York city; Martha M., who was born September 27, 1872, and became the wife of Robert L. Kayser; Sunie M., born October 1, 1873, who is the wife of J. Shepard Smith, of St. Louis; Fannie M., who was born January 12, 1875, and is the wife of A. L. Pearson, Jr., of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Mary M., who was born January 12, 1875, was in the Order of Visitation Convent and died in June, 1907; Arthur Lee, whose birth occurred March 7, 1876; and Sallie Shannon, who was also born March 7, 1876, and died in infancy.

Spending his entire life in St. Louis, J. Charless Cabanne is most widely known and the people of the city rejoice in what he has accomplished and in the successes to which he has attained. He is a man of most courteous manners and yet firm and unyielding in all that he believes to be right. While his chief life work has been that of a remarkably successful operator in the dairy business, yet the range of his activities and the scope of his influence have reached far beyond this specific field. He belongs to that class of men who wield a power which is all the more potent from the fact that it is moral rather than political and is exercised for the public weal rather than for personal ends. Unselfish and retiring, he prefers a quiet place in the background to the glamour of publicity, but his rare aptitude and ability in achieving results make him constantly sought and often bring him into a prominence from which he would naturally shrink were less desirable ends in view.









*Stephen Leck.*



## Stephen Peck



**S**TEPHEN PECK has been engaged in the real-estate business in St. Louis since 1888, although he has also been associated with various commercial and financial interests in other sections of the country. This is his native city, his birth having here occurred on the 14th of August, 1847, his parents being Charles Henry and Rebecca (Adams) Peck. At the usual age he became a public-school student, passing through successive grades to the high school, where he remained from 1860 until 1863. He then matriculated in Washington University, where he also spent three years. He entered upon an active business career in October, 1866, as a representative of the firm of C. H. and J. W. Peck, manufacturers of sash, doors and woodwork. He applied himself closely to the mastery of the business in its various details as well as its principal features, made his service of value to the house and continued therein until 1875, when the firm retired from business. In the meantime Mr. Peck had become interested in mining operations and has been more or less closely connected with the handling of ores from the mines of the west. He was the president of the St. Louis Gold Recovery Company, which handles gold-mine tailings by the cyanide process owned by the Mammoth-Collins Company, of London, England. In 1899 he was the owner of the Gold Run Placer in San Miguel county, Colorado, operated under the name of the Gold Run Extraction Company, but in 1902 he ceased operations there. In the meantime he had become well known in real-estate circles in St. Louis, having engaged in this business since 1888 as senior partner of the firm of Stephen Peck & Company. He is also senior trustee of the estate of Charles H. Peck, deceased. He is thoroughly informed concerning property values in the city and possibilities for the sale and purchase of real estate and has realized a handsome return in handling much valuable realty here. He is likewise the president of the Crown Copper, Gold & Silver Mining Company, and that he is interested in the business development of the city and coöperates in the efforts for its growth through its trade, commercial and financial connections is indicated by the fact that he is a member of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange and the St. Louis Manufacturers Association. He also belongs to the Missouri Athletic Club and in 1870 was vice president of the St. Louis Lumberman's Association, is also a member of the Mercantile Club of St. Louis and the Lawyers Club of New York, in which organizations he has gained that popularity that arises from attractive social qualities, geniality and deference for the opinions of others.

Mr. Peck has had a long and active identification with the city's business life, his early career being one of activity. Naturally energetic, his fields of endeavor always received his full push and vim. He has seen St. Louis become the fourth city in the United States and the foremost in the world in many respects. He has for many years enjoyed an extensive acquaintance among the leading men not only of St. Louis but of

the southwest. He was on the official train, the first regular one, between St. Louis and Kansas City over what was called the Pacific Railroad, of Missouri. This train carried a large number of the representative men of the city and state, but only four of the number now survive; ex-Lieutenant Governor Stanard, of St. Louis; Oliver Garrison, of Webb City, Missouri; John C. Porter and Stephen Peck.

Mr. Peck exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the democracy but without desire for political preferment. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church.









C. F. H. Meyer

## Christian Frederick Gottlieb Meyer



**T**O THOSE familiar with the history of Christian Frederick Gottlieb Meyer it would seem trite to say that he has arisen from an obscure position to rank among the prominent merchants of the country, but it is only just to say in a history that will descend to future generations that his has been a record which any man might be proud to possess. Beginning at the very bottom round of the business ladder, he steadily climbed upward until his record is today a valuable asset in contemporaneous history. He was the founder of the Meyer Brothers Drug Company, operating extensively in several cities, with one of the most important wholesale drug establishments in the middle west at St. Louis. His business record was such as any man might be proud to possess, for it was characterized by strict, unswerving industry and integrity, and by the faithful fulfillment of every obligation. He thus enjoyed in unusual measure the admiration of the general public and the respect and esteem of his contemporaries and associates. He stood prominent among the German-American citizens who in the utilization of the excellent business opportunities offered by the new world attained distinction and success.

His birth occurred in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, where in the village of Haldem the estate of his ancestors has been known almost from times immemorial as Meyer von der Ilwede. These manor estates are required to remain intact and descend to the eldest son, even if the rest of the children receive little or nothing as a heritage. The natal day of Frederick Meyer, for by that name he has always been known, was December 9, 1830, and when he was to be christened at the church, five miles distant, a four-in-hand gala turnout was brought into requisition. He was only three years of age at the time of his father's death and was left an orphan by the demise of his mother when he was sixteen years of age. It was in the following year that he came to America, as did many of his fellow countrymen who were attracted by the story of the better wages paid in the new world and of the opportunities for rapid business advancement.

In company with his brother William, Mr. Meyer sailed from Bremen on the sailing vessel Swanton, Captain Duncan commanding, on the 22d of September, 1847, and arrived at New Orleans on the 14th of November, after a long and tedious voyage of seven and a half weeks. The brothers proceeded up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers to Cincinnati and started by canal boat for Fort Wayne, Indiana, but the river freezing over, they could not proceed far on their journey in that way and were forced to walk the remaining distance over a bad country road covered by mud and snow. Their choice of destination was influenced by the fact that they had a sister living about eighteen miles south of Fort Wayne. They traveled on and when night overtook them on the second day a neighbor of their sister escorted the brothers through the forest



with a torchlight of hickory bark. They reached their destination on the evening of December 3, 1847, and for about two months assisted their brother-in-law and his grown sons in clearing away the forest.

A momentous day in the history of Frederick Meyer was the 14th of February, 1848, for on that day he accompanied his brother-in-law to Fort Wayne and after a day or two determined to remain there. His advent into business life in that city was a most unpretentious one. He made arrangements to live with a dry-goods merchant by the name of Hill and was to do some general work as a recompense for his board and the opportunity of attending school. He had thus pursued his education for ten consecutive weeks when his teacher became ill. In that time, however, he had made marvelous progress in acquiring a knowledge of the English language and had nearly finished the third reader. It is said that after he had been in Fort Wayne for a year he could speak English with the fluency of a native born American. The undaunted spirit of energy and enterprise which has always characterized him was immediately manifest when he could no longer attend school in his effort to secure other occupation.

From his early boyhood it was his ambition to become a druggist and he now secured a position in a drug store as an apprentice in May, 1848, when in his eighteenth year. It is said there are two indispensable elements to success: an objective one—the opportunity; and the subjective one—the energy to improve the opportunity. The opportunity came to Mr. Meyer and it was found that he had the requisite qualities to utilize it. When the Asiatic cholera was epidemic in this country in 1849, those who were older and more experienced in the profession in the store in which he was employed either fled from their posts of duty or were stricken with the dreadful disease, his principal being among the latter, and following the death of his employer it was necessary that Mr. Meyer take charge of the business. Although merchandising was brought to a standstill in every other line, the drug trade flourished, and Mr. Meyer was kept busy night and day filling prescriptions and dealing out drugs, his meals even being brought to him at the store. He showed that he had in him the qualities necessary to meet the situation, and his fidelity, ready adaptability and trustworthiness soon gained him promotion and in less than two weeks he was head clerk of the establishment. In this connection he made occasional trips to Cincinnati to purchase goods, and in August, 1852, he was approached by another druggist in Fort Wayne with an offer to become his partner, and thus he associated himself with Watson Wall under the firm name of Wall & Meyer. The next month he went to New York city to purchase an additional stock of goods. A trip to the metropolis was far different at that time than at present, when in a few hours one crosses the country in a Pullman palace car. He then traveled by canal to Toledo, by lake to Buffalo, by rail to Albany and thence down the Hudson river to New York, and on the return trip he crossed the Alleghanies partly by rail and partly by stage. The capital of the new firm was quite limited. Mr. Wall had only been in business a short time and had been assisted by a few men of wealth at Fort Wayne, one of whom was the Hon. Hugh McCulloch, who was then president of the State Bank of Indiana and subsequently comptroller of currency of the United States and secretary of the treasury. Mr. Meyer had managed to save four hundred and twenty dollars in cash and he borrowed eighty dollars from a friend, so that he had a capital of five hundred dollars to invest, while Mr. Wall's assets, after deducting liabilities, were about six hundred and twenty dollars. The partnership was continued for five



years, on the expiration of which period Mr. Meyer purchased the interest of Mr. Wall, paying him between ten and eleven thousand dollars—such had been the rapid growth and success of the business. Not long after Mr. Meyer gave his brother, J. F. W. Meyer, an interest in the house and the firm style of Meyer & Brother was assumed.

Mr. Meyer had been in business on his own account about two years when, in 1854, he wedded Miss Francisca Schmidt, who had come to America a year or two previously from the vicinity of Strasburg, Germany, and had taken up her abode at Fort Wayne. Soon after their marriage Mr. Meyer purchased nine acres of land a short distance from the corporation limits of the city and built thereon a residence and stables that he might enjoy country life. He has always been interested in the production of flowers and at his country home he built greenhouses and engaged in gardening, floriculture and horticulture. He had hotbeds for market gardening and had soon developed a large nursery. His business in that line grew rapidly, and it is a matter of history that a large majority of the evergreen and ornamental trees at or near Fort Wayne that have grown to great size came from "Glendale," Mr. Meyer's country home. He has always been a lover of flowers and is said to have imported the first specimen of Begonia Rex. He became so deeply interested in floriculture and horticulture that he frequently wrote for the magazines of the day upon these subjects.

A man of resourceful business ability, Mr. Meyer extended his efforts into other lines and undertook no business interest in which he did not reach success. In those days a German paper was published at Fort Wayne, but Mr. Meyer did not consider it creditable to the city or his nationality and so purchased the paper and assumed the editorship. He raised it to a high standard of journalism and later presented it to one whom he regarded qualified to edit it satisfactorily, and it is still in existence. All this time he continued in the drug business, in which he met with excellent success, save that in 1863 the store was almost entirely destroyed by fire and the loss above the insurance amounted to fifteen thousand dollars. Before the flames had been extinguished, however, Mr. Meyer had leased other premises and the next day started for New York to buy a complete stock of drugs and druggists' sundries, and in a short period the business was in good running condition, and the trade constantly increased until theirs became the largest retail drug house in the state of Indiana. They also developed an extensive jobbing business, Mr. Meyer often making trips to surrounding towns on horseback or by carriage to look after his trade.

His success and ambition prompted him to reach out to other fields, and believing that he might profit by the opportunities of larger cities than Fort Wayne he considered both Chicago and St. Louis as a place of location and determined upon the latter. In August, 1865, therefore, he opened a branch house in St. Louis, which at that time contained about two hundred thousand inhabitants and had twelve wholesale drug houses. The period following the Civil war was one of depression in all lines of trade. The inflated war prices sank daily, but the safe, conservative business methods upon which it was founded and the unassailable integrity of the house enabled the firm to gradually build up a trade until the St. Louis house far outranked the original establishment at Fort Wayne. Mr. Meyer removed to St. Louis to take charge here and at the same time continued the active supervision of the Fort Wayne store. The business in this city developed until it exceeded in volume and importance that of all other drug houses of St. Louis, and in fact is the most important establishment of this character in the west.

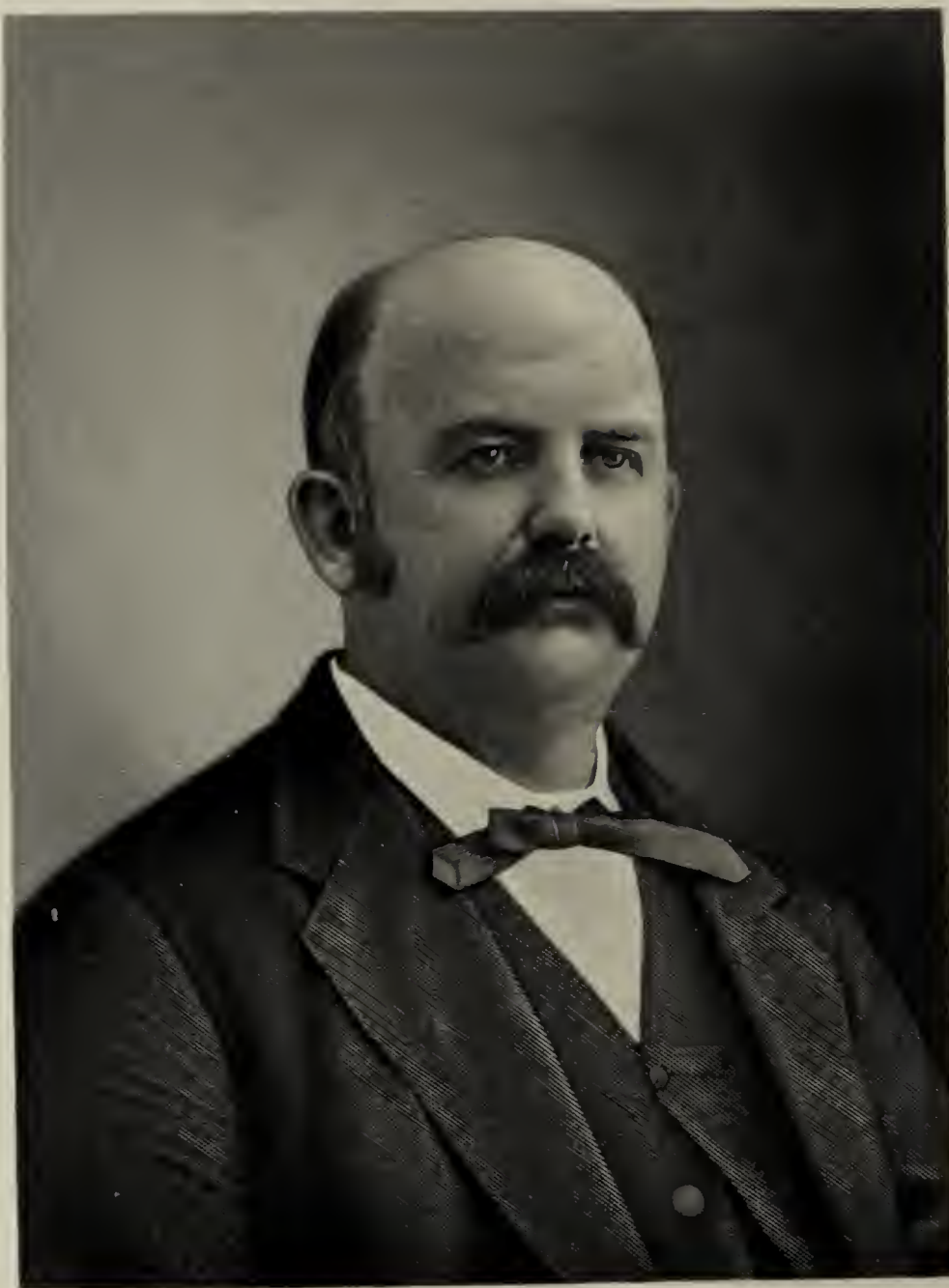
All this, however, meant close and unremitting effort. The company always adhered to high standards, endeavoring to reach an ideal business in the character of its service to the public, in the quality of goods handled and in its personnel as well. Mr. Meyer would never deviate from the high standard which he set up and in the end undoubtedly it proved one of the elements of his splendid business success. His name was long an honored one on commercial paper, and he was well known in financial circles. He was a director of three different banks, becoming thus associated with the State Bank of Indiana before he was thirty years of age, while two banks of St. Louis made him a member of their directorate.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Meyer were born nine children, seven sons and two daughters, but one died in infancy, another at the age of twenty-one and a third at the age of twenty-eight years. There still survive five sons and a daughter, and four of the sons are in the establishment of Meyer Brothers Drug Company, Theodore F. Meyer being president of the company; O. P. Meyer, vice president; G. J. Meyer, secretary; and A. C. Meyer, assistant secretary; while C. W. Wall, son of Mr. Meyer's partner, is treasurer; and William Graham is assistant treasurer.

Mr. and Mrs. Meyer held membership in the German Lutheran church and contributed in large measure to its development and growth. During his last years Mr. Meyer was in ill health and they traveled quite extensively for recuperation as well as recreation. His death occurred July 12, 1905, at Homburg-vor-der-Hoehe, Germany, and his remains were brought back to St. Louis on the 2d of August, being interred in the German Evangelical Lutheran cemetery here. It was fitting that in the evening of his days he should enjoy well merited rest, for his life through many years was one of intense activity and enterprise. Although he had passed the Psalmist's span of three score years and ten, his mental vigor was unimpaired and he took an active interest in the living issues and events of the day. Surrounded at his home by a circle of friends who appreciated his true worth, and admired and esteemed by the citizens of the community, his name will be honored for many generations as that of one of the most enterprising of the early merchants of St. Louis—a man who acted well his part and who lived a worthy and honorable life.







Henry H. Johnson

## Henry Columbus Johnson



THE history of every man whose life is the expression of honorable success contains elements of interest to those who take life seriously and are ambitious to make the most of their opportunities. Henry Columbus Johnson was a self-made man, who early learned the fact that there is no royal road to wealth and therefore based his progress upon the substantial qualities of unfaltering industry and unabating energy.

His birth occurred in Essex county, Virginia, January 20, 1845, his parents being Henry and Marguerite Johnson, the former a prominent and influential farmer of Essex county.

Reared under the parental roof, the son acquired his education in the public schools there and remained in the south until thirty-six years of age. He then sought a home in St. Louis, where he began business on a small scale, establishing a grocery store in 1881 at No. 4400 Easton avenue. He remained at that location until 1886, when he withdrew from the grocery trade and became a retail dealer in coal and sand. The new enterprise proved profitable, and was successfully conducted by him for about eighteen years, or until 1904, when he retired from business, having in the meantime acquired a handsome competence through his well directed energy and close application. He was indeed a self-made man and deserved much credit for what he accomplished, for when he came to St. Louis he had but very limited capital and prior to his death had accumulated a very desirable fortune. Moreover, his business methods were ever such as would bear close investigation. He wrought along the lines of honest labor and won his success in legitimate channels of trade.

On the 19th of April, 1881, Henry C. Johnson was married to Miss Virginia Corr, a daughter of John and Emma (Montague) Corr, of Middlesex county, Virginia, her father being a leading and representative farmer of that locality. Unto this marriage was born one son, Henry Albert.

Mr. Johnson was devoted to the welfare of his little family and gained his greatest happiness in promoting their comfort. His political allegiance was given to the republican party, and while he was in hearty sympathy with its principles and purposes, he never sought office in St. Louis. Before coming to this city, however, he served as county treasurer and as county sheriff of Middlesex county, Virginia, capably discharging the duties of those positions. His was an honorable manhood, characterized by unfaltering loyalty to religious teachings. He held membership in the Third Baptist church and was made a member of the building committee, instrumental in the erection of the handsome house of worship at the corner of Euclid and Page boulevard. He long served as a deacon in that church and all of the various church activities received his earnest endorsement and generous financial support. He died October 21, 1904, and the community mourned the loss of a man of worth, whose loyalty and faithfulness in the performance of each day's duties gained for him the place which he occupied in the regard of his fellowmen.









*Hudson E. Bridge.*

## Hudson Eliot Bridge



**H**UDSON ELIOT BRIDGE, manufacturer and capitalist, who has been a dynamic force in business circles, his genius being manifest in the control of important and complex interests, was born April 4, 1858, in St. Louis, a son of Hudson E. and Helen Augusta (Holland) Bridge. His father, of whom extended mention is made elsewhere in this work, was long one of the leading men of affairs in St. Louis and the son was born to the inheritance of a good name, physical and mental vigor and the responsibilities resting on those favored by fortune. His youthful days were passed in his father's home in Glendale, Missouri, where excellent educational advantages were accorded him, and he was still quite young when he completed his academic studies in Washington University of St. Louis. In 1876 he entered the office of the Bridge Beach Manufacturing Company, where were managed the complex and important interests of the great manufacturing institution founded by his father. He at once became a factor in directing this enterprise, for his father had died a year earlier, and Hudson E. Bridge took up the work laid down by his parent. He proved a worthy successor, quickly grasping the intricacies and details of the situation, and is now president of the corporation which came into existence as the result of the genius and enterprise of Hudson E. Bridge, Sr. As head of one of the great iron industries of the country, he is widely known to those identified with this kind of activity, and his excellent ability, sound judgment and correct business methods have won for him their unqualified esteem and admiration. To accumulate a fortune requires one kind of genius, to retain a fortune already acquired, to add to its legitimate increment and to make such use of it that its possessor may derive therefrom the greatest enjoyment and the public the greatest benefit, requires quite another kind of genius. Mr. Bridge belongs to that younger generation of business men of St. Louis called upon to shoulder responsibilities differing materially from those resting upon their predecessors. In a broader field of enterprise they find themselves obliged to deal with affairs of greater magnitude and to solve more difficult and complicated financial and economic problems. Mr. Bridge has shown that his powers are entirely adequate to the tasks that have come to him. He imparts to the interests with which he is connected something of his own forceful character, and today his opinions are the guiding factor in the continued successful conduct of a business founded in 1837. He is a director of the Bellefontaine Cemetery Association, of which his father was the first president, but with this exception he is not officially identified with any corporation other than the Bridge & Beach Manufacturing Company, preferring to devote his leisure time to various recreative outdoor sports.

On the 4th of February, 1885, Mr. Bridge was married to Miss Helen Durkee, a daughter of Dwight Durkee, of St. Louis, one of the pioneer bankers of the city, of whom



mention is made elsewhere in this volume. Mrs. Bridge is a lady of attractive social and domestic graces and is also well known as an artist of superior attainments, having in her palatial home a perfectly equipped studio, in which she devotes much of her time to painting in water colors and oils, as well as to china painting. Moreover, she is considered the leading amateur photographer of St. Louis and has a notable collection of photographs. Mr. and Mrs. Bridge have become the parents of seven children: Lawrence Durkee, George Leighton, John Dwight, and Marion, who are with their parents in the palatial home at No. 23 Westmoreland place; and Helen and Hudson E., the first two children, and Katherine, the sixth child, are deceased. Mr. Bridge still retains the ownership of the ancestral home of the family at Walpole, New Hampshire, which town was the birthplace of both his father and mother. The dwelling in which his father lived has been removed, but some years since Mr. Bridge purchased the grounds on which it stood and has erected thereon a public library building, which he has fitly named the Bridge Memorial Library. He and Mrs. Bridge have also erected St. John's Episcopal church and parish house in memory of their children. He has also a large farm in connection with his New Hampshire country home and he and his family spend several months each year there. Not neglectful of the duties of citizenship, Mr. Bridge gives earnest support to the republican party and is one of its influential members. He attends the Episcopal church, and is a member of the St. Louis, the Noonday and the Country Clubs. The subjective and objective forces of life are in him well balanced, making him cognizant of his own capabilities and powers, while at the same time he thoroughly understands his opportunities and his obligations. To make his native talents subserve the demands which conditions of society impose at the present time is the purpose of his life, and by reason of the mature judgment which characterizes his efforts at all times, he stands today as a splendid representative of the prominent manufacturer and capitalist to whom business is but one phase of existence and does not exclude his active participation in and support of the other vital interests which go to make up human existence.







*L. A. B. Mout*



## Conde Louis Benoist



**C**ONDE LOUIS BENOIST, giving his personal supervision to private business affairs and investments, is a representative of one of the oldest families of St. Louis and has back of him an ancestry honorable and distinguished. The name of Benoist has figured prominently in the annals of the southwest for more than a century and in his private business career Mr. Benoist is making a record which is in harmony with that of his forebears. He was born in St. Louis, on the present site of the Wright building at the corner of Eighth and Pine streets, in October, 1846.

His father, Louis Auguste Benoist, a pioneer banker and financier of the city, was born August 13, 1803, in St. Louis, which was then a little French village under Spanish control. He was a son of Francois Marie Benoist and his mother was a daughter of Charles Sanguinet, and both were numbered among those who laid the foundation of the present metropolis of the southwest and the fourth city of the Union. Both the parents were of noted families. Francois Marie Benoist was the only son of Jacques Louis Benoist, the eldest son of Antoine Gabriel Francois Benoist, chevalier of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, received from Louis XV of France in recognition of his distinguished service with the French army between 1735 and 1760. The Benoists were of an old and illustrious French family descended directly from Guillaume Benoist, chamberlain of Charles VII of France in 1437.

Francois Marie Benoist, grandfather of Conde L. Benoist of this review, was born in Montreal, Canada, and in the maternal line was a great-grandson of Lemoyne de Sainte Helene, the second of the famous sons of the renowned Charles Lemoyne and brother of De Bienville, founder of New Orleans, and D'Iberville, who was the first to enter the mouth of the Mississippi river and was one of the greatest captains of his day. Francois Marie Benoist acquired his education in Laval University in Quebec and when yet a young man made his way to the French city of St. Louis. Like many of his contemporaries, he became a fur trader and very prosperous, so that his family enjoyed all the social and educational advantages.

Louis A. Benoist, as stated, was born in St. Louis, August 13, 1803, acquired his early education under private tutors and at one time was a pupil of Judge Tompkins, later one of the territorial judges of Missouri. Subsequently he was sent to St. Thomas College in Kentucky under Dominican priests. He thence returned to St. Louis and after three years began the study of medicine under Dr. Trudeau, a pioneer physician, who directed his reading for two years. It was not his intention, however, to become a practitioner and when two years had passed he took up the study of law in the office of Horatio Cozzens and was eventually admitted to the bar. He then formed a partnership with the well known Pierre Provenchere, with whom he was associated in practice

until his father desired him to go to France to settle his grandfather's estate. His trip abroad was made in a sailing vessel and after a voyage of six weeks he reached the home of his ancestors. His return trip was a thrilling and perilous one, for in the wreck in the Bay of Biscay he almost lost his life. Finally, however, he was picked up by another vessel and eventually reached home. He then devoted his attention to financial affairs. Nature seemed to have intended him for a commercial rather than a legal career. Accordingly he opened a real-estate and brokerage office and in the conduct of his business represented many capitalists in investments and loans. He secured a very extensive clientage and the success which he met in that undertaking prompted him to regularly enter the banking business in 1832. The new enterprise proved a marked success and in 1838 he established a branch house in New Orleans under the firm name of Benoist & Hackney, which later became Benoist, Shaw & Company. These two institutions at St. Louis and New Orleans ranked among the strongest financial enterprises of the southwest. In 1842, however, the St. Louis house was temporarily compelled to suspend on account of the financial panic of the previous years, but very soon they weathered the storm and the bank doors were again open under most favorable conditions. All depositors were paid in full and this so increased the confidence in the institution that it became stronger than ever. Mr. Benoist was justly considered one of the most eminent financiers of the west in his day, as well as one of its most progressive men. He seemed to possess almost intuitive wisdom in determining the value and possibilities of a business situation and his investments were therefore most carefully and judiciously made. During the widespread financial panic of 1857, when banks throughout the country were in trouble, the institution which he established in St. Louis went through the storm unquestioned and unhurt, for the public had the utmost trust in the honor and fidelity of him who stood at the head of the institution. While he saw in his earlier business career some dark days, his financial valuation at his death was five million dollars. He passed away in 1867, while sojourning in Cuba. He was a man of broad capabilities and well developed powers, with thorough understanding of medicine, the law and general literature, while as a banker and financier he was unequalled in his day in the southwest. He stood as a central figure in money circles, enjoying the admiration of all, the full trust of his contemporaries and the thorough respect of his colleagues.

Louis A. Benoist was married three times and had seventeen children. He first wedded Miss Barton, of Cahokia, Illinois, and their only child died in infancy. For his second wife he chose Miss Hackney, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and their children were: Sanguinet H.; Anne Eliza, who became the wife of Dr. Montrose A. Pallen; Louise A., the wife of Cornelius Tompkins; Esther A., the wife of William F. Nast; and Comde L. Benoist, of this review. By the third marriage, to Miss Sarah E. Wilson, of New Jersey, there were born the following named: Henry; Eugene H.; M. Clemence, who is the wife of Charles A. Faris and has one son, Charleville Benoist Faris; Helen A., the wife of John F. Carton; Louis A.; Theodore; Leo De Smet; and Howard.

Comde L. Benoit attended the Jesuit College of St. Louis and also of Kentucky and after leaving school became a clerk in the bank of L. A. Benoist & Company, where he remained for a year or two. Following his father's death he devoted his attention to the supervision of property which he inherited as his share of the estate, and in his control of this has greatly developed his interests and augmented his financial resources by ju-



ditional investment and careful management. He is recognized as a man of excellent business ability and sound judgment, commanding the respect and confidence of business associates and all with whom his transactions have brought him in contact.

In 1870 Mr. Benoist was married to Miss Clemence C. Christy, of St. Louis, a representative of the famous Christy family. Their children are: Conde A., who was born in 1878 and is now associated with his father in business; Louis M., born in 1887; Lami F., born in 1892; Clemence P.; and Marie B.

Mr. Benoist has never sought to figure in public life, possessing a nature of quiet retirement rather than one which seeks publicity. His aid and influence, however, can be counted upon to further his city's welfare and he is everywhere regarded as a most worthy representative of one of the oldest and most honored families of St. Louis.











*Chas. H. Holcomb*



## Charles Wesley Holtcamp



**C**HARLES WESLEY HOLTCAMP, judge of the probate court of St. Louis and prominent as attorney and official in many corporations of this city and the southwest, was born in Decatur, Illinois, September 1, 1859, his parents being Charles and Catherine (Holvener) Holtcamp, the latter a native of Ohio and a daughter of a very prominent Methodist minister of Ohio, New York and New Jersey. The father, who was born in Prussia, came to the United States in 1852 and since 1856 has been widely known as a German Methodist minister, being still active in the work.

In accordance with the custom of itinerancy of the Methodist ministry, Charles W. Holtcamp spent his youth in various cities, including Decatur, Bloomington, Peoria, Beardstown, Pekin, Alton and Jacksonville, Illinois, and Davenport and Burlington, Iowa. He pursued his education in the public schools of these cities until 1878 and in his youth he strongly desired to attend West Point and enter the army. However, this plan was abandoned and he continued his studies in Illinois College at Jacksonville, Illinois, where he remained for two years. Up to this time he had continuously been a student save for a period of two years spent in a photographic gallery. After leaving Illinois College he matriculated in the law department of Washington University—the St. Louis Law School—in 1880, and was graduated in 1882, being admitted to practice the same year in the city of St. Louis. During his school days he had largely spent his vacation at work and while studying law he taught a night school.

Judge Holtcamp has continuously resided in St. Louis since October, 1880, when he accompanied his parents on their removal to this city from Burlington, Iowa. For twenty-six years he has figured as one of the able lawyers of St. Louis and has conducted much important litigation. He is also well known as a representative of various corporate interests, being now a stockholder and attorney for the Blanke-Wennecker Candy Company of St. Louis; a director and attorney for the Blanke Realty Company of this city; president of the Camden Water, Light & Power Company of Camden, Arkansas; vice president and counsel for the Blackwell Oil Company at Blackwell, Oklahoma; a stockholder and counsel for the Monarch Weather Strip & Supply Company of St. Louis; and vice president and counsel for the Kaiser Publishing Company of this city.

With matters of a more largely public nature Judge Holtcamp has also been associated. In the spring of 1877, at Jacksonville, Illinois, he joined Company I, of the Fifth Regiment of the Illinois National Guard and in the fall of 1883 he enlisted in the Missouri National Guard as a member of the Tredway Rifles. He became captain of Company F, of the First Regiment of the Missouri National Guard in 1885, and of Company D in 1894, served as senior captain of his regiment in the war with Spain and was elected lieutenant colonel of the regiment in 1899, holding that rank until he resigned on the

7th of January, 1904. He has also made a creditable record in connection with civic affairs. He was a member of the municipal assembly of St. Louis for a two years' term, beginning in 1889, and in November, 1906, was elected judge of the probate court of the city of St. Louis for a term of four years, entering upon the duties of the office on the 1st of January, 1907. He is therefore the present incumbent and his official record justifies the confidence which was reposed in him in his election. Since attaining his majority he has been a stalwart republican, unswerving in his allegiance to the party principles.

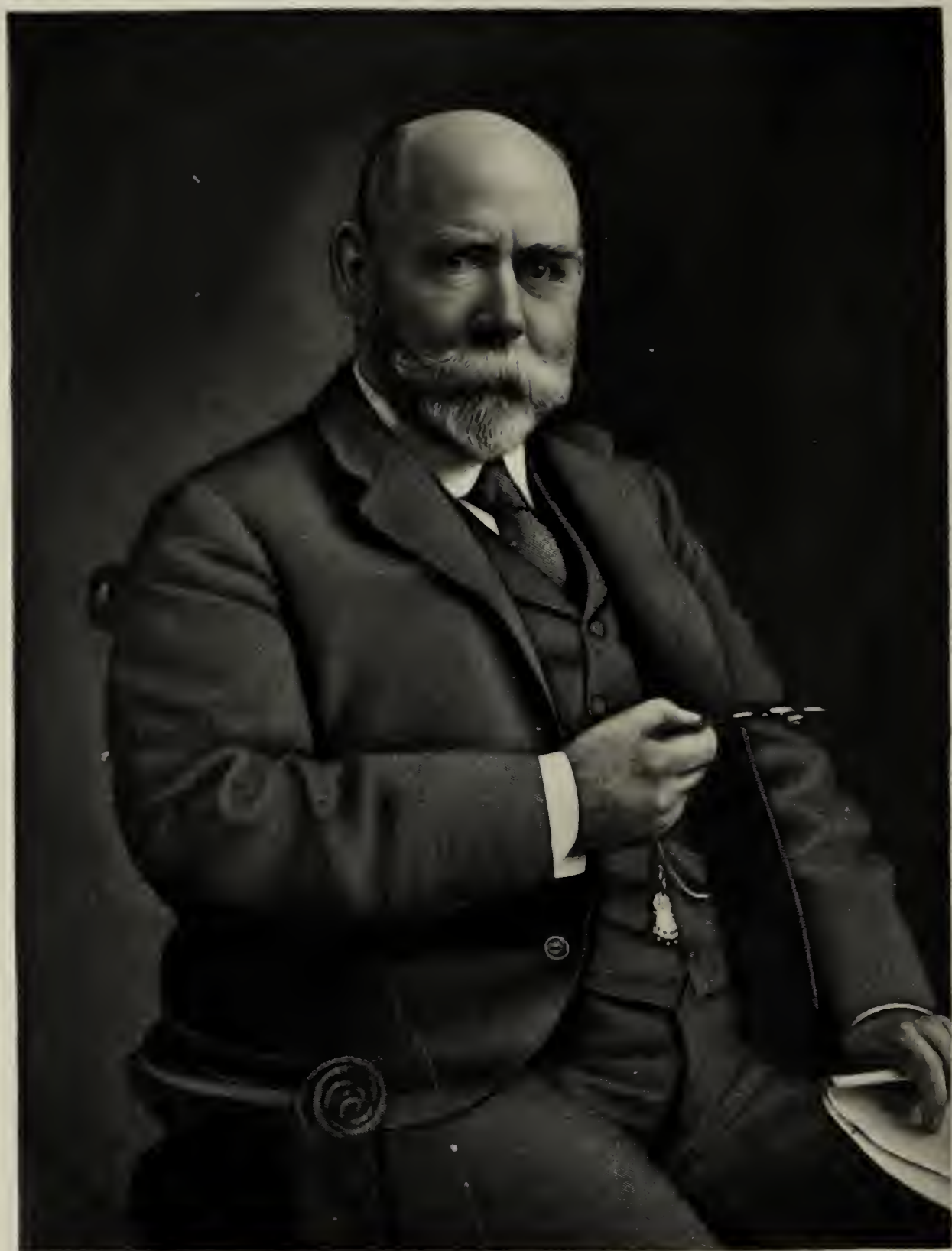
In May, 1888, Judge Holteamp wedded Miss Augusta Hausman, of St. Louis, who died in December, 1893. Ten years later, in September, 1903, he wedded Mrs. Nellie Francisco Barker. By his first marriage he had one daughter, Dorothy Elaine, now in her seventeenth year.

He is a member of the Royal League, the Royal Arcanum and the Masonic fraternity. In the last named he has attained the Knight Templar degree in the York Rite, the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and is also a member of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs to Maple Avenue Methodist church and is chairman of the official boards. These various associations indicate much of the character of his interests and the rules which have governed his conduct. While known as a successful attorney and business man and now as a most efficient probate judge, he is also recognized as one whose labors have extended to interests whereby the welfare of the public is promoted, while his co-operation may always be counted upon to further the general good.



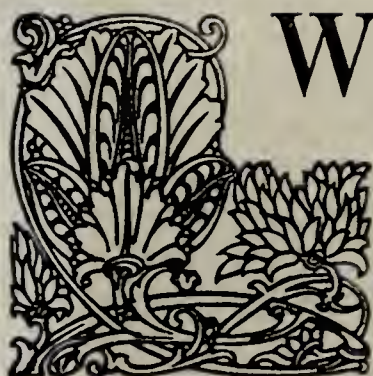






R. G. Jr. 'Re

## William Griffith McRee



WILLIAM GRIFFITH McREE, now living retired in St. Louis, through capably conducted real-estate operations gained rank with the capitalists of the city. He comes of an ancestry honorable and distinguished and his lines of life have been cast in harmony therewith. His father was Samuel McRee, an officer of what General Grant was pleased to term "the old United States army." His grandfather was Major John McRee, whose father emigrated from Ireland about 1740 and became a resident of Bladen county, North Carolina. Subsequently he removed to South Carolina, where he spent his remaining days. At the outbreak of the Revolution, Major Griffith J. McRee was elected a captain of troops in the Wilmington district and the appointment was confirmed by the provincial congress, which convened in Halifax, April 4, 1776. Subsequently he served as captain in the Sixth North Carolina Battalion of the Continental line and under that command participated in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth, three of the most important engagements of the war. The continental congress appointed him a captain in the First North Carolina Regiment in 1779 and he was on active duty through the siege of Charleston and until the surrender to Sir Henry Clinton, May 17, 1780. The following year he was released from captivity in the general exchange of prisoners, and hastening to join General Greene, took part in the famous battle under that commanded at Guilford Courthouse. He was also with General Greene at Hobkirk's Hill and Eutaw Springs and was warmly commended for his service in these engagements. He was promoted to major by the continental congress and throughout the period of the war trained and enlisted troops, thus contributing in substantial measure to the success which finally crowned the American arms and resulted in the establishment of the republic. Following the war he purchased Lilliput plantation, twelve miles below Wilmington, on Cape Fear river, where his remaining days were passed and where he now lies buried.

Samuel McRee inherited from his father the martial spirit, which inclined him to military life, and at the age of fifteen he was admitted as a cadet at the West Point Military Academy, from which he was graduated in 1820. He was then made second lieutenant of the Eighth United States Infantry, and later was in the first regiment of infantry, until the fall of 1839. In the meantime he had been promoted to the rank of first lieutenant in 1823; to captain in 1831; and to assistant quartermaster with the rank of major in 1839. He was provided the necessary supplies and transportation for General Zachary Taylor on the eve of the Mexican war. Ordered to Corpus Christi, he was appointed chief of the quartermaster's staff and was afterward ordered to Point Isabel, winning the commendation of his superior officers by his promptness, coolness, firmness and courageous action. He remained at that point until the sailing of the expedition con-



veying troops that were destined for the reduction of Tampico, Vera Cruz and the capital of Mexico. He was ordered to report to the commanding officer at the island of Labos and there Major McRee was placed at the head of the quartermaster's staff by General Scott, retaining the position until the capitulation of Vera Cruz, when he was permitted to return to his home. The exposures and hardships of war had so impaired his health that he felt it a necessity to again take up his abode in the United States and rest from the arduous campaigns in the south. Soon after his return to the United States he was ordered to Newport, Kentucky, where he remained until he came to St. Louis, in 1847. He was brevetted lieutenant for meritorious conduct while serving in the enemy's country." In the meantime Major Samuel McRee had become owner of considerable real estate in and near St. Louis, which caused him to regard this as his home, and locating here he lived quietly until his life was sacrificed in the memorable cholera epidemic in 1849. He had married Mrs. Mary (Urquhardt) Wheaton, of Wilmington, North Carolina, who was born in 1829. They had two sons, the elder being Fergus McRee, who died January 2, 1883.

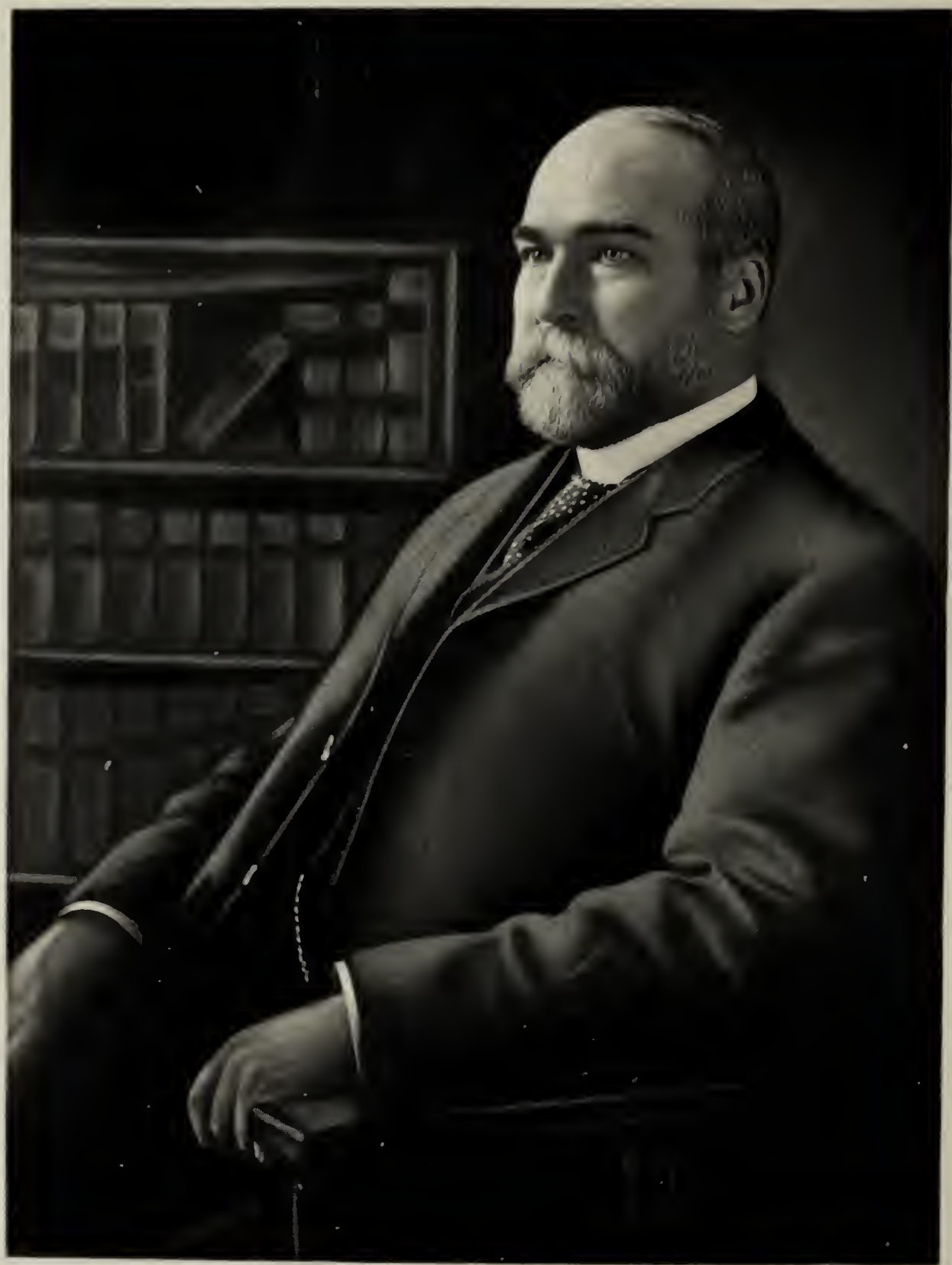
William Griffith McRee, the second son and the subject of this review, was born in the famous old Planter's House of St. Louis, July 22, 1841, his being the first birth in that hostelry. His education was acquired in private schools of Connecticut to the spring of 1861, when he returned to St. Louis. In 1866 he engaged in the real-estate business as a member of the firm of John Flournoy & Company, a well known concern of those days. Later he was associated with Luther W. Conn as junior partner of the firm of Conn & McRee, and almost from the beginning they ranked with the foremost real estate dealers of the city, securing an extensive clientage and conducting a profitable business, from which they both retired in 1887, after twenty years' successful connection therewith. Theirs constituted a rare combination because of their close adherence to the old school of business standards.

On the 25th of April, 1867, Mr. McRee was married to Miss Rosalie G. Taylor, of St. Louis, a granddaughter of Henry Von Puhl, one of the old and prominent residents of this city. The children of Mr. and Mrs. McRee are as follows: Mary, born April 7, 1880, is the wife of Howard O'Fallon. Rosalie, born September 18, 1881, is the wife of Tankerville J. Drew, of Seattle, Washington. Griffith, born August 16, 1883, is now with Whittaker & Company, brokers of St. Louis. James Fergus, born November 9, 1886, is a student in Yale. Henry, born March 26, 1889, is now a senior at Westminster School, of Simsbury, Connecticut.

Mr. McRee takes only a citizen's interest in politics. He was formerly a member of Battery A, with which he participated in quelling the riots of 1877. He is a member of the Country Club and of the Royal Arcanum and also belongs to the Order of Cincinnati, of which he is justly proud, being a member of the North Carolina chapter. His grandfather, Griffith John McRee and a granduncle were both charter members of that order, and Mr. McRee has in his possession the original parchment certificates of membership. He maintains a summer home at Biddeford Pool, Maine, and is a fine example of a courteous, refined, retiring gentleman, whose genuine personal worth commands for him the admiration and entire respect of many friends.







*C. G. Munz*

## Charles Gordon Knox



CHARLES GORDON KNOX, deceased, whose ability for leadership led to his selection for many important positions in business and social life, enjoyed in every relation the full confidence and good will of those with whom he was associated. He was born January 27, 1852, in Yonkers, New York, his parents being Isaac Heyer and Augusta S. (Havens) Knox, the former born in New York city in 1827, and the latter in the same metropolis in 1826. The father was a prominent iron and steel broker of New York city, a member of the firm of Boorman, Johnston & Company, but lost heavily during the widespread financial panic which swept the country in 1873. In order to recuperate his losses he removed to the west in that year and became president of the National Stockyards at East St. Louis. Here his business acumen and enterprise were soon manifest, leading to the attainment of success for the enterprise with which he was connected. He continued in the presidency until his death, which occurred December 21, 1888.

Charles Gordon Knox was graduated from the Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, in 1868, when a youth of sixteen years, and afterward became a student in the University of Bonn, at Bonn, Germany, where he remained for four years or until his graduation. Thus with broad educational advantages he was well qualified for the responsible duties of a business career. Returning to America, he entered the business world in a clerical capacity with the firm of Dennistoun & Company of New York, occupying that position from 1871 until 1873. In the latter year he came to St. Louis with his father and through the succeeding fifteen years was chief clerk and secretary treasurer for the National Stockyards Company. He afterwards served as vice president, secretary and treasurer of the St. Louis National Stockyards, and in 1889 was elected to the presidency of the Stockyards Bank, continuing in those positions until January, 1907, when he retired from business life. His resourceful ability and well known enterprise, however, led to his official connection with other interests. He was chosen president of the St. Louis Cattle Loan Company and a director of the Mechanics American National Bank and Commonwealth Trust Company.

On the 15th of June, 1887, Mr. Knox was united in marriage to Miss Edith Sherman, a daughter of Byron and Julia (Burnham) Sherman, of St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Knox were prominent socially in the city and his activity made him a leading figure in various associations. He gave stalwart support to the democratic party, yet had no ambition for public office. He was a member of the Second Presbyterian church, took an active interest in its work, contributed generously to its support and was one of its trustees. He was also vice president and a director of the Mercantile Library Association and a director of the Young Men's Christian Association. In 1896 he was elected to the presidency of the University Club and held membership in the Country Club and the Noon-



day Club, being president of the latter at one time and secretary of the Commercial Club for several years. His membership relations also extended to the Florissant Valley Club, the Recreation and the Golf Clubs and his fellowmen thereof found him a most genial and companionable gentleman, who appreciated true worth in others and valued and received the friendship of men of intelligence and ability who recognized him as a peer. He was always courteous, kind and affable and those who knew him personally had for him warm regard, so that his death was the occasion of widespread regret, when on the 11th of March, 1907, he was called from this life. His life was exemplary in all respects and he ever supported those interests which are calculated to uplift and benefit humanity, while his own high moral worth was deserving of the highest commendation.







Margaret A. E. McLure



## Margaret A. E. McLure



MARGARET A. E. McLURE was known throughout St. Louis and the state of Missouri as a public benefactress, whose life was dominated by a spirit of broad humanitarianism that prompted her to give material assistance and loving care to all the distressed and unfortunate who crossed her pathway. She was born in Williamsport, Washington county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1811, and came of a family who for many generations had been prominent in the east, especially in Virginia and Pennsylvania. Her grandfather, Joseph Parkinson,

was an historic character by reason of his thrilling experiences with the Indians. At one time he was captured with eight others and compelled to "run the gauntlet" between the lines of the savages. His companions were all killed but he miraculously escaped, and the Indians, regarding him as no less than a spirit, gave him food and freedom. In 1702 he laid out the town of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, (afterward called Monongahela city) at the mouth of Pigeon Creek on Monongahela river, on a neck of land belonging to the state of Virginia. There being a dispute between the latter state and Pennsylvania as to the ownership of this tract, Mr. Parkinson was prevented from realizing on the sale of the property until 1796, when Virginia ceded the land to the Keystone state. He also established Parkinson's Ferry there and later was postmaster of the town. In 1794 Joseph Parkinson joined the insurrection known in history as the Whiskey Insurrection, and which had its origin in the fact that the government levied an excise tax on domestic spirits. Formidable resistance to this was made in four counties of Pennsylvania west of the Allegheny mountains which were chiefly settled by the Scotch-Irish who were of Presbyterian faith. They were men of great energy and decision and were accustomed to make their own liquor without restraint, which was their principal product, and in fact the only export they had, and their chief means of support, and when in the spring of 1794 the excise law was passed and officers were sent to enforce it in the western districts, the people, stimulated by the leading men of the community, seized the excise officers and would have hanged them were it not for the intervention of a few of the leaders, including Mr. Parkinson. The local militia to the number of between six and seven thousand formed part of the mob. The insurrection grew so serious that General Washington called upon the governors of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia for a body of thirteen thousand men which was afterward raised to fifteen thousand. Before moving the troops, however, three commissioners were sent to arrange with the leading insurgents and a committee of fifteen met the commissioners at Parkinson Ferry, where the terms of submission were agreed upon and pardon given to the leaders of the insurrection, among whom was Mr. Parkinson, pardon being extended him because of his service under Washington with whom he fought at Braddock. This insurrection cost the government one million, five

hundred thousand dollars but it was considerably strengthened thereby. William Parkinson, the father of Mrs. McLure, inherited large means from his father and was noted for his enterprise and liberality. His daughter Margaret was carefully educated and early in life developed traits of character which, as they gradually strengthened, made her a leader of her sex and a public benefactress.

On the 19th of March, 1833, she was united in marriage to William Raines McLure, and came west with her husband, living for several years in Weston, Missouri. On their removal to St. Louis in 1851, Mrs. McLure at once became prominent in social circles, being widely known as one of the cultured and accomplished women of the city. After her husband's death she continued her residence in St. Louis, devoting her life to charitable and humanitarian interests and giving liberally of her time and means to institutions of that character. With strong sympathy for the southern cause, she was one of the Confederacy's most ardent champions in St. Louis at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war. As a consequence, together with many other prominent women of like sympathies, she was imprisoned in her own home on the 20th of March, 1863, and confined there until the 12th of May following. On that date, in company with other adherents of the south, she was put on board a boat and delivered inside the Confederate lines, remaining with the southern army until the cessation of hostilities and giving such assistance as she was able, in camp and in hospital. After the fall of Vicksburg a parole camp was formed near Demopolis, Alabama, from which Lieutenant Hall, of Guibeau's Battery, was sent to Columbus, Mississippi, to escort Mrs. McLure to the camp at the earnest request of the soldiers, and was received with great enthusiasm. Accepting the gracious hospitality of General Whitfield and his wife, she made her home with them until the termination of the war, when she returned to St. Louis, again entering upon those labors of love which made her conspicuous among the women of Missouri. She was chiefly instrumental in organizing the Daughters of the Confederacy, designed to keep green the memory of the brave men who gave up their lives for the southern cause, and to look after their dependent families. She was likewise one of the founders and builders of the Confederate Home, located at Higginsville, Missouri.

Mr. and Mrs. McLure became the parents of seven children, three of whom are still living: Mrs. Charles Clark; Charles D. and Louis S. McLure. The eldest son, William Parkinson McLure, achieved distinction in the Civil war, was a brave and efficient officer and gave up his life for his loved Southland. The other children of Mr. and Mrs. McLure, all of whom are deceased, were Louis L., Fountain Wells and Ida McLure.

Soon after the war Mrs. McLure went to Montana to visit her son, Charles D., who was then living in Butte, Montana. She passed away January 31, 1902, at the age of ninety-one years, having long passed the Psalmist's allotted span of three score years and ten. Her demise was the occasion of deep regret, not only on the part of her children, relatives and friends, but by humanity in general, and the world is better for her having lived.







W. V. Burfan

## William V. Burton



**W**ILLIAM V. BURTON, largely interested in the ownership of hotels in St. Louis, is well known in the business circles of the city as a man whose business judgment is demonstrated in the success which has attended his efforts. He is a western man not only by preference, but also by birth and training, and is imbued with the progressive spirit which has been the dominant factor in the upbuilding of the Mississippi valley. His birth occurred in Van Buren county, Iowa, in 1841. His father, John W. Burton, removing from Kentucky, became one of the earliest settlers of Iowa, taking up his abode there in 1835, when it was still under territorial government. At the time of the Black Hawk war, he served with the militia of the state of Illinois, having previously removed with his mother, Mrs. Catherine Springer Burton, to that state. They settled near Beardstown, Illinois, and suffered all of the vicissitudes and hardships of the pioneer. The death of John W. Burton occurred in 1891, while his wife survived until October 31, 1906. They were the parents of eleven children, four of whom are still living, namely: William V., of this review; Benjamin, a resident of California; Fannie B., the widow of Calvin Smith; and Martha V., of Clinton, Iowa.

William V. Burton was educated in the district schools and afterward attended the academy at Bentonsport, Iowa. He then devoted his attention to farming until he reached the age of twenty years, in 1862. The same year, however, he came to St. Louis. He had previously joined Captain Lawrence's company of Clark county, Missouri, but before the command was organized the men dispersed. Mr. Burton made his way to St. Louis, where he spent the winter, after which he went to Arkansas and joined Captain Lesueur's battery in Price's army. He did duty with Parson's infantry and was engaged in southern Arkansas and Louisiana, taking part in many sanguinary battles, including the engagements of Mansfield, Louisiana; Camden, Arkansas, and others of lesser importance. He was also in the battle of Saline River, Arkansas, and proved reliable at all times of danger. He was mustered out at Shreveport in June, 1865, after having for three years served in the artillery department.

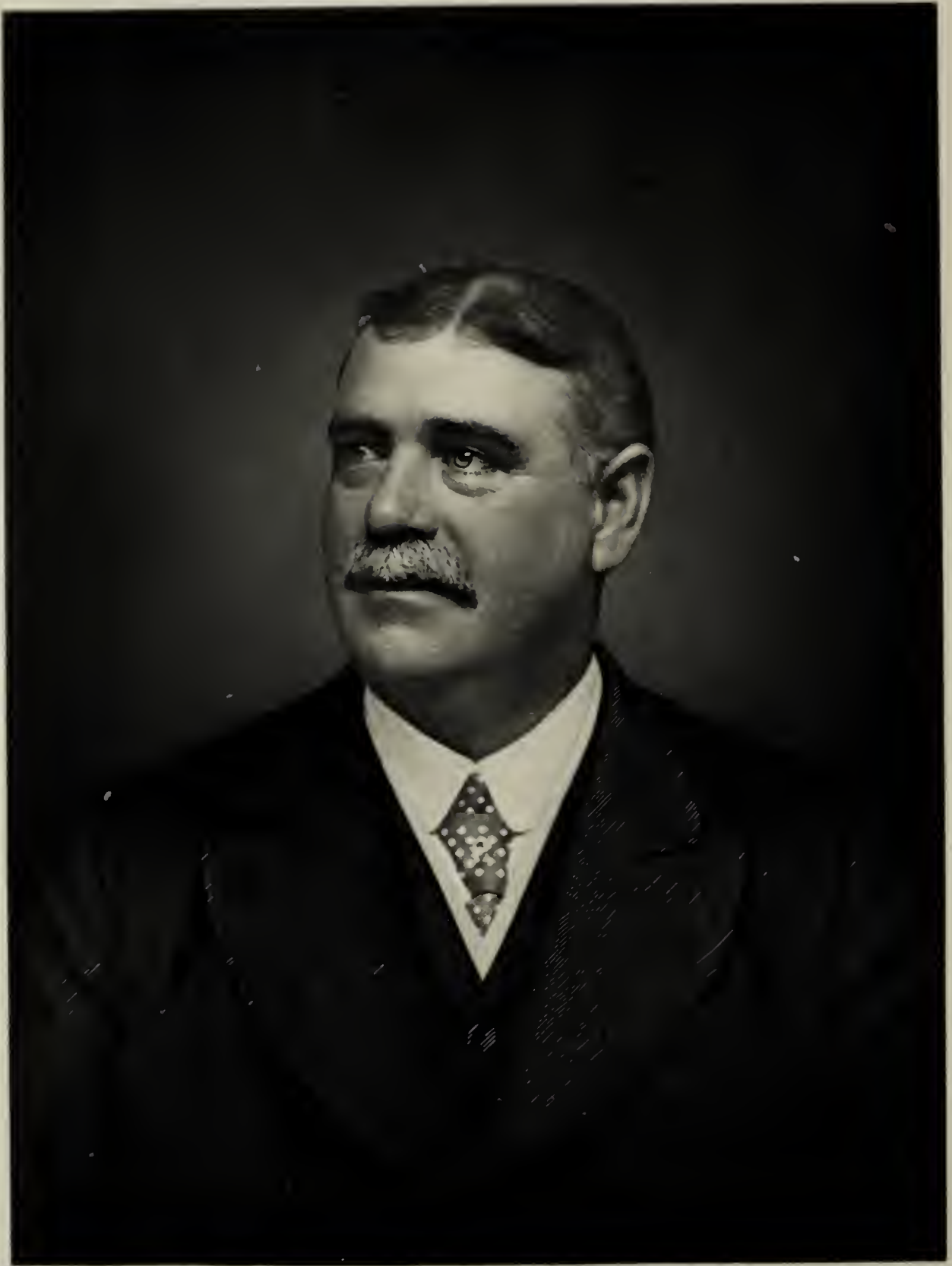
When the war was over, Mr. Burton went to Mississippi, where he engaged in farming for three years. At the end of that time he turned his attention to merchandising, which he carried on in connection with agricultural pursuits and was thus busily occupied until 1881, when he came to St. Louis and at once became interested in hotels. He not only owns and conducts one hostelry, but now has several hotels, and outside of his interests of this character, he is connected with real-estate operations and owns some good income-paying property; he is also the owner of a residence on Cabanne boulevard.

In 1889, Mr. Burton was married to Mrs. Mary L. Nixon, née Delsher, a native of St. Charles, Missouri, and unto them have been born two sons, Walter P. and William W. Noting each opportunity which has come to him and utilizing his chances to the best advantage, Mr. Burton is now a representative citizen of St. Louis, with fair interests.









*J. H. Carroll*

## J. H. Carroll



THE SPIRIT of self-help is the source of all genuine worth in the individual. It is the man who learns to justly rate his own powers and to correctly value his opportunities who becomes an exemplification of that spirit of progression which has dominated America since the inception of the republic. Such a man is Colonel John Haydock Carroll, an eminent lawyer of St. Louis and attorney general of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad system. Born in Erie county, New York, on the 27th of June, 1857, his parents soon after-

ward removed to Toledo, Ohio, and after the outbreak of the Civil war the father started for the front in 1861 to aid in the preservation of the Union. A brief time passed and in Cincinnati the mother was overcome by the heat and died, leaving her little son entirely alone and unidentified in a strange city. There was one other son of the family but, being separated when little more than babes, it was years before they learned of the other's whereabouts. John H. Carroll, thus deprived by an untoward fate of father and mother, became an inmate of the Children's Home of Cincinnati in 1864. While such institutions, beneficent in their purpose and doing a great work for humanity and civilization, furnish the opportunities for physical and to some degree mental and moral development, the home training with its sheltering love and care must of necessity be forever lacking, and thus almost at the outset of life Colonel Carroll was deprived of that which in later years constitutes the happiest recollections of life. In 1866 arrangements were perfected whereby many of the children of that institution were sent out into the state to find homes and he was placed on a farm belonging to John Kester, a Quaker, of Martinsville, Ohio, with whom he lived for three years. He then went to live with Thomas E. Hadley, who followed general agricultural pursuits in Morgan county, Indiana, and with whom Mr. Carroll remained until 1877. His life there was one of arduous and unrelenting toil from the time of early spring planting until crops were harvested in the late autumn. When the work of the farm was practically over for the year he was allowed the privilege of attending the country school in the winter months and there acquainted himself with the elementary branches of learning. Nature, as it were, held the boy upon her lap and spread before him her open book, saying, "Read and learn" and from the fields and the woods he gathered many lessons and from the outdoor life developed a strong, sturdy physical manhood. He had learned self-dependence, knew that his future lay in his own keeping and that he must work out his own success from the innate attributes of his nature. There awakened in him the laudable ambition to enter upon a professional career and to this end he became a teacher in the public schools, thereby providing the funds necessary to meet his needs while he was preparing for the bar. He studied law and in December, 1880, was admitted to practice in the Ohio courts at Cincinnati.



In the meantime Mr. Carroll had studied the question of western migration, believing that the great district beyond the Mississippi, where there was less competition than in the older east, held his opportunity. He then began studying the map and railroad folders and decided to try Missouri. In the meantime he had located his brother but had no other relatives in the world so far as he knew, nor were friends many. He therefore did not seek advice but followed the lead of his own judgment in this matter and in January, 1881, reached Linneus, Missouri. After two months, however, he removed to Putnam county, this state, and a few days later was admitted to the bar at Unionville, Missouri.

The same thoroughness which he manifested in his preparation for legal examination was also evidenced in the preparation of his cases. Gradually his clientage grew in volume and importance. In fact his ability was quickly recognized and in 1882 he became local attorney for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. The following year he was elected prosecuting attorney of Putnam county, which position he filled until 1885 and then, after an interval of two years, was again called to that office by appointment of Governor Morehouse, his incumbency continuing until 1889. His private practice also increased year by year as he gave tangible evidence of his ability to solve intricate legal problems and to correctly apply his knowledge of law to the points in litigation. In 1890 he was appointed attorney general for the great Burlington Railroad system, a position which he has filled to the present time. In addition he has an extensive clientele, including individual patrons and corporations, whereby he is connected with much of the important legal work of the district.

Colonel Carroll has not only attained prominence in professional circles but has become equally well known in political lines. In 1882 he was chosen a delegate to the democratic state convention, in 1886 was made a member of the democratic state central committee, whereon he served for ten years. He was then again elected in 1896, but the pressure of private duties compelled him to decline. In 1888 he was sent as a delegate to the democratic national convention, which nominated Grover Cleveland for a second term, and in 1892 was alternate at large. He has been a delegate to every democratic state convention save one since his arrival in Missouri. His title of colonel was received from Governor Francis, on whose staff he served for a period of four years.

Colonel Carroll was married ere his removal from Ohio, wedding Miss Priscilla Woodrow, of Lynchburg, that state, in December, 1880. They now have two children: Frances, born in 1886; and John H., in 1891. Their summer home is one of the most beautiful and commodious in northern Missouri a palatial residence of Milwaukee brick, standing in the midst of broad acres at Unionville, Putnam county, Missouri. Its hospitality is one of its most attractive features, although its furnishings give every evidence of wealth directed by culture and refined taste. Colonel Carroll also has a beautiful city home at 5465 Delmar boulevard. The history of Colonel Carroll in his advance from the most humble surroundings to a position of distinction in legal and political circles is an added proof of the adage that truth is stranger than fiction. The orphaned boy, dependent in early life upon the beneficence of the world for home and shelter, is today the owner of one of the most attractive estates in northern Missouri and is a potent force in the life of city and commonwealth.





Peter A. D. Neil



## Peter A. O'Neil



THE history of a self-made man is always of interest, as it contains something of the elements of warfare and it represents the efforts of the conqueror who, in his contests with obstacles and difficulties, wins signal victories. Such was the record of Mr. O'Neil, who started out in life for himself at the age of twelve years and became a prosperous business man of St. Louis. He was born in St. Louis about 1840, the son of James and Ellen (Long) O'Neil. The father was a contractor of St. Louis and a successful business man.

At the usual age the son, Peter A. O'Neil, entered the Jesuit College of St. Louis and pursued his studies to the age of twelve years, when, desiring to become self-supporting, he started out in life on his own account and from that time until his demise depended entirely upon his own resources. He was first employed as a messenger boy in the Benoist Bank, and the first business in which he engaged as an independent venture was in pork packing with his brother Hugh. Later he became connected with the Fletcher Brothers in the same line of business and gradually made his way forward to the goal of prosperity which was his objective point. In 1875, thinking to find a still more profitable field in the restaurant business, he took charge of the restaurant at the Union depot and as he had anticipated found it more congenial and remunerative than any other undertaking which had previously claimed his attention. He also secured the dining-car rights on all trains leaving St. Louis and in this field of activity he continued to meet with success for a number of years. Finally, however, he disposed of his interests in those lines and turned his attention to the real-estate business. Here his keen discrimination and sound judgment found ample scope and he was seldom if ever at error, even in the slightest degree, in his valuation of property or in his judgment concerning its possible rise or diminution in price. He negotiated many important property transfers and at different times owned and sold considerable realty, realizing a gratifying profit on his investments. He was a director of the Mercantile Trust Company and became recognized as a forceful factor in business circles, possessing sound judgment and rare sagacity.

In 1875 Mr. O'Neil was united in marriage to Miss Mary Florez, a daughter of Bernard D. Florez, who was of Spanish descent and came to St. Louis at an early day. He served as a soldier in the Mexican war and later engaged in merchandising, continuing his residence in this city up to the time of his death. He was always active in business affairs and as he saw opportunity for favorable investment acquired much property, becoming recognized as one of the substantial business men of the community. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Eleanor Rhuyour, was born and reared in St. Louis, her people having been among the early residents of the city. Unto Mr. and Mrs. O'Neil were born three children: Eleanor, now the wife of Fred Nolker, of St. Louis; Ellen, at

home; and James, also of this city. Mr. O'Neil built the present beautiful home of the family on Lindell boulevard. In his religious faith Mr. O'Neil was a Catholic. In municipal affairs he was deeply interested and gave hearty cooperation to every movement for the benefit and welfare of St. Louis. He served as one of the directors of the World's Fair grounds, also a member of the building committee, and took a very active interest in the success of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Realizing the opportunities and possibilities which lie before St. Louis, he worked eagerly to promote its growth along substantial lines and his efforts were not without avail in this direction.









William J. Gradolph

## William F. Gradolph



**A**MONG the citizens of St. Louis who claim Ohio as the state of their nativity William F. Gradolph is numbered, his birth having occurred in Toledo, August 21, 1870. His father, William F. Gradolph, was for many years engaged in business in that city, but spent his last days in Chicago, where his death occurred in 1904. The family is of German descent and in 1847 William F. Gradolph, Sr., left the fatherland, crossing the Atlantic to the new world. At one time he was proprietor of the largest confectionery business west of New York. The grandfather, Frederick Gradolph, was connected with the Hudson Bay Company. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Antoinette Jacobs, and was born at Niagara Falls, a daughter of the proprietor of the Niagara Hotel.

The public schools of Toledo and Chicago enabled William F. Gradolph to gain a thorough knowledge of the elementary principles of English learning, but when fourteen years of age he put aside his text-books, for he desired to provide for his own support, and entered upon an apprenticeship with L. Beckmann, a manufacturer and dealer in optical goods and surveying instruments at Toledo. After three years, however, he returned to Chicago and entered the employ of Dr. Frank Colburn, who was conducting an extensive optical business. He remained in that connection until the death of his employer about fifteen months later. In 1887 he became interested in the electrical business through attending the first Electrical Show held in Chicago. It is often the seemingly trivial incidents that prove the turning point in one's career, and Mr. Gradolph's chance visit to that exposition turned his attention in the direction that has constituted the largest feature in his success. He engaged with the Electro-Optical Company, manufacturers of electrical and optical apparatus, and for about a year continued with that house. In 1888 he entered the employ of the Western Electric Company, at that time the largest electric manufacturers in the world, and remain today as the largest telephone apparatus manufacturers on the face of the globe. For about two and a half years Mr. Gradolph was in the employ of that company and then engaged with the Chicago Telephone Company, working his way steadily upward from the foot of the ladder. He was promoted from one position to another until, when he severed his connection with the house in 1894, he was serving as wire chief. In that year he went to the east and settled at Newburgh, New York, where he became connected with the Hudson River Telephone Company, with which he remained until 1902, when he resigned his position as acting chief engineer and again took up his abode in Chicago. In the same year he became foreman in the cable department of the American Electric Telephone Company, but in 1903 resigned his position as superintendent of the entire works.

It was in May of that year that Mr. Gradolph came to St. Louis, accepting a position as chief engineer with the Central Telephone & Electric Company, serving in that



capacity until February, 1905. He resigned the same year for the purpose of looking after the interests of some inventions which were the outgrowth of his originality and mechanical skill. This resulted in the organization of the Gradolph Electric Company, of which he was chosen president in 1907. This company is giving to the markets of the world certain electrical machines which have come to be recognized as of particular value on the market. Mr. Gradolph is also the secretary and treasurer of the Economic Ore Treatment Company, which has a fully paid up capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with an office and testing plant at No. 806½ Chestnut street. In this he is associated with Charles A. Neil, president of the company, and Edward C. Rice, chemist.

On the 17th of October, 1893, at Rockford, Illinois, Mr. Gradolph led to the marriage altar Miss Cornelia Rosevelt Blake, a daughter of Louis C. Blake, who was associated with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company. The children of this marriage are: Clinton Hazlet, fifteen years of age, now attending the McKinley high school; and Veronica Irene, five years of age. Their home is at No. 2908A St. Vincent avenue.

Mr. Gradolph was formerly a member of the National Guard of Illinois and New York and in both connections received medals for efficient service. He is a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and American Electro-Chemical Society, and something in the nature of his interests is indicated in the fact that he is a member of the Gilbert Lake Club, a fishing and hunting club. Many people can follow the leadership of others and under direction do good work, but those who are capable of producing something new and valuable and of perfecting new plans for business development are comparatively few. This Mr. Gradolph has done, however, and his work has been a worthy contribution to the electrical world.







Yours truly,  
Thos. E. Ware

## Colonel Charles Edward Ware



**C**OLONEL CHARLES EDWARD WARE is filling the responsible position of manager of the railroad department for the Buxton & Skinner Printing Company. An alert, enterprising business man, giving close attention to the upbuilding of his department, one can scarcely realize that there are many picturesque chapters in his life history, and that he was an active factor in events which were brought about by the Civil war. He was born in St. Louis, March 23, 1850.

His father, Joseph E. Ware, was born in London, England, in 1817, and after coming to America engaged in steel plate engraving for a brief period. Locating in Chicago in 1840, he there gave his attention to street building and railroad survey, in which line he continued until his removal to St. Louis to engage in the type foundry business, establishing the present St. Louis Type Foundry. He continued in that enterprise with William Bright, who at present conducts the business, but in 1847 Mr. Ware withdrew and began taking contracts for the construction of streets and other public improvements. In this way he opened Cass avenue, O'Fallon, Mullanphy and numerous other public highways of the city. In 1850 he contracted to build the Memphis & Charleston Railroad from Memphis to Stevenson, Alabama, and took with him from St. Louis a thousand "navvies" to work on the road. On reaching Memphis, however, he found that the railroad company were embarrassed by financial difficulties and the work was delayed for some time. In the interim he built the Hernando and Pigeon Roost plank roads and also made surveys of the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad; but all this time he had to pay the laborers whom he had taken to the south, waiting the fulfillment of the original railroad contract. As a result of this delay he lost over three hundred thousand dollars in the venture and sold his contracts. While engaged in building plank roads he had become convinced of the efficacy of cedar for railway ties and as the result he invested in cedar forests, discovering great tracts of cedar land on the White river in Arkansas. He made extensive investments there and erected the first improved sawmills installed in that region. In 1851 he removed his family to the locality, some forty-four years before the White river branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad was extended into that district, which was largely an undeveloped region, its natural resources as yet unclaimed by the white settler.

Joseph E. Ware remained on the White river until 1859, when he went to Memphis as agent of the Howe sewing machine for the entire south. He made Jacksonport, Arkansas, his headquarters for that state and resided there until 1864, and was prominent in furthering the secession movement in the state. As soon as Arkansas determined to withdraw from the Union Mr. Ware established, near Batesville, saltpeter works, using for the manufacture of saltpeter the bat refuse from immense caves in the mountains. On the Little Red river, about seventy-five miles southeast of Jacksonport, he also opened



large salt works, securing the saline mineral from a spring that bubbled up in the center of the stream where the main road crossed the river. When the saltpeter factory had been established upon a paying basis and he was furnishing the product to the Confederate government, the First Indiana Cavalry made a raid on his two plants, and their destruction caused a loss of one hundred thousand dollars. He also suffered heavy loss in other ways. At the outbreak of hostilities, believing that the war would be long continued, he had purchased great quantities of sugar, molasses, rice and coffee, which he had stored in Jacksonport, but when the Federal troops under Generals Steele and Curtis passed through Arkansas, after the battle of Pea Ridge, from Fayetteville to Helena, traversing the White river valley, they occupied Jacksonport for a month or two and took possession of Mr. Ware's accumulated stores. The Confederates then prepared a gunboat at Duvall's Bluff, and succeeded in driving the Federals out of Jacksonport, but in one afternoon Mr. Ware's entire stores of sugar and molasses were destroyed. At normal prices they were worth from one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand dollars, and at the exorbitant rates prevailing in war days would have brought twice that amount.

These losses left the family in destitute circumstances and in 1864 Mr. Ware removed to Potosi, Missouri, where he turned his attention to mining, engineering and mineralogy, being thus engaged until his death. After the war he located the St. Joseph lead mines and was closely identified with the development of the lead resources of southern Missouri, having located the St. Joseph lead, the St. Francis (now the Desloge) and various other prominent mining properties of that section. Following his removal to St. Louis in 1872 he began the publication of "Mines, Metals & Arts" to further the interests of the mining districts of Missouri. In 1876 he was made general agent for the Iron Mountain Railroad for the European offices at Liverpool, London, and Hamburg and was largely occupied with fitting out shops on the Iron Mountain and Missouri Pacific railroads for the purpose of securing skilled mechanics to labor in those shops. In 1883 he once more returned to St. Louis because of ill health and passed away that year. His life was one of intense and well-directed activity, and he was, moreover, a thorough and discriminating student, regarded as a valued contributor to many scientific journals. Few men have ever been more conversant upon the mineralogy of Missouri than he and his efforts did much to exploit the interests of the state in this direction. He numbered among his friends Edwin Harris, Samuel Gaty, J. C. McCune, Girard B. Allen, Thomas Allen and other distinguished citizens of St. Louis, who recognized his worth and found in him a congenial friend and companion.

Joseph E. Ware was married to Evelyne Crary, a native of Lebanon, Madison county, New York. She represented an old Connecticut family established there after the Revolutionary war. She was well connected through ties of relationship with the Seymours, Heads, Ballards, Hitchcocks, Gordons, Gardners, Williams and Lindsey families. At the time the colonists attempted to overthrow English rule in this country her grandfather Ballard, who had a family of wife and twelve children, joined the army and served for seven years. During that time his wife died and he afterward wedded Mrs. Lindsey, a widow with two children. By their second marriage there were born eleven children, so that his progeny was most numerous. He was a man of intense patriotism and he always observed as holidays the anniversary of important events of the Revolutionary war, wearing his military garb on the occasion. As stated, Mrs. Ware was connected with the Seymour family, which furnished a governor to New York, who was afterward nominated



for the presidency. The Heads of the same locality married into the Ballard family. Mr. Head, having many sons, followed the custom of giving suits of clothing and five hundred dollars to each of them as they attained their majority. One of these sons, Coatsworth Head, hunted up his cousin, Mrs. Joseph E. Ware, in the mountains of Arkansas and, remaining in the southwest, was elected to the presidency of Batesville College. At the time of the war he was made a major in the engineering department and when his relatives learned that he had joined the Confederate forces they refused to fight on the Union side. One brother drifted to Texas, where he had large herds of cattle. He believed firmly in the Union cause and at the time of the war made his way from Texas to Syracuse, New York, on horseback.

In early boyhood Colonel Ware, whose name introduces this record, went with his parents to Arkansas and assisted his father in the sewing machine business at Jacksonport. When the Eighth Arkansas and two other battalions of Confederate forces were fitted out there he assisted in making uniforms. His father put in sixty sewing machines in a factory for this purpose and Colonel Ware taught the detailed men how to operate the machines. This was in March, 1861, when he was but eleven years of age. When the troops left Jacksonport he endeavored to enlist but was refused on account of his youth. His father, who had established the salt and saltpeter works, determined to place his son, Charles E., in charge of the former and in that connection he had under his care twenty men and the outfit. They used the same method in manufacture as was in vogue in Syracuse—the evaporation process. When Colonel Ware had been in charge for four months the First Indiana Cavalry destroyed the plant, turning two howitzers upon it. Colonel Ware, being light weight and too small to assist the soldiers, was made cook and engaged in preparing corn bread, chicken and bacon. He afterward became a guide and mail carrier for the Confederate army in 1862-3, carrying the mails between Little Rock, Jacksonport and various other points, being with Shelby and Marmaduke's forces most of the time.

It was prior to this but after the destruction of the salt works on the White river that a steamboat, the Blue Wing, made its way up the river under command of Major C. C. Rainwater. Two engineers were required to operate the boat and it was almost impossible to secure competent men at that time. There was one regular engineer, A. M. Schackleth, who induced the owner to take Colonel Ware as opposite engineer. He was thus for several months upon the vessel, which was used as a supply boat for the Confederates, but which was afterward sunk just above Jacksonport.

In March, 1864, when the Confederates had about abandoned Arkansas, his father went to Potosi, Missouri. He had left the state fourteen years before with a half million dollars, but returned with a yoke of oxen and a wagon bearing all his worldly goods, together with two saddle horses. The district between Jacksonport and St. Louis was overrun by guerrillas, jayhawkers and other stragglers. They were a mixture of ragamuffins and patriots through whom the Ware family had to make their way to Potosi, Missouri. On reaching their destination Colonel Ware went immediately into the mines and was thus engaged when Price's army, in October, 1864, made their last entrance into Missouri. They found Colonel Ware in the mines and pressed him into the service to guide Shelby's forces in the attack on Potosi. This was successful, Colonel Ware locating all pickets, his knowledge greatly assisting the Confederate commander. When Potosi surrendered he started as Shelby's messenger to join General Price at Pilot Knob,



leaving Potosi at one o'clock in the morning. At Caledonia he met the Federals in retreat, followed by Price, and returned to inform General Shelby of what was going on. Price moved in the direction of Jefferson City and thence to Kansas City, and after his defeat at Big Blue went south.

Colonel Ware, by reason of the assistance which he had rendered the Confederates, was constantly harassed by state guards, and on one occasion was driven out of town, but after remaining in hiding for two or three days he returned and was again employed in the mines until 1867. He was occupying a position in the store when he took up the painter's trade under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Tubbs, a revival Cumberland Presbyterian minister. He was at that time sixteen years of age and, coming to St. Louis, he engaged in painting the Broadway Opera House and various dwellings and churches.

In 1867 Colonel Ware entered the employ of an old friend, George B. Clark, who established a newspaper in Potosi. In October, 1868, Mr. Clark offered Mr. Ware a third interest if he would remain, while another third interest was taken by a Mr. McGrain, and the firm of Clark, Ware & McGrain was organized. In addition to the printing business they established a book store and the enterprise proved profitable, netting them between six and eight thousand dollars in the succeeding three years.

In 1870 war was being waged in Cuba with Spain and Colonel Ware became much interested in this. His friend, Major Clark, noting his desire to join the army, advised him to attend a convention of Missouri editors at Mobile and New Orleans, saying that he might find a companion who would go with him to Cuba. He represented the Washington County Journal, and at the convention formed the acquaintance of J. C. Jones, representing the Fulton Telegraph. They became fast friends, very enthusiastic over the war, and together started for Cuba. On reaching New Orleans it was necessary that they should soon go on or go to work. Colonel Ware determined to remain there until opportunity should come to go to Cuba, and in order to meet his expenses in the interim secured a position on the Picayune, working on the paper until February, 1871.

In the meantime he got over his strong desire to become a soldier in Cuba and at the date mentioned returned to St. Louis with twenty-five cents in his pocket. Throughout the intervening years he has been identified with the printing business. He first secured a position as proofreader with Woodward & Tiernan on the city work. This was a contract job, which continued until June, 1871, when the expiration of the time of the contract left him without further work. Later, however, he was given a similar position by the Times Printing Company on city work as proofreader and makeup. In the fall of that year Mr. Hutchings of the company offered Colonel Ware the job department, making a contract with him to receive one-half of the profit, the company to supply the plant and material. This proved decidedly advantageous to both parties, for up to that time the job department had been conducted as a losing business, but under the capable management of Colonel Ware the business increased so rapidly that his income for the year, in accordance with the terms of the contract, was nineteen thousand dollars. Mr. Hutchings then sold his interest in the business to Major Ewing and Colonel Ware continued in charge of the job department. The paper, however, eventually proved a financial disaster and publication was suspended in 1877. Colonel Ware had endorsed notes for the company for sixty thousand dollars, and before he was enabled to pay this off the sum had reached one hundred thousand dollars. This was followed by years of



financial depression and in 1885 he abandoned the job printing business. In that year he engaged with the Buxton & Skinner Company, but after sixteen months re-entered the employ of Woodward & Tiernan, with whom he continued for fourteen years in charge of their railroad business, which grew to such extent under his supervision that the company decided to break the contract, feeling that he was gaining too large a share of the profits according to the previously arranged terms. Learning of this, Colonel Ware cancelled the contract and in 1900 became connected with the Buxton & Skinner Company under a contract similar to that which he had with Woodward & Tiernan. His success since making the change has been remarkable, so that he has had no occasion to regret the course he followed. The business of the railroad department of this house has become very extensive and his position is one of large responsibility. He served for three years as secretary of the Manufacturers' Association of St. Louis, but resigned in 1905 because of the pressure of his private business affairs.

He is deeply interested in building up the fruit-growing business of Washington county, Arkansas, where he and associates have seventy thousand apple trees that will come into bearing in 1910. He is now president of the Ozark Land & Fruit Growing Company and treasurer of the West Cabanné Improvement Company.

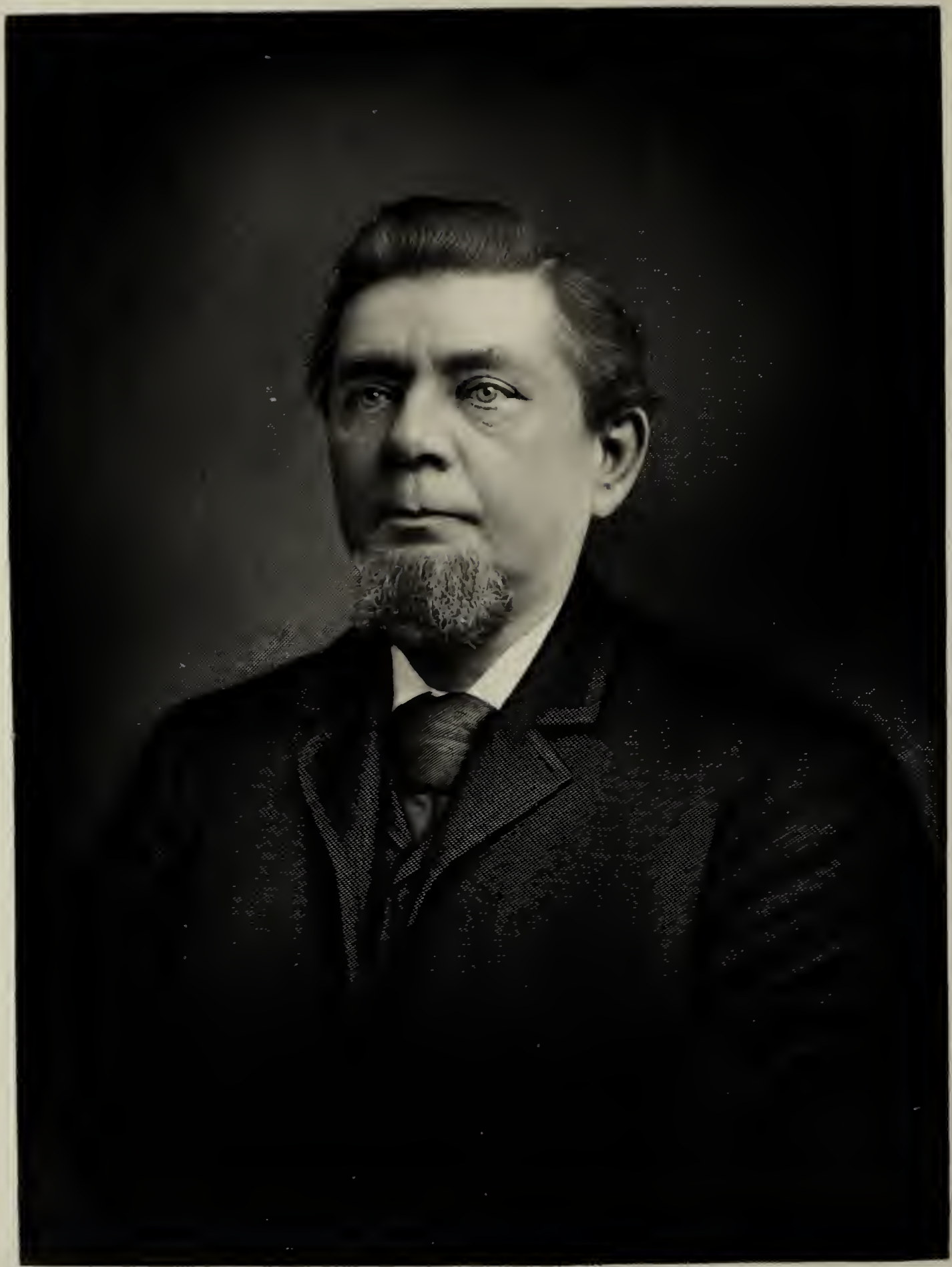
Colonel Ware was married June 25, 1874, to Miss Eliza Bissell, a daughter of James R. Bissell and a granddaughter of General Daniel R. Bissell. Their children are four in number. James Bissell, born in November, 1875, married Eliza Boyd and is with his father in the Buxton & Skinner offices. Edwin Stanley, born in April, 1877, married Edith Hoyt and is engaged in the brokerage business in New York city. Eloise Morrison is at home. Charles E., born in June, 1887, is attending the Massachusetts School of Technology in Boston.

Colonel Ware is somewhat noted as an equestrian and is an officer in the St. Louis Light Cavalry Association. For thirteen years he was a member of the State Militia, belonging to the Light Cavalry from 1877 to 1891, and he served through the strike of 1877, and during the big strike of 1884-5 was on duty many days. He was also on duty during the railroad strike in 1886, the cavalry being detailed to protect the property of the street railway company, and at the time had his horse literally cut to pieces. The soldiers were not allowed to use anything but their sabers. Colonel Ware belongs to the United Confederate Veterans' Association, to the Aerial Club, the St. Louis Field Club, the Civic League, the Mercantile Club, the Missouri Historical Society, all of the Masonic bodies, including George Washington Lodge No. 9, A. F. & A. M.; Ascalon Commandery No. 16, K. T., and Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, No. 9. His religious faith is that of the Methodist church and his membership is in St. John's. His early experiences were such as fall to the lot of few boys, and the trying times through which he passed were such as to awaken a strong and vigorous manhood and to bring to him a knowledge concerning true values in life's contacts and experiences. He is today one of the strong and well known business men of the city, successfully controlling extensive and important interests, while his personal qualities are such as have won for him warm friendships and kindly regard. The Colonel impresses one by his courtly, gentlemanly bearing, typical of the old southern school. Kindly and affable, no man in St. Louis has a larger following. His fine personal appearance and many excellent traits of character have contributed largely to his success both in business and social life.









W<sup>m</sup> Wilhelmy

## William Wilhelmy



**S**T. LOUIS in the early period of its existence was largely a French settlement. Later during the closing years of the first half of the nineteenth century there came to the city a large number of German people, and the Teutonic element has since been a most important one in the growth and progress of St. Louis. It is of this class that Mr. Wilhelmy is a representative and the sterling traits of his German ancestry are manifest in his life, winning him an enviable position in the regard of his fellowmen. William Wilhelmy was born in Hedem, Prussia, on the 15th of January, 1835, a son of Frederick and Wilhelmina (Peel) Wilhelmy, the former a shoe manufacturer. In the private schools the son obtained his education and after putting aside his text-books learned the miller's trade. He came to St. Louis in 1856, when a young man of twenty-one years, and secured a clerkship in a grocery store, but the laudable ambition, which is an indispensable element to success, prompted him to make arrangements whereby he might engage in business on his own account. He carefully saved his earnings and in 1859, feeling that his experience and capital justified such a step, he began business on his own account as proprietor of a grocery store at the corner of Eleventh and Buchanan streets. For twenty-three years he continued at that location and gained a comfortable competence through his capable management, for his fair dealing and undaunted enterprise gained for him a liberal patronage.

In 1889 Mr. Wilhelmy retired from mercantile lines. In the meantime he had appreciated the fact that property in North St. Louis would some day be a valuable part of the city. He has since reaped the benefits of his wise judgment concerning the city's rapid growth. He was one of the founders of the Bremen Bank and for many years one of its directors. He is still a large owner of real estate and was one of the organizers of the North St. Louis Real Estate & Investment Company and is yet one of its directors. He has likewise been interested in many other financial enterprises, but is not actively connected with any, his former labor being now crowned with an age of ease.

Mr. Wilhelmy's activity, however, has not been confined to business lines. He was one of the organizers and supporters of the Apollo Singing Society and was instrumental in securing for the society its present home. He was also a member of the North End Improvement Association and in this connection did much to promote the progress and improvement of this section of the city, for when he located in North St. Louis there were no paved streets, no city water or city lights. His efforts have always been of a most practical character, proving resultant factors in promoting the best interests of the city.

On the 18th of December, 1859, Mr. Wilhelmy was married to Miss Katherine Renzen, a daughter of John and Annie (Tumas) Renzen. Mrs. Wilhelmy was born in

Hanover, Germany, and came to America in 1858. The children of this marriage, six in number, are: Henry, who resides in St. Louis county, is married and has five children, Clara, Vera, Bertha, William and Henry; Bertha, who is the wife of Christ Pleuger, and has two children, Adeline and William; and Wilhelm, Eddie, Annie and Frank, all of whom died in infancy.

In the life record of Mr. Wilhelmy business enterprise and benevolence have been well balanced factors. His broad humanitarianism has prompted his helpful cooperation in many movements for the benefit of those less fortunate. He is a member of the German Orphans' Home Society and has been one of its most liberal supporters. He has likewise been a generous contributor to the Altenheim Society and has given freely in the support of all worthy charities of the city. His political allegiance is given to the republican party, while in religious faith he is not bound by sectarianism or creed, but is in sympathy with the Protestant movement with the basic principles of all religious interests—morality and humanitarianism.

During the period of the Civil war Mr. Wilhelmy served as a member of the Home Guards and for many years he was prominent in the councils of the republican party and contributed much to its success in the old twelfth ward. He served for a time as a member of the city park commission and his public spirit has always been manifest in the aid and help which he has given to measures and movements for the public good. A man of domestic tastes he has been looked upon as one of the sterling citizens of his section of the city, who in every relation of life has stood as an upright, honorable man, advocating progressive interests with a ready recognition of one's duties and obligations to their fellows. His life has been crowned with merited success and the chief factor in his prosperity has been his close application and a strict adherence to honest business principles.







Errol C. Schweestman

## Ferdinand C. Schwedtman



**F**ERDINAND C. SCHWEDTMAN, inventor, consulting engineer; president of the Louisiana Contracting Company; member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, of the Machinery Club of New York and of the Engineers, Mercantile and Oasis Clubs of St. Louis; secretary of the National Council for Industrial Defense; secretary of the St. Louis Citizens' Industrial Association; and secretary to the president of the National Association of Manufacturers, is a prominent figure in the business and the civic life of St. Louis and of the whole region of which St. Louis is the industrial

and the social center.

Born in Hanover, Germany, May 13, 1865, his father being William Schwedtman, a mining engineer, and his mother Bertha Van der Wald, Mr. Schwedtman received a high-school education in that city and in Amsterdam, and came to the United States in 1881. Studying electrical and mechanical engineering in New York, he followed his profession in Central and South America, in the western and southwestern parts of the United States, and in New York city, chiefly in railway and water works construction, and removed to St. Louis in 1889, to take charge, as chief engineer, of the construction and operation of the Missouri Electric Light and Power Company. Resigning from that position in 1900, he became one of the organizers and the active head of the Wagner Electric Manufacturing Company, but retired from its general management in 1904, the articles manufactured by that company up to today, however, being almost exclusively those covered by his patents. In 1904 he started the Louisiana Contracting Company, manufacturers of patented specialties, of which he is president, and at the same time established a practice as a consulting engineer. In 1904 he married Cora Gehner, daughter of Henry Gehner, of St. Louis.

Recognizing, as a citizen and a business man, the importance of establishing and maintaining amicable relations between all elements of the community, Mr. Schwedtman for years, as president of the St. Louis Metal Trades Association and of the St. Louis Founders' Association, framed trade agreements annually with the molders, machinists, brass workers, patternmakers and other labor unions, covering practically every shop in St. Louis and vicinity. When these agreements became impossible he aided in establishing a St. Louis branch of the National Civic Federation. This was in 1903. When this failed to do effective work he became active in organizing the St. Louis branch of the Citizens' Industrial Association of America, and of popularizing its methods and of broadening the field of its operations.

Through his work as secretary of the Citizens' Industrial Association Mr. Schwedtman has had a prominent part in making it the largest, the most influential and the most effective of all the branches of this powerful order in the United States. A be-



liever in conciliation, so far as this is practicable without the surrender of principle, and an ardent lover of peace when peace can be honorably obtained and maintained, he has, in this field, continued on a larger scale the work which he performed as head of the Metal Trades Association and of the Founders' Association in bringing employers and employes into agreement, on terms equitable to both sides. The fact that there has been no serious strike in St. Louis or vicinity in the past five years is due, in a large degree, to the concrete application of the doctrine of the square deal in the relations between the men who do the work and the men who pay for it.

As secretary of the National Council for Industrial Defense ever since its organization in 1907, and as secretary to the president of the National Association of Manufacturers since early in 1906, Mr. Schwedtman's activities in the business field extend all over the country. The National Association of Manufacturers has members from every state and territory. The National Council for Industrial Defense consists of one hundred and fifty-five national, state and local organizations of business men and good citizens, extending all over the country, the object of which is to guard the concerns of employers of all sorts, and thus to promote the real interests of workers in every field, especially in national and state legislation. He has a larger acquaintance with men at the head of great enterprises than has almost any other person in the United States.

A successful business man and an earnest student of the political, social and economic conditions of the United States and of the leading old world nations, Mr. Schwedtman has made many trips to Europe to investigate the social and industrial situation at the important centers in England, France, Germany, Austria and other countries. Endowed with a many-sided mental equipment Mr. Schwedtman has also the imagination which gives him the large view of large affairs, combined with an energy and an enthusiasm which make him a tireless and an effective worker in the many fields of endeavor which he covers.





*John W. Nutt*



## John W. Nute



**J**OHN W. NUTE, whose recent death removed from St. Louis one of the well known and worthy business men, was president and general manager of the St. Louis Car Wheel Company and was identified with various other corporate interests which contribute to the industrial and commercial activity of the city. He was a native of Burlington, Maine, born December 6, 1860. The removal of his family to Franklinville, New Jersey, led him to pass the greater part of his boyhood and youth in that town and to acquire his education in its public schools. In 1878, however, he continued his course as a college student in Easton, Pennsylvania, and was graduated from Lafayette College with the class of 1882, winning the degree of Civil Engineer.

The character of the work which he did in his student days is indicated by the fact that the following year he returned to the college as a tutor in the studies which had constituted his curriculum. The year was devoted to teaching and Mr. Nute then entered actively upon the work which he had chosen as a profession, becoming an engineer in the coal mines of the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania. He was afterward appointed assistant engineer in the survey department of the city of Philadelphia, where he continued until the 1st of January, 1886, when he went to Moberly, Missouri, as assistant resident engineer of the Wabash Railroad.

Two years were thus passed, on the expiration of which period he turned his attention to manufacturing interests. His ability became recognized and the value of his co-operation acknowledged and in 1891 he was made general sales agent for the St. Louis Car Wheel Company. His ability, commercial integrity and close application led to his further advancement until as president and manager of the company he stood at the head of one of the leading industrial enterprises of the middle west. This company was organized in 1868, its original plant being located at Eighteenth street and the railroad tracks, near the present site of the Union depot. In order to facilitate the manufacture of its products and meet the steady increase of its business, a removal was made to the present location on Spring avenue, between the Wabash and the Missouri Pacific tracks, where the general offices are now located, with a down-town office in the National Bank of Commerce building. In addition to the manufacture of steam road and street car wheels, the company manufactures self-oiling mine car wheels, logging car and truck wheels, as well as general railroad and machinery castings, including special chilled castings, cast iron smoke-stacks, railroad stoves, etc.

This concern is the originator of the well known Twentieth Century Channel Spoke street car wheels for city and interurban service, which have proven very satisfactory and has therefore found ready sale on the market, until the company is today making more than twenty-five per cent of the street car wheels sold in the United States. Its product

in this connection is shipped into every state in the Union, to many South American countries, where street cars are used, also to various parts of Canada and to England, Portugal, Japan and Corea. The great plant is splendidly equipped with all modern machinery and employs a large force of workmen, thus contributing indirectly to the prosperity of the city through the amount of money which is weekly put in circulation through its payroll. John W. Nute, as president and manager of the company, had as his associate officers, W. F. Newbert, vice president, and John J. Morse, secretary and treasurer, and these gentlemen, together with J. J. Van Blarcom, president of the National Bank of Commerce, of St. Louis, and Allen Gray, of Evansville, Indiana, constitute the present board of directors.

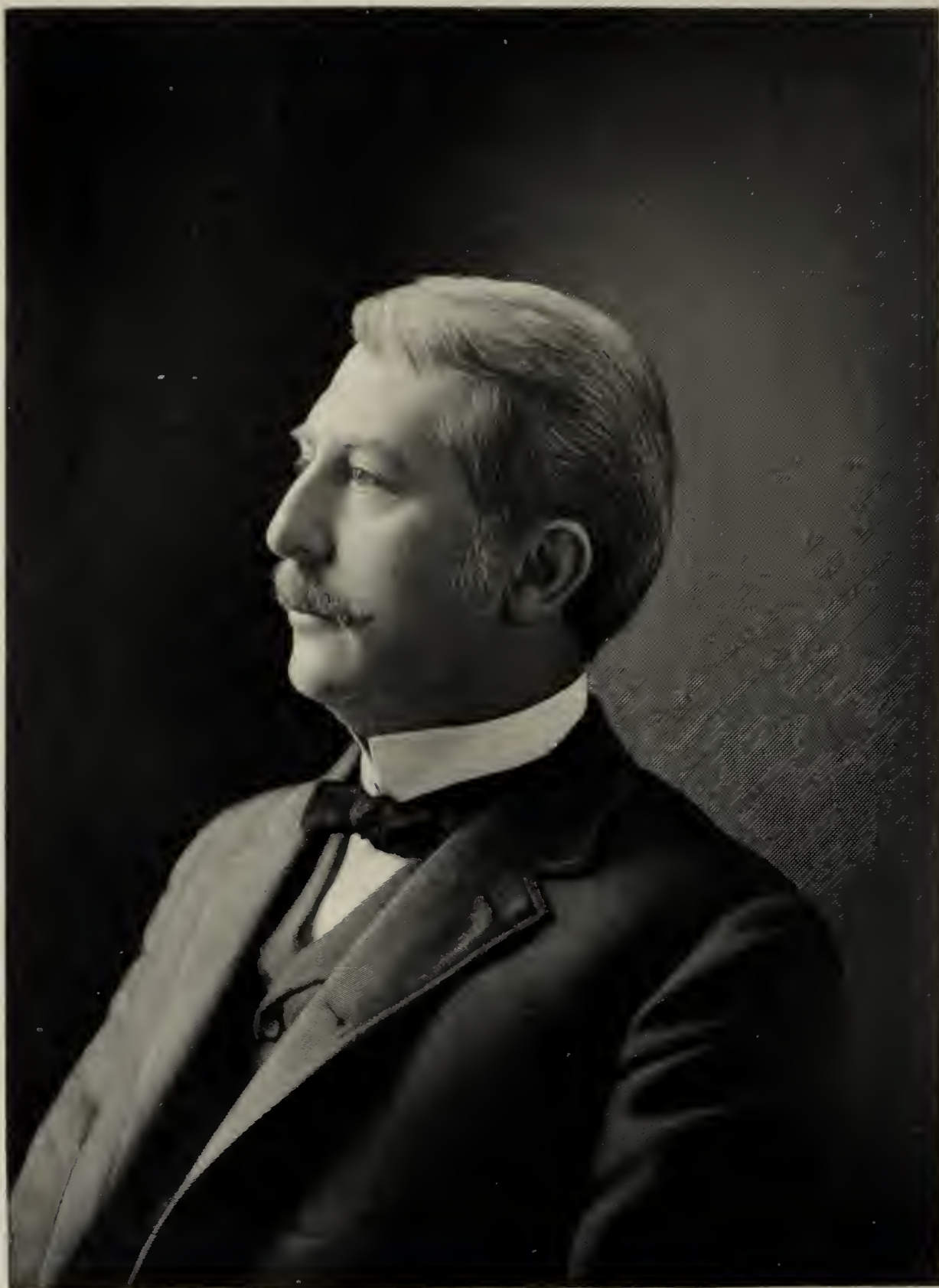
In addition to his other interests Mr. Nute was secretary and treasurer of the Decatur Car Wheel & Manufacturing Company and the Atlanta Car Wheel & Manufacturing Company. His business judgment was sound and his enterprise unmistakable. He was vigorous and determined in all that he did and as the years passed worked his way steadily upward to a position of prominence. He was thus in the prime of life when called to his final rest and it seemed that many years of usefulness were yet before him—for death came to him suddenly.

Mr. Nute married Miss Annie B. Laubach, of Easton, Pennsylvania, who is a daughter of William and Mary Frances (Horne) Laubach and was educated at Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Nute had three sons: George Henry, William Laubach and Harold Horne, all of whom are students in Andover College. The family residence is at No. 5210 Washington avenue, St. Louis.

In his social relations Mr. Nute manifested those qualities of cordiality, affability and deference to the opinion of others which won him popularity. He valued friendship and was always most loyal to the obligations it imposed. Prominent in Masonry, he attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, the Knights Templar degree of the York Rite and was a member of the Mystic Shrine. He also belonged to the Lawyers' Club of New York city and held membership in the St. Louis, University, Mercantile and Noonday Clubs of this city. He was also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, being eligible through the services of Sergeant Jotham Nute, of the Second Regiment of New Hampshire. Golf was one of his favorite recreations and he was a member of the Glen Echo Country Club. He was an acceptable companion in any society in which intelligence is a necessary attribute to agreeableness and thus his death, which occurred October 5, 1908, was the occasion of deep and widespread regret.







Chas. A. Joy.

## Charles Frederick Joy



**C**HARLES FREDERICK JOY, elected for five consecutive terms to represent his district in congress and thus aiding in framing the laws of the land, has been equally effective in the interpretation of the law, practicing as a member of the St. Louis bar for a third of a century. He has a large and distinctively representative clientele, while his long service in congress indicates that he gained a strong political following that fully endorsed his service in the council chambers of the nation.

A native of Jacksonville, Illinois, he was born December 11, 1849, a son of Charles and Georgiana (Batchelder) Joy. He came of a long line of Puritan ancestors, he being the eighth generation from Thomas Joy, the founder of the American family. This ancestor came from England in 1635, and erected the first town house in Boston. His parents removed from New Hampshire, their native state, to Illinois during the pioneer epoch in its history and there reared their family. After preparing for college in western schools, Charles F. Joy entered Yale and was graduated in the academical department there with the class of 1874. The profession of the law seemed most attractive to him as a life vocation and after thorough preliminary reading he was admitted to the bar at Shamokin, Pennsylvania, in 1875. His removal to St. Louis soon followed and here he entered into partnership with Joseph R. Harris, an association that was continued until the election of Mr. Harris to the office of circuit attorney of St. Louis.

Mr. Joy was then alone in practice for some time and gained prominence at the bar as a trial lawyer. In his presentation of his cases he gives to each point its due prominence and yet never loses sight of the controlling principle upon which the decision of a case always finally turns. He has never failed to give his cases a thorough preparation, and while he employs the arts of oratory to assist him, his arguments are always based upon a comprehensive knowledge of the facts and the law applicable thereto.

Widely recognized as one of the republican leaders in his district, Mr. Joy was nominated for congress in 1890, but in that year met defeat. In 1892 he was more successful, being elected, although he was unseated in a bitterly fought partisan contest, after serving until near the end of that term of congress. Nominated again in 1894, he was elected by a very large majority and he won for himself an enviable rank in the house of representatives. That his constituents and the public at large endorsed his course is indicated by the fact that he was reelected in 1896, again in 1898 and again in 1900. During his last term in congress Mr. Joy was the chief instrumentality in the house to obtain from the government a gift of five million dollars for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and his unremitting endeavors thus made possible the greatest exposition in the world's history.

During the last months of this session, and while all his time was monopolized in this work, the democratic legislature of Missouri so gerrymandered his district that every republican ward was taken from it and no one but a democrat could succeed him, and he resumed the practice of law in St. Louis. He was, however, again called to office in 1906, when he was elected to the position as recorder of deeds.

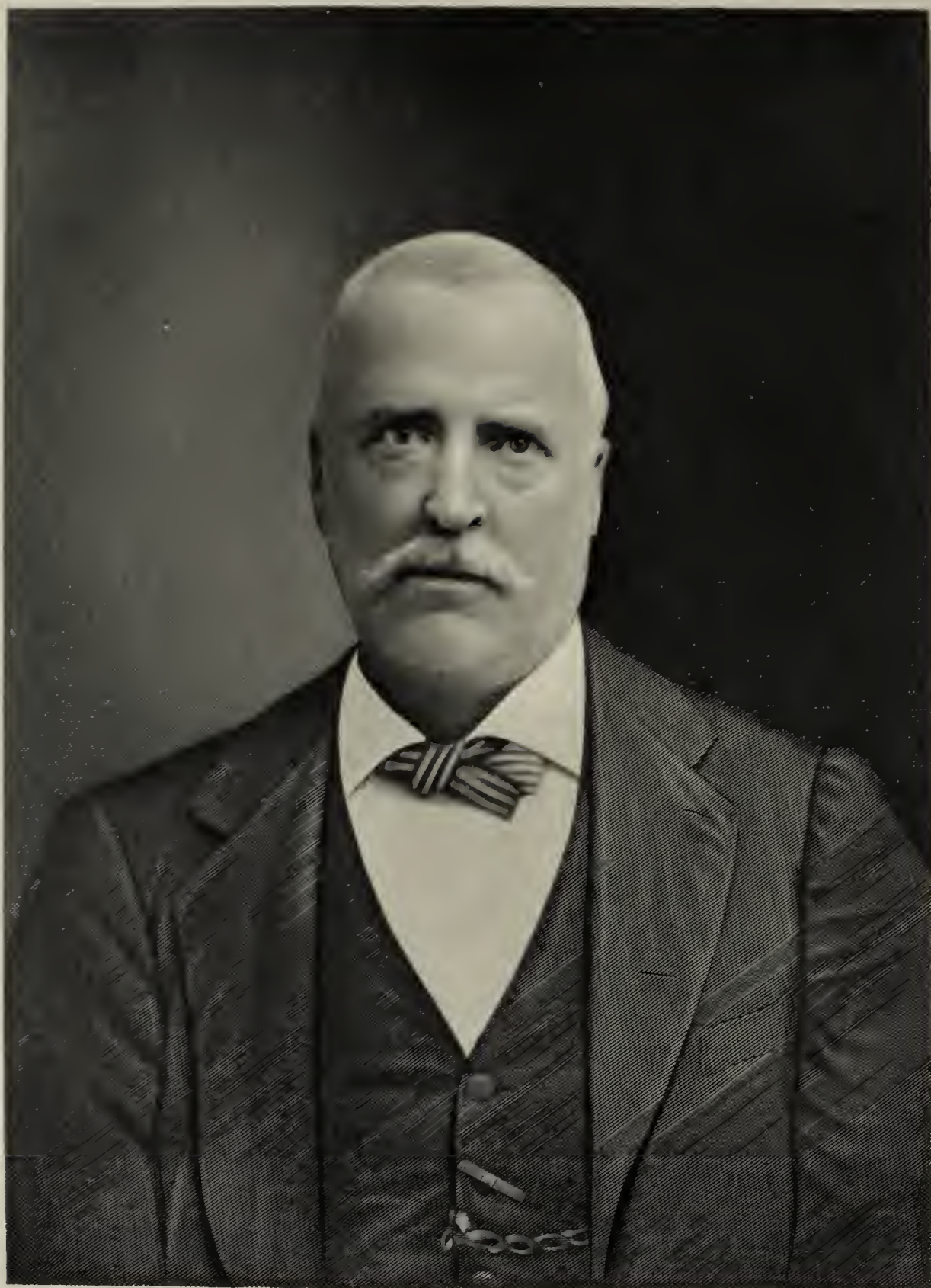
In 1879 Mr. Joy was married in Salem, Connecticut, to Arabel Ordway and by that union had one child, who died in infancy. The mother passed away a few weeks afterward. In 1895 Mr. Joy was married in San Mateo, California, to Mrs. Elizabeth Ina Ryer, née Grant, widow of Washington M. Ryer, who still survives.

Mr. Joy is a member of the St. Louis and Mercantile Clubs, of St. Louis; the Yale Club, of New York city; and the Chevy Chase Club, of Washington, D. C. He has also attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite in the consistory of St. Louis, is a member of Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine, of the St. Louis Lodge of Elks and the Business Men's League. Such in brief is the history of Charles Frederick Joy. Over the record of his official career and private life there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil. He left the impress of his individuality for good upon the legislation enacted during his five terms of service in congress, and that he faithfully guarded the interests of his constituents is indicated by the fact that he was so often returned to the council chambers of the nation through popular election.









*C. S. Haydees*

## Judge Charles Sprague Hayden



**F**EW lawyers have made more lasting impression upon the bar of the state both for legal ability of a high order and for the individuality of a personal character which impresses itself upon a community than did Judge Charles Sprague Hayden. Of a family conspicuous for strong intellects, indomitable courage and energy, he entered upon his career as a lawyer and such was his force of character and natural qualifications that he overcame all obstacles and wrote his name upon the keystone of the legal arch. His legal learning, his analytical mind, the readiness with which he grasped the points in an argument, combined to make him one of the most capable jurists that has ever graced the court of last resort in Missouri and the public and the profession acknowledged him the peer of any member of the appellate court.

The life record of Judge Hayden covered almost seventy years. He was born in Boston, February 27, 1833, and died in Florida, February 4, 1903. Many of the intervening years were spent as a member of the St. Louis bar. His parents were William and Maria (Deming) Hayden. The father was born in Virginia in 1795, and became a resident of Boston in early life. He was appointed the first city auditor of Boston in 1824 and held the position for seventeen years, after which he resigned to accept the position of editor of the Boston Atlas, a whig newspaper. At a later date he served for a short time as postmaster of Boston, also acted as a member of the city council and represented his district in the state legislature. He was political manager for Daniel Webster, the great statesman, and at the whig convention in Baltimore in 1852 advocated the nomination of Webster for the presidency, but the distinguished New England leader died in that year. During the period of his residence in Boston, William Hayden was prominently associated with public interests and did much to mold public thought and opinion and thus he left his impress upon the history of the city.

Reared in Boston, Judge Hayden was provided with liberal educational advantages, attending the city schools, Chauncy Hall and the Latin school. He afterward became a student in the law school of Harvard University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1856. He then became private secretary to his father in the Boston postoffice and continued in the same capacity after his father's retirement.

The year 1857 witnessed the arrival of Judge Hayden in St. Louis. He located here for the practice of law and entered into partnership with John H. Rankin, the relation between them existing from the 1st of January, 1867, until 1877. Mr. Hayden then went upon the bench of the St. Louis court of appeals, where he served for four years and then resumed the private practice of law, in which he continued until 1889, when he went south to Florida to make his home, there retaining his residence until called to his final rest.



Devotedly attached to his profession, systematic and methodical in habit, sober and discreet in judgment, calm in temper, diligent in research, conscientious in the discharge of every duty, courteous and kind in demeanor and inflexibly just on all occasions, these qualities enabled Judge Hayden to take first rank among those who have held the highest judicial offices in St. Louis and made him the conservator of that justice wherein is the safeguard of individual liberty, and happiness and the defense of our national institutions. His reported opinions are monuments to his profound legal learning and superior ability, more lasting than brass or marble and more honorable than battles fought and won. They show a thorough mastery of the questions involved, a rare simplicity of style and an admirable terseness and clearness in the statement of the principles upon which the opinions rest.

On the 25th of June, 1884, in St. Louis, Judge Hayden was united in marriage to Miss Matilda Broek, of this city, a daughter of William and Eliza Brock, and unto them were born two daughters, Sydney Louise and Ruth Vassall. Following the death of Judge Hayden the family returned to St. Louis, where they now reside. Judge Hayden was an advocate of the democracy and when the division occurred concerning the money question he espoused the cause of the gold wing of the party. He was an earnest student of the science of government and although he held but few political offices and while upon the bench carefully lifted the judicial ermine above the mire of partisanship, he was a more active and efficient politician than many who have devoted their undivided time to public affairs. A vigilant and attentive observer of men and measures, his opinions were recognized as sound and his views broad and his ideas therefore carried weight among those with whom he discussed political or public problems. Those who met him socially had the highest appreciation for his sterling qualities of manhood and a genial nature which recognized and appreciated the good in others. The ties of home and friendship were sacred to him and he took genuine delight in doing a service for those who were near and dear to him.





*Lucius L. Culver*



## Lucius Lewellyn Culver



**I**N A HISTORY of those who in life were prominent factors in the business circles of St. Louis mention should be made of Lucius Lewellyn Culver, who was the president of the Majestic Manufacturing Company and placed upon the market the first steel ranges. He was born in Champaign county, Ohio, March 18, 1839, and died in St. Louis, February 11, 1899. No event of special importance occurred during the period of his boyhood and youth, his experiences being those of the usual routine connected with the duties of the schoolroom, the pleasures of the playground and the performance of various tasks assigned him.

After residing in Illinois for several years Mr. and Mrs. Culver removed to St. Louis about 1876 and from that time until his demise he was closely connected with its business interests. The capability that arises from business experience and a close study of business conditions led him from year to year into broader fields of labor and larger opportunities. He was one of the founders of the Wrought Iron Range Company of St. Louis in 1881 and after an extended and helpful identification with that company in which his push, energy and business acumen were of great value he severed his connection with manufacturing lines for a few years. In 1890 he organized the L. L. Culver Manufacturing Company for the manufacture of water heaters to be used in heating buildings, and in 1891 the business was reorganized under the name of the Majestic Manufacturing Company, of which Mr. Culver became president. In 1892 he associated with him John Fowler and R. H. Stockton and they began the manufacture of Majestic malleable iron ranges. This range was the embodiment of original ideas of Mr. Culver and today there is no more practical range on the market than this. Mr. Culver was chosen president of the company, with Mr. Stockton as vice president and John Fowler as secretary and treasurer. He continued in the presidency up to the time of his death and had charge of the factory. Long connection with the hardware trade and close study of ranges led him to the belief that he might improve upon those already in use and notwithstanding the fact that the market was already overstocked with cooking stoves, he began the manufacture of a new and expensive article, giving to the public the first steel and malleable iron range on the market. It soon found favor and through judicious methods of advertising and introducing his goods to the public, he soon succeeded in securing almost more orders than the factory could fill. His partners gave him credit for the success of their enterprise, saying that the business would never have prospered without him. He was a man of strong character, full of enthusiasm and energy, and never allowed himself to become discouraged by seemingly insurmountable obstacles. He never felt that every avenue of progress was closed and if he could not proceed in one direction he bent his energies toward accomplish-

ing his purpose in some other way. His methods were at all times strictly honorable and in course of time his business developed to extensive and profitable proportions.

In Danville, Illinois, in 1860, Mr. Culver was married to Miss Mary E. Comegys, a native of Champaign county, Ohio. She was born March 19, 1841, and was a daughter of Cornelius and Annabel (Dunlap) Comegys. Since her husband's death Mrs. Culver has resided in St. Louis and the hospitality of many of the city's most attractive homes is accorded her. Her name is prominently associated with some of the most helpful charitable work of the city. She is most kind hearted and her benevolent spirit has been manifested in many ways. Deeply sympathetic, it seems her nature to continually watch for opportunities to relieve suffering and distress and to do good to others. Entirely unostentatious in manner she possesses a graciousness of bearing which is most attractive and a tactfulness which puts all at ease in her presence. Many have been her benefactions which have been known only to the recipient and donor. Among the more notable which have been made was that to the L. L. Culver Union Hospital Association. This hospital is located at Whitlock place in Crawfordsville, Indiana, and was dedicated on Thanksgiving day, November 28, 1892, having been erected at a cost of twelve thousand dollars. It was the outgrowth of the work of the Women's Union, an organization which did systematic work in Crawfordsville. Some time ago, however, the two prominent features in connection with the work were the abundance of enthusiasm and the scarcity of means, but those in charge were not discouraged and they found the reward of their faith, hope and prayers in the generous gift of Mrs. Culver, who became interested in the work of the Women's Union and became a life member of the association by the payment of one hundred dollars. Later she gave ten thousand dollars for the erection of a hospital and afterwards added to the fund until it amounted to thirteen thousand and two hundred dollars. Until this time the association was known as the Union Hospital Association and was so incorporated, but because of the benefaction of the earnest-hearted Christian woman, who with true Samaritan spirit did not "pass by on the other side," the name was changed to the L. L. Culver Union Hospital Association and the building erected as a memorial to her deceased husband. Whatever tends to help a fellow traveler on life's journey is a matter of interest to her and in every possible way she lends her aid and assistance to good works. Her work for her and her splendid gift to the Blind Girl's Home of St. Louis, shows her generosity and undisputed good judgment.

Mr. Culver was well known on account of his deep and helpful interests in St. Louis, its welfare being a matter of deep concern to him. He gave effective aid to many measures for the general good and the city numbered him among its worthy and valued residents. Preeminently a home man, his attractive personality surrounded him with strong friends, who shared with the wife in the irreparable loss which came to her when on the 11th of February, 1899, Mr. Culver was called from this life.





Mary Bucher









*J. Orrick Bishop.*



## Campbell Orrick Bishop



**C**AMPBELL ORRICK BISHOP, lawyer and jurist, was born in Union, Franklin county, Missouri, December 28, 1842. The family is of English origin. James Bishop, founder of the family in America, settled in Connecticut in 1704. One of his descendants and his namesake was the great-grandfather of C. O. Bishop and a soldier of the Revolutionary war. For several generations the family lived in Amherst county, Virginia. Four uncles of Mr. Bishop were ministers and many others of the family have been identified with the same holy calling, most of them representing the Presbyterian denomination, although some have been Methodists. The majority have attained considerable prominence in ecclesiastical circles and William Bishop removed to Texas, where he became well known as a writer on religious subjects.

David H. Bishop, father of C. O. Bishop, was a native of Amherst county, Virginia, and in 1833, at the age of twenty-five years, came to Missouri, settling first at Union. He engaged in teaching school for several years and afterward filled a number of positions of public honor and trust, serving for a time as judge of the county court and also as clerk of the court, in which capacity he was also court reporter. He was a notably fine penman and this combined with his knowledge of law made his services of much value as clerk of the courts. In 1848 he came to St. Louis, where he engaged in the life and fire insurance business until his retirement in 1874, when he removed to a country home in the suburbs of the city and there passed away in December, 1891, in his eighty-sixth year. His wife, in her maidenhood, Sarah Lindsay, was of Scotch descent and a granddaughter of Luke Lindsay, who served under General Washington in the Revolutionary war. The cartridge box which he carried throughout that struggle, together with other interesting relics, is now in possession of C. Orrick Bishop. In her girlhood days Sarah Lindsay came to Missouri, residing at St. Charles. She was a native of Lewis county, New York, and, surviving her husband for ten years, passed away in 1901 at the very advanced age of ninety-one years.

C. Orrick Bishop was the eldest and is the only survivor of a family of five children. He was brought to St. Louis when five years of age and was educated in private schools to the age of twelve years, when he became a pupil in the St. Louis high school, from which he was graduated at the age of fifteen. That he manifested special aptitude in his studies is indicated by his early age at graduation. He afterward went to Westminster College in Fulton, Missouri, where he was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1862. In the year 1891 his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts and in 1903 that of Doctor of Laws.

After the completion of his college course Mr. Bishop entered the employ of the Missouri Pacific Railroad in a clerical capacity, filling various positions in the general

office during the four years of his connection with corporations. He then carried out his long cherished desire to prepare for the bar by entering upon a course of study in the law department of the Louisville (Ky.) University, from which he was graduated in 1868 with the Bachelor of Law degree. Among his classmates are several who have since won distinction, including Hon. A. G. Caruth, member of congress, and Hon. A. Shelby Willis, also member of congress and first United States minister to the Hawaiian Islands.

Soon after his graduation Mr. Bishop returned to St. Louis, where he entered upon the general practice of law. Advancement at the bar is proverbially slow and yet almost from the beginning he enjoyed a good clientage, which as the years have passed has connected him with much important work in the state and federal courts. In 1883 he was appointed assistant circuit attorney, which office he filled continuously for fourteen years, or until 1897, when he resumed private practice. In 1901, however, he was again appointed to that position under Governor Folk and served until January, 1905, assisting in all of the prosecutions of that period which made Folk famous. In March, 1905, he received appointment to the judgeship of the circuit court and sat upon the bench until January, 1907, when he resumed law practice. In the work of the courts he has gained distinction as a criminal lawyer, having largely devoted his attention to that department of practice. He prepares his cases with great thoroughness and care and loses sight of no point that bears upon the verdict. He employs his oratorical gifts in a clear, forceful presentation of his cause and has won a large majority of cases with which he has been connected. He has been professor of criminal law in the law department of Washington University since 1894, or for a period of fifteen consecutive years. He has also been an occasional contributor to the current literature of the profession and has delivered many addresses upon the questions of vital import. The court records show how important has been his law practice for his name is associated with the most prominent criminal cases tried in the district.

Mr. Bishop has devoted his attention almost exclusively to his profession, yet has engaged to some extent in literary work for recreation, especially in his younger days. He has always been an ardent student and in his teachings has displayed marked ability in imparting to others the knowledge that he has acquired. He belongs to the Missouri Athletic, Mercantile and Jefferson Clubs, is free from ostentation or display, but while quiet and unassuming in manner he is always courteous and genial, and has many friends in the club with which he is identified in their social circles and at the bar.







*Albert*

## Adolph Herthel



**A**DOLPH HERTHEL, who was well known in banking circles of St. Louis for many years, was born in this city, October 23, 1847, a son of Nicholas and Barbara (Voltz) Herthel. The public schools afforded him his educational privileges and when he put aside his text-books at the age of sixteen years he entered business life as a grocery clerk. The following year he secured a situation in the German Savings Institution as collector and remained with that establishment for eight years, during which time successive promotions, that came to him in recognition of his

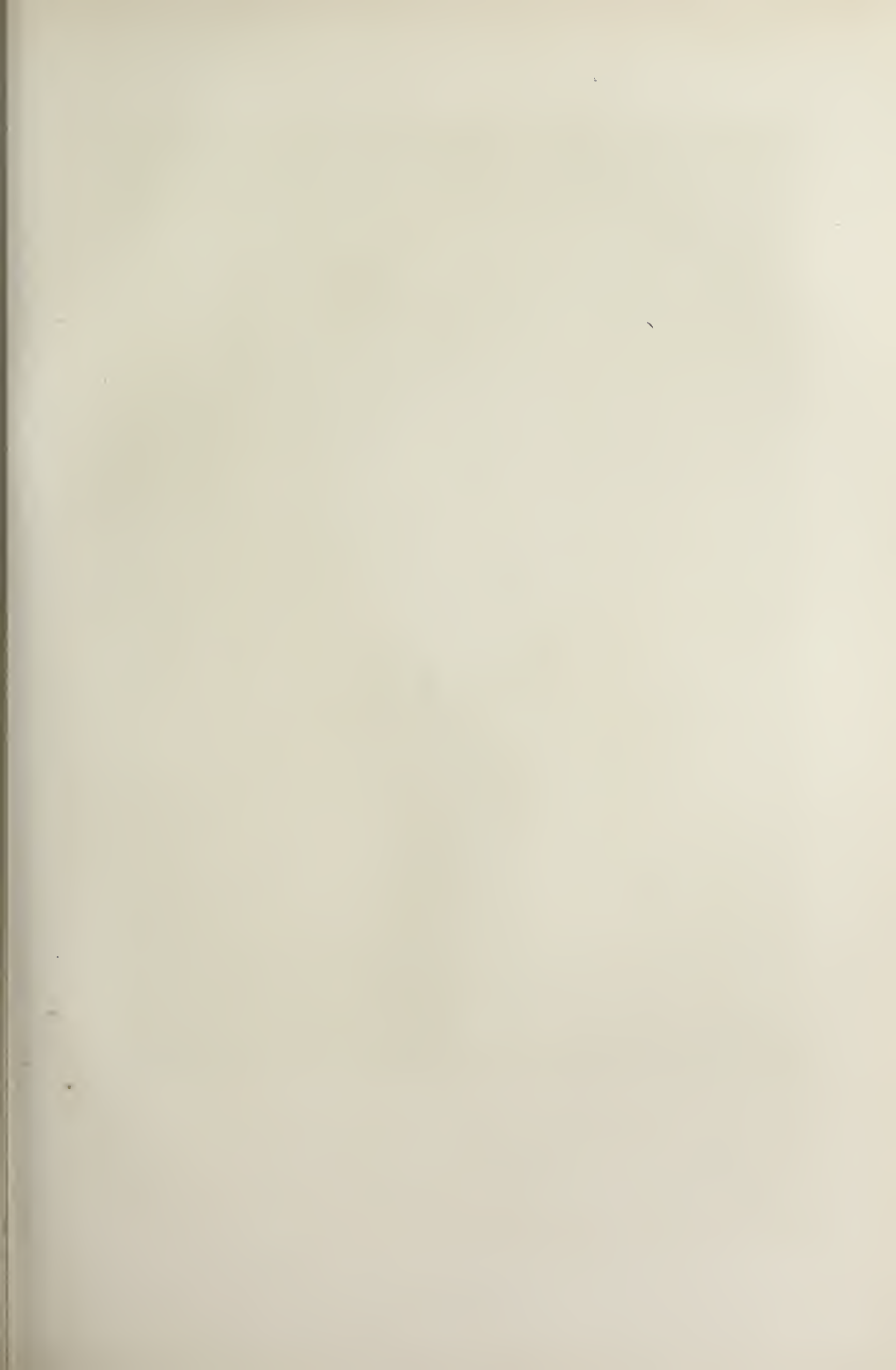
ability, brought him to the position of teller.

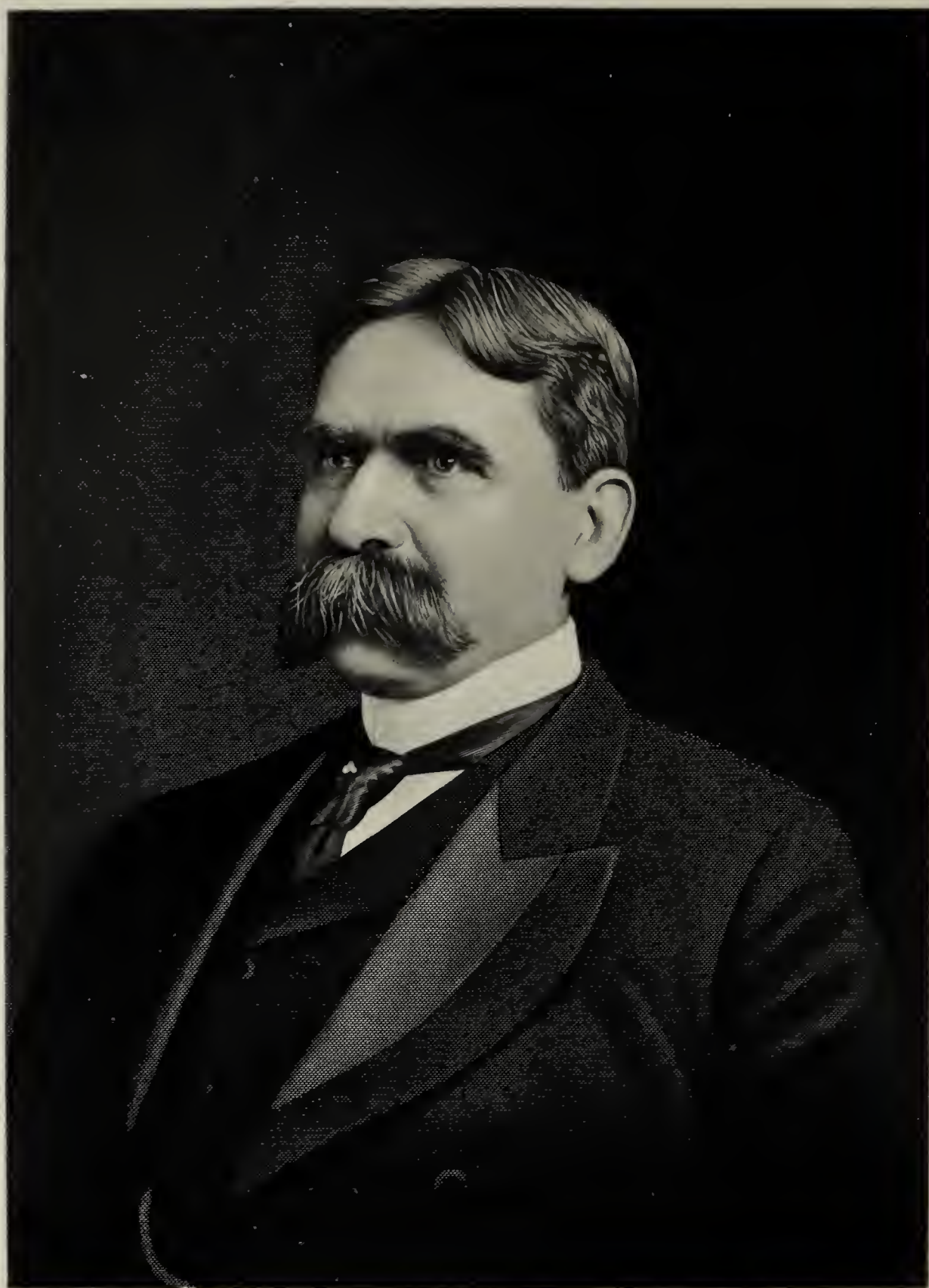
Later he went to Europe and on his return became teller in the Union Savings Association, and while with that bank was advanced to the position of cashier, thus serving until 1882. In that year he retired and for eighteen months engaged in no business, enjoying during that period a well earned and well merited rest. He was next appointed teller at the International Bank, but after three years resigned on account of ill health and went to Denver. On the death of William C. Lange, president of the International Bank, he returned to St. Louis and reentered its services as cashier in February, 1886. The bank at that time was in a somewhat difficult financial condition. Its business was not keeping up to the standard required, but during the eight years of his service, through his intelligent management and careful control, the bank was placed on a par with the most substantial financial institutions of the city. Mr. Herthel was recognized as a business man of marked force of character and his labors wrought good results that made him one of the most forceful factors in banking circles.

In St. Louis, October 14, 1875, Mr. Herthel was married to Miss Minnie Mincke, a daughter of George Mincke, one of the old and well known residents of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Herthel became the parents of one child, Laura. Mr. Herthel was devoted to the welfare of his family and found his greatest happiness in administering to their comfort. He was a republican in politics and socially was connected with the Union Club, the Germania and Turner Hall. He was secretary of the Historical Society and was one of the originators of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. He was everywhere spoken of in terms of respect, for his diligence and integrity commanded high regard and, moreover, proved the foundation upon which he builded his success.









Howard Watson

## Howard Watson



THE NATURE of Howard Watson was many sided. He never concentrated his energies so exclusively along one line as to bar out active and helpful interest in other affairs which are elements in the life of the individual, the municipality and the nation. While he became a successful business man, he was equally well known in political, church and Masonic circles, and all felt the stimulus of his activity and benefited by his sound judgment. A native of Illinois, he was born in Mount Vernon, May 13, 1855, and passed away in St. Louis, July 7, 1908. He was the second son of the late Joel F. Wat-

son, of Mount Vernon, and had two brothers, Albert, a lawyer, and Dr. Walter Watson, well known professional men of this city.

The public schools of his native town afforded Howard Watson his educational privileges and after equipping himself for the duties of bookkeeper he sought and obtained a situation with George H. Varnell, who was then extensively engaged in the lumber business in Mount Vernon. It was through his employer that Mr. Watson became acquainted with Jack P. Richardson, a well known lumber commission merchant of St. Louis, and in 1880, removing to this city, he became associated with Mr. Richardson in business and continued in active and successful connection with the lumber trade until a short time prior to his death, when his health failed him. He readily solved intricate business problems, carefully formulated his plans and instituted new business methods, which resulted in the establishment and development of a mammoth enterprise. The years chronicled for him almost phenomenal success, and yet investigation into his life record shows that the methods he employed and the plans which he pursued were such as might be carried into effect in any business with excellent results. He knew how to use his forces so that there was no needless expenditure of time, labor or material, and his understanding of the lumber trade enabled him to make judicious purchases and profitable sales.

In 1890 Mr. Watson was united in marriage to Mrs. Fannie Fisk, of St. Louis, who, with one daughter, Martha Watson, survives the husband and father. In all of his life Mr. Watson was deeply interested in political problems and the issues of the day. Soon after attaining his majority, while still residing in Illinois, he served for a term as collector of Mount Vernon township, which was the only political office he ever sought or accepted. This may be cited as an instance of his personal popularity, for at that date—1878—the township was overwhelmingly democratic, and Mr. Watson, the only republican in his family, was elected. He was ever staunch and fearless in support of his honest convictions, and his fidelity to principle was never weighed in the scale of public policy.



He stanchly endorsed the purposes of the Masonic fraternity and became one of its distinguished representatives, serving with great honor in the chapter and grand lodge of his adopted state, while for several years he was deputy grand lecturer. His membership was in Rose Hill Lodge No. 550, A. F. & A. M., in which he served as worshipful master and, advancing beyond the initial three degrees, he became a member of the Knights Templar Commandery and of the Mystic Shrine. While thus interested in matters of citizenship and of man's ethical relations, he was also connected with the transcendent interests and purposes of religion, his belief in the Christian faith finding expression in his daily life and in his support of the Methodist Episcopal church. He became a member of the board of trustees of the Maple Avenue Methodist Episcopal church and contributed in large measure to the success of the various activities for establishing on a firm basis the principles of Methodism in the Cabanne district in which he resided. It was largely due to his unremitting labor and unfaltering zeal that the present church edifice was erected. It is one of the most handsome churches of the city and was completed at a cost of no less than one hundred thousand dollars. His Christian faith was the permeating influence in the life of Mr. Watson, who always endeavored to closely follow the teachings of the Master and to entertain a spirit of brotherly kindness toward his fellowmen. He greatly enjoyed the society of his family and friends and the best traits of his character were reserved for his own household. He was willing to make any personal sacrifice to further the interests of his wife and daughter, for whom he entertained unbounded love. To them he left not only the substantial rewards of a successful business career, but also the priceless heritage of that untarnished name which is rather to be chosen than great riches. At his death the following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, Our Heavenly Father in His infinite wisdom has removed from our midst our friend and brother, Howard Watson, who was one of the charter members of the Maple Avenue Methodist Episcopal church and a member of the official board continuously from its organization until the time of his death, and who was also for many years secretary of our Sunday school; therefore,

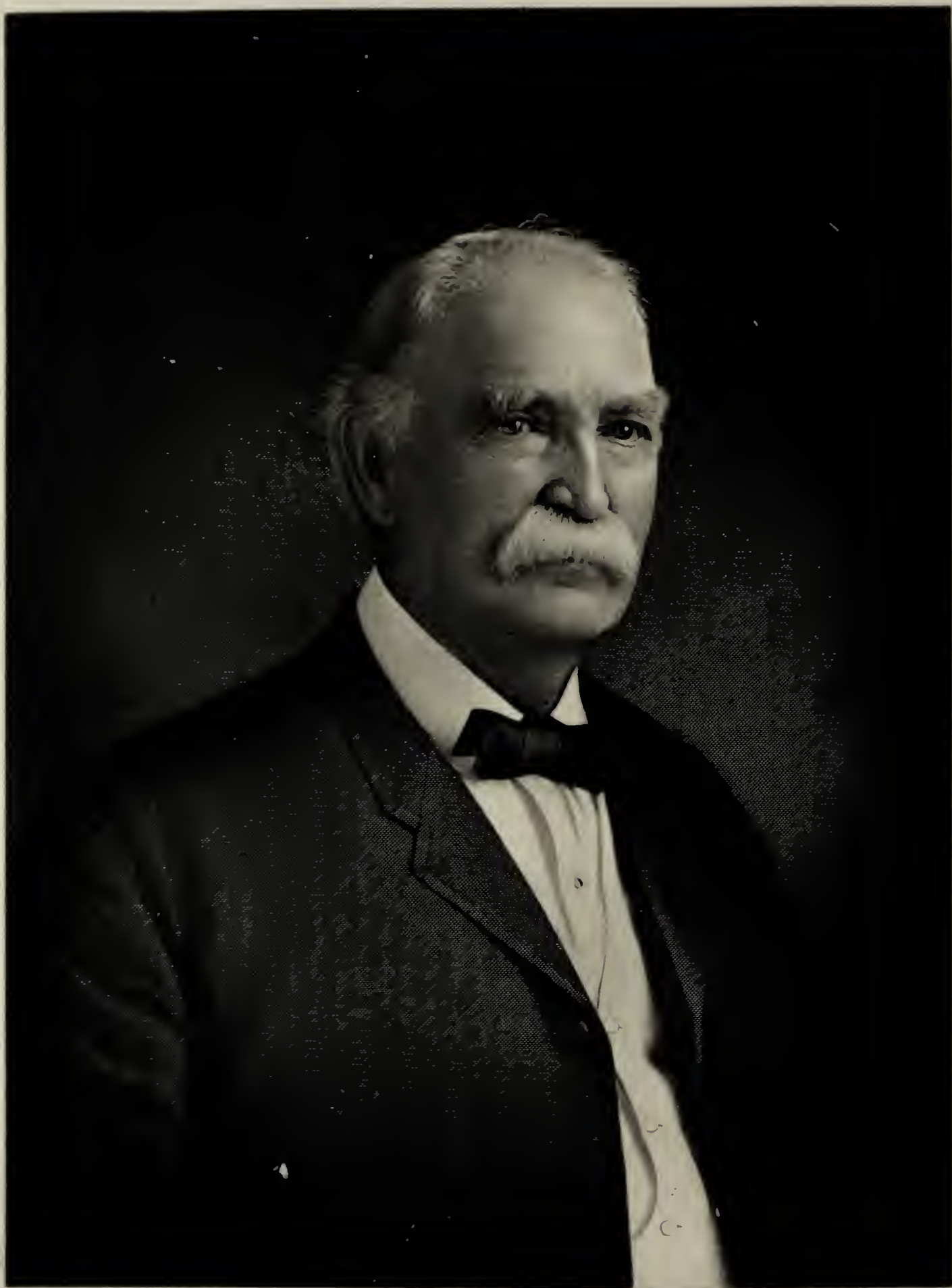
Resolved, That in the death of our associate we recognize the loss of a man of sterling integrity, a discreet and wise counselor, a faithful and conscientious officer, a self-sacrificing brother, a true husband and an affectionate father, whose greatest joy and pleasure was in ministering to the comfort and happiness of his family and his friends. He was a devout man, warmly attached to the church, greatly interested in all its institutions, and was ever ready and willing to assist to the utmost of his ability in carrying its burdens. In every station in life he was recognized as a man of sincerity and truth, a man among men esteemed and beloved.

Resolved, That we hereby express our deepest sorrow at his death and extend our most sincere sympathy and condolence to his family, and that these resolutions be spread upon the records of the official board and a copy be presented to Mrs. Watson.

By order of the official board.

C. W. WOODS,  
H. C. BECKWITH,  
FREDERIC A. KEHL,  
*Committee.*





Jeremiah Frum



## Jeremiah Fruin



**T**HOUGH practically retired from business life, Jeremiah Fruin still occupies the presidency of the firm of Fruin & Colnon, contractors. Energetic, prompt and notably reliable, his business record was the story of steady progress resulting from his thorough understanding of the work which he has undertaken. With a genius for planning and executing the right thing at the right time, he has made no false moves in his business career, and many of the fine public buildings as well as private structures of St. Louis are monumental evidence of his ability.

Mr. Fruin claims the Green Isle of Erin as the land of his nativity, his birth having occurred in the Glen of Aherlow, County Tipperary, Ireland, in 1831. Two years later his parents, John and Katherine (Baker) Fruin, brought their family to the United States and took up their abode in Brooklyn, New York. The father was a graduate of Maynooth College, an intelligent and successful man of affairs, who for many years was actively engaged in the building of public works in Brooklyn and elsewhere. He became well known as a prominent contractor, continuing in business in Brooklyn until his death in 1861. His wife passed away six years later and was laid by his side in Holy Cross cemetery.

As a student in the public schools of Brooklyn, Jeremiah Fruin pursued his education to the age of sixteen years, when he put aside his text-books to learn the more difficult lessons in the school of experience. He became associated with his father in contracting lines, retaining his residence in Brooklyn until 1860, during which time he was not only active in business, but was also connected with various organizations around which cluster historic associations. He became a member of the famous Water Witch Hose Company No. 8, which, in the old days of the volunteer fire department, was the pride of Brooklyn. He was also captain of Company E of the Second Regiment of the National Guard of Brooklyn, belonging to the old-time Charter Oaks Baseball Club of that city. In later years, following his removal to St. Louis, he was also actively interested in baseball, becoming captain of the Empire Ball Club of this city.

Following his removal from Brooklyn in 1860, Mr. Fruin went to New Orleans, but after a short period came to St. Louis. This was about the time of the outbreak of the Civil war, and not until its close did he engage in business for himself, for during the period of hostilities he was connected with the quartermaster's department of the Union army, and most of the time was stationed in St. Louis. On retiring from that position he engaged in the construction of sewers and the paving of streets under contract, and for thirty years was largely occupied with work of that character and of a kindred nature. He was closely associated with the construction of the street railway system of St. Louis, taking many important contracts of that character, and through his extensive business

interests he has been the employer of a large force of workmen, thus contributing largely to general prosperity and business activity as well as to his individual success.

In 1872 he formed a partnership with W. H. Swift and together they conducted an extensive contracting business until 1885, when the Fruin-Bambrick Construction Company was organized with W. H. Swift as president, J. Fruin as vice president and P. Bambrick as secretary. This company operated extensive stone quarries in St. Louis, in addition to the execution of large contracts for railroad and other public works. Their operations extend from the Indian Territory to the Atlantic Ocean, and in 1897 the company had contracts for building a large masonry dam at Holyoke, Massachusetts, and for laying several asphaltum street pavements in the cities of New York and Brooklyn. City waterworks contracts in some of the larger and many of the smaller cities of the country were also awarded this company and the firm became widely known throughout the country as foremost general contractors. In 1900 Mr. Fruin severed his connection with the Fruin-Bambrick Company, the business being continued, however, by its president, W. H. Swift. He then organized the firm of Fruin & Colnon, contractors, with offices at 615 Merchants-Laclede building. Of this firm he is president, but leaves the active management of the business largely to others, while he is now practically living retired. He has passed the seventy-seventh milestone on life's journey and his rest is a merited reward of a long life of activity and usefulness, in which his well directed labors, unfaltering diligence and capable management brought him a measure of success that numbers him among the citizens of affluence in St. Louis.

In 1856 Mr. Fruin was married to Miss Catharine Carroll, of Brooklyn, New York, and they have become parents of one son and a daughter. Mr. Fruin is a Knights Templar Mason, and also a member of the Royal Arcanum. In politics he has ever been identified with the democratic party, has labored effectively for its welfare and his opinions have carried weight in its councils. In 1895-96 he served as one of the police commissioners of the city and has always been interested in public affairs, his co-operation being accounted a valuable asset in matters relating to the public good. During the years of his residence in St. Louis he has earned for himself an enviable reputation as a careful man of business and in his dealings is known for his prompt and honorable methods, which have won him the deserving and unbounded confidence of his fellowmen.







Geo Sauerbrunn

## George Sauerbrunn



**G**EORGE SAUERBRUNN, president of the Sauerbrunn Construction Company, who is largely interested in the real-estate business in the city, is a native of Germany and son of Valentine and Christian (Luckbaun) Sauerbrunn, with whom he came to America when four years of age. As a contractor he is identified with many of the imposing buildings of the city. He is a conservative and reliable business man and on the strength of his own resources has worked his way to his present prominent position in the financial affairs of St. Louis.

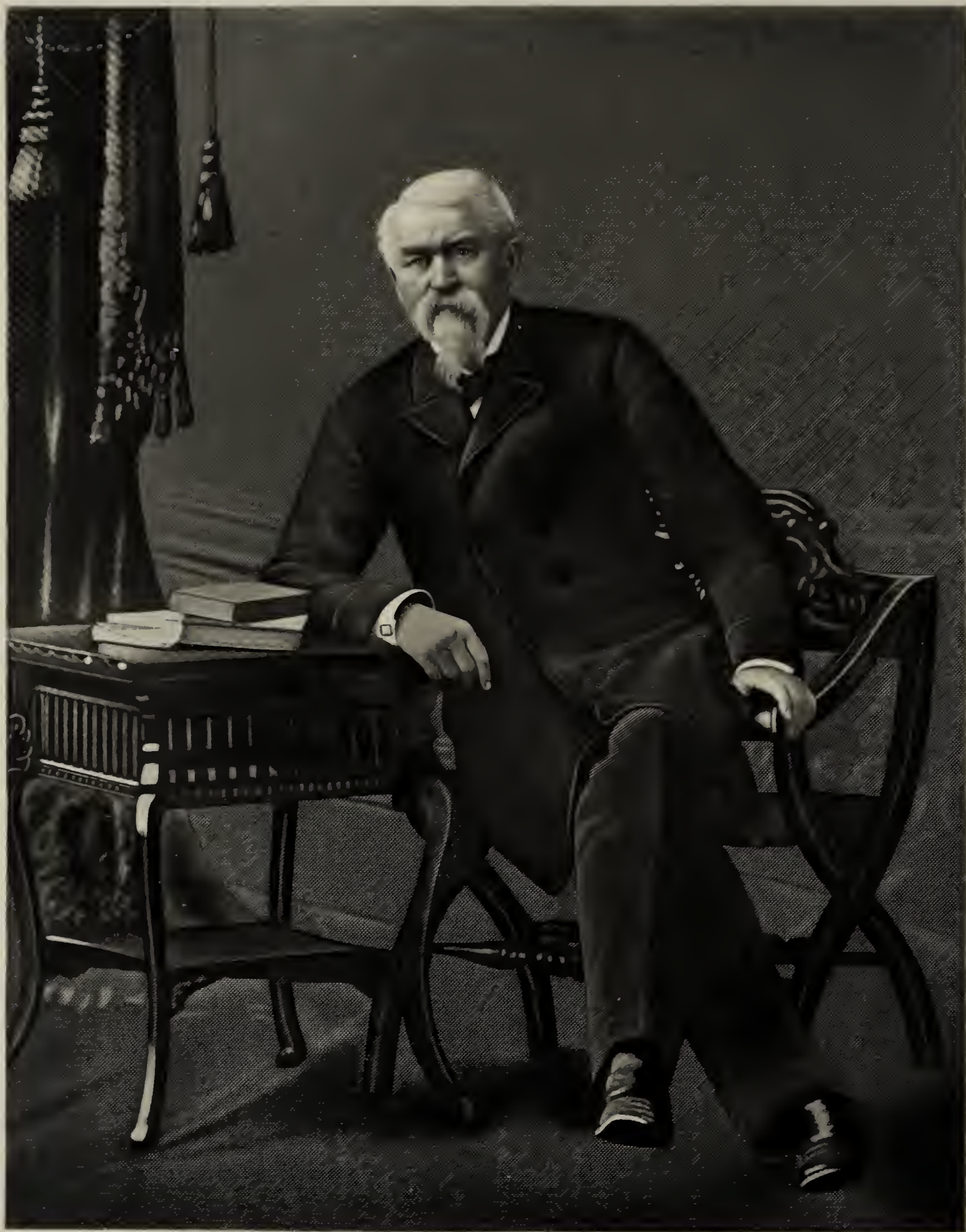
At the usual age Mr. Sauerbrunn was enrolled as a pupil in the public schools, where he received his education, and upon completing his studies he learned the brick-layer's trade and worked for six years in the employ of James Bright, one of the largest contractors of the city. He plied his craft until 1884 and then engaged in brick construction for himself. Through practical economy and careful management he had secured sufficient means to purchase tracts of land, upon which he erected dwelling houses that he disposed of at a handsome profit. His reputation as a builder soon became widely known, and he took up general contracting. He organized the Sauerbrunn Construction Company, with George Sauerbrunn as president; Henry Sauerbrunn, vice president; and Valentine Sauerbrunn, secretary, with offices at 18 North Eight street. Since its formation the firm has been very successful in securing lucrative contract work and has erected a number of the city's finest buildings. Among other structures which stand as evidences of his workmanship are the Drummon tobacco factory buildings, the edifice owned and occupied by the Norvell-Shapleigh Hardware Company at Washington and Fourth streets and the warehouse and store of the Deere Plow Company on North Broadway. While yet in business as an individual Mr. Sauerbrunn built the West End Hotel building at West Bell and Vandeventer avenues at a cost of two hundred thousand dollars, which property was later transferred to the Forster Real Estate Company. Mr. Sauerbrunn has also contracted for the construction of a number of shoe factories, among which is the plant of the Roberts, Johnson & Rand Shoe Company, in several different cities. Many elegant residences and apartment houses throughout the city also bear witness to his popularity as a contractor and builder.

In 1882 Mr. Sauerbrunn was united in marriage to Miss Emma Lohide, a daughter of Charles and Charlotte Lohide, and they are the parents of five children: Charlotte; Ethel, who is the wife of Ernest Bishop and has one son, George Edward; Alma; George C.; and Roy. The family residence, at 5172 Raymond avenue, was erected by Mr. Sauerbrunn in 1902 and has since been his home. He is an active member of a number of lodges and of fraternal organizations, among which is the Knights of Pythias, and he belongs to the Lutheran church, in which he was reared.









*Irish Prather*



## John Griffith Prather



**F**ROM cabin boy on a steamboat to the directorship of one of the most important marine transportation companies of a country seems a long step, but while starting out in life in that humble capacity John G. Prather, in the course of years, became a factor in the control of many of the crafts which ply the Mississippi waters and was also a prominent figure in other business interests of importance.

He was born in Clermont county, Ohio, June 16, 1834, a son of Wesley Fletcher and Margaret (Taylor) Prather. His father was of Welsh lineage, while his mother came of Scotch ancestry. The Prathers lived in Maryland during an early epoch in the history of that state and in the eighteenth century representatives of the name settled in Ohio near the present site of Cincinnati, but owing to the floods there moved up the river to the hills of Clermont. The birth of Mrs. Margaret (Taylor) Prather occurred in Cincinnati, and she was a sister of the late Daniel G. Taylor, at one time the mayor of St. Louis. She died during the infancy of her son Griffith, leaving him to the care of a relative.

When not yet nine years of age John Griffith Prather ran away from home and as he was afraid of being caught and forced to return he tied himself to a plank and floated down the Ohio river until he was picked up by some men, one of whom sent him to Cincinnati. Later in life the father admitted his fault in not having searched for his son and assisted him in securing an education. Cherishing no ill will, however, our subject on his father's death turned over his share of the estate to his half brothers and sisters and told them to use his part, if any was left, for a stone to be placed on the father's grave. He was always kind to them and on several occasions assisted them financially and otherwise.

After he reached Cincinnati, then a little lad of nine years, he secured work in a grocery store. A little later he shipped on a boat for several years' work on the river. The necessity for providing for his own support gave him but little opportunity to secure an education and thus qualify for life's practical and responsible duties. By the time he reached the age of twenty years he had been employed in almost every capacity on the Mississippi river steamboats from cabin boy to captain. He retained his residence in St. Louis until 1852 and then spent three years in California, being engaged in salmon fishing on the Sacramento river. In 1855 he joined Captain Taylor in the wholesale liquor business in St. Louis under the firm style of D. G. Taylor & Company. From the beginning this proved a profitable undertaking and was conducted with constantly growing success until January, 1896, when Mr. Prather retired from the business to enjoy well merited rest. In the meantime, as his financial resources had permitted, he had become connected with other business interests of importance. He never ceased to feel an interest in navigation and for twenty years was a stockholder and director of the St. Louis &

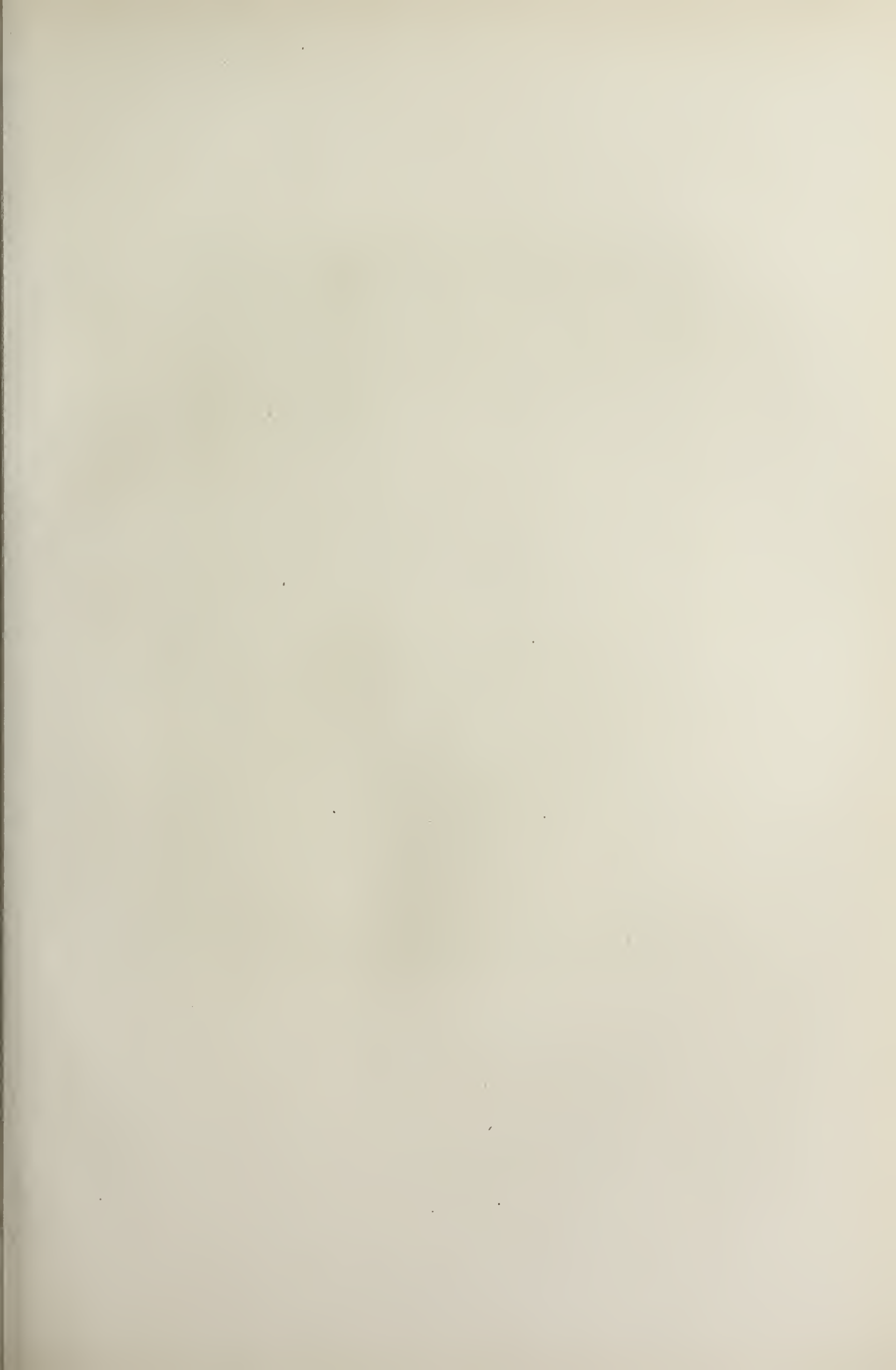


New Orleans Anchor Line of steamboats. He was also similarly connected with the St. Louis stockyards and his investments were so judiciously placed that they yielded him a gratifying yearly income.

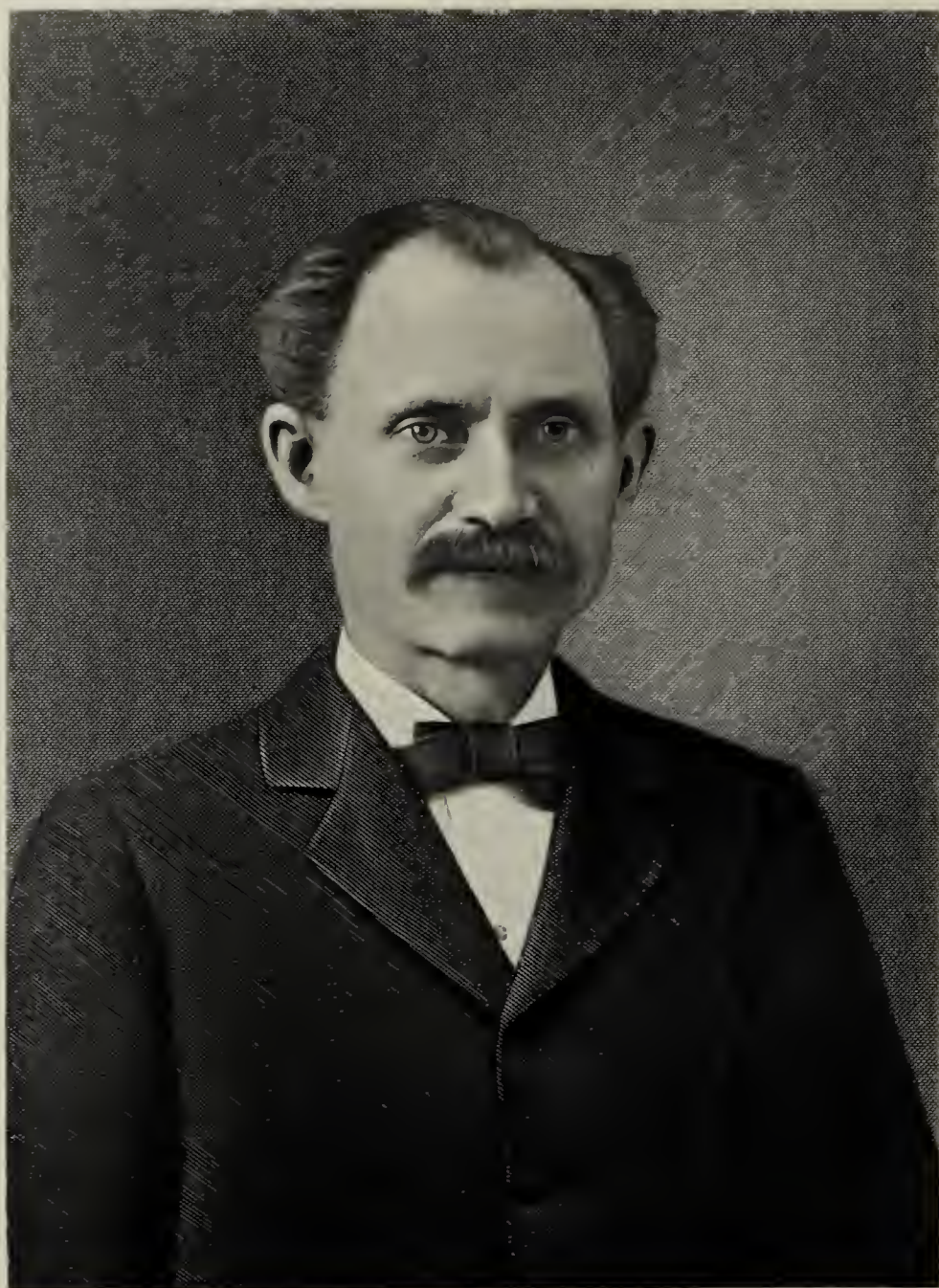
In 1859 Mr. Prather was married to Miss Clementine Carrier, a daughter of Charles L. and Clementine (Papin) Carrier, the mother being a member of one of the oldest French families of the city and a sister of Dr. T. L. and Theophile Papin. Mr. and Mrs. Prather became parents of a son and four daughters, but only one of the family is now living, Mrs. Thomas M. Knapp. Mrs. Helen May Rex, a second daughter, now deceased, left three children, Margaret C., John B. F. and Helen May, and all of her eight grandchildren are now living with Mrs. Prather. Mr. Rex was a lawyer by profession and removing from Ohio engaged in the practice of law in St. Louis up to the time of his death.

Always interested in community affairs, Mr. Prather assisted materially in advancing interests which were of benefit in municipal life. He was also keenly interested in the situation of the country preceding the outbreak of the Civil war and when hostilities were begun he assisted F. P. Blair in raising troops for the federal service. He became a lieutenant colonel of the Fifth Regiment of the governor's staff and later was transferred to the River Brigade, but was never called out for active duty. He was a great admirer of Senator Blair and his enthusiastic follower all through his career. In his later life he was selected as one of the incorporators of the General Blair Monument Association. Throughout the city his judgment was regarded as sound and his counsel valuable, so that his advice was often sought on matters of importance. He served for fourteen years as chairman of the executive committee of the state democratic organization and for fourteen years was a member of the national executive committee of his party. It was during this period that Grover Cleveland was twice elected to the presidency, and he generously recognized the services of Colonel Prather in various ways, by appointing, at his desire, a number of friends to high offices and thus exhibiting rare confidence in Mr. Prather's knowledge of men and affairs. During Mayor Brown's first administration Colonel Prather served as a member of the board of water commissioners and for two terms was inspector of coal oil revenues by appointment of Mayor Francis. He was also a commissioner of Lafayette park, and in 1874 was the democratic nominee for county sheriff, but was defeated through treacherous combinations that demanded certain pledges which he would not give. In his later years he took no active part in politics, but never ceased to be an interested observer of the political conditions of the country.

In social circles Colonel Prather was by no means unknown. He was the organizer of one of the oldest hunting and fishing clubs—Camp Prather—and was a member of several other important organizations, including the St. Louis Club, with which he was identified from the beginning. He was a man of genial nature and kindly intent who had drawn much wisdom from the experiences of life and had learned to correctly value those things which constitute a factor of existence for almost every individual. While in his earlier years he was buffeted by fate he never allowed hardships nor difficulties to bar his progress nor to cast a shadow upon his nature that had in it much of life's sunshine. He passed away December 27, 1903, but left the impress of his individuality upon the history of St. Louis in manifold ways, all of which, however, were beneficial in the city's development and substantial expansion.







Frank Vollmer



## Frank Vollmer



**S**T. LOUIS is largely a monument to its German-American citizens. The determination and progressive spirit of the Teutonic race have largely been elements in the city's substantial upbuilding. One of the native sons of the fatherland, Frank Vollmer, was born in Westphalia, January 9, 1845, a son of Henry and Gertrude (Eisenbach) Vollmer, the former a shoe manufacturer. To the public schools of his native land he is indebted for the educational privileges which he enjoyed. He continued his studies to the age of fourteen years, when he became a tailor's apprentice, serving for a term of four years, after which he spent several years as a journeyman in the line of his trade and at the age of twenty-four years came to America, making his way direct to St. Louis.

For five years he was employed in the tailoring business, and in 1873 established business at No. 220 Locust street, as a member of the firm of Vollmer & Knabe, his partner being Henry Knabe. They remained at that location for one year and then removed to 825 North Fourth street. This relation existed for nineteen years and was crowned with gratifying and well merited prosperity. In 1892, however, they severed their business interests and Mr. Vollmer then opened a tailoring establishment at No. 806 Pine street, where he continued until 1903, when he sold his place and retired to private life. In the meantime he had become a large owner of real estate and his investments have proven very profitable.

On the 25th day of August, 1874, Mr. Vollmer was married to Miss Maria Hoelscher, who was born February 25, 1847, at the corner of Fourteenth street and Clark avenue in this city. Her parents were Bernard and Gertrude (Averbuck) Hoelscher. The father, a native of Germany, came to St. Louis in 1842 and was one of the early contractors and builders of this city. His wife was likewise a native of the fatherland and they were married in the year 1842. Their children were: Mrs. Eliza Dana; Maria, now Mrs. Vollmer and Henry, who died in infancy. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Vollmer were born the following named: Bernard, who was born July 10, 1875, and died April 9, 1884; Maria who is the wife of Henry Warren of St. Louis and has one daughter, Maria Francisco; Joseph, who was born February 22, 1879, and died April 11, 1885; Henry, who died in infancy; Frank, who also died in infancy; Agnes, a graduate of Sisters of St. Mary's high school, who is musically inclined and is living at home; Josephine, graduate of St. Mary's high school; and Frank, a graduate of St. Mary's high school and also of the St. Louis University. The family residence at No. 2133 California avenue is the abode of warm-hearted and generous hospitality.


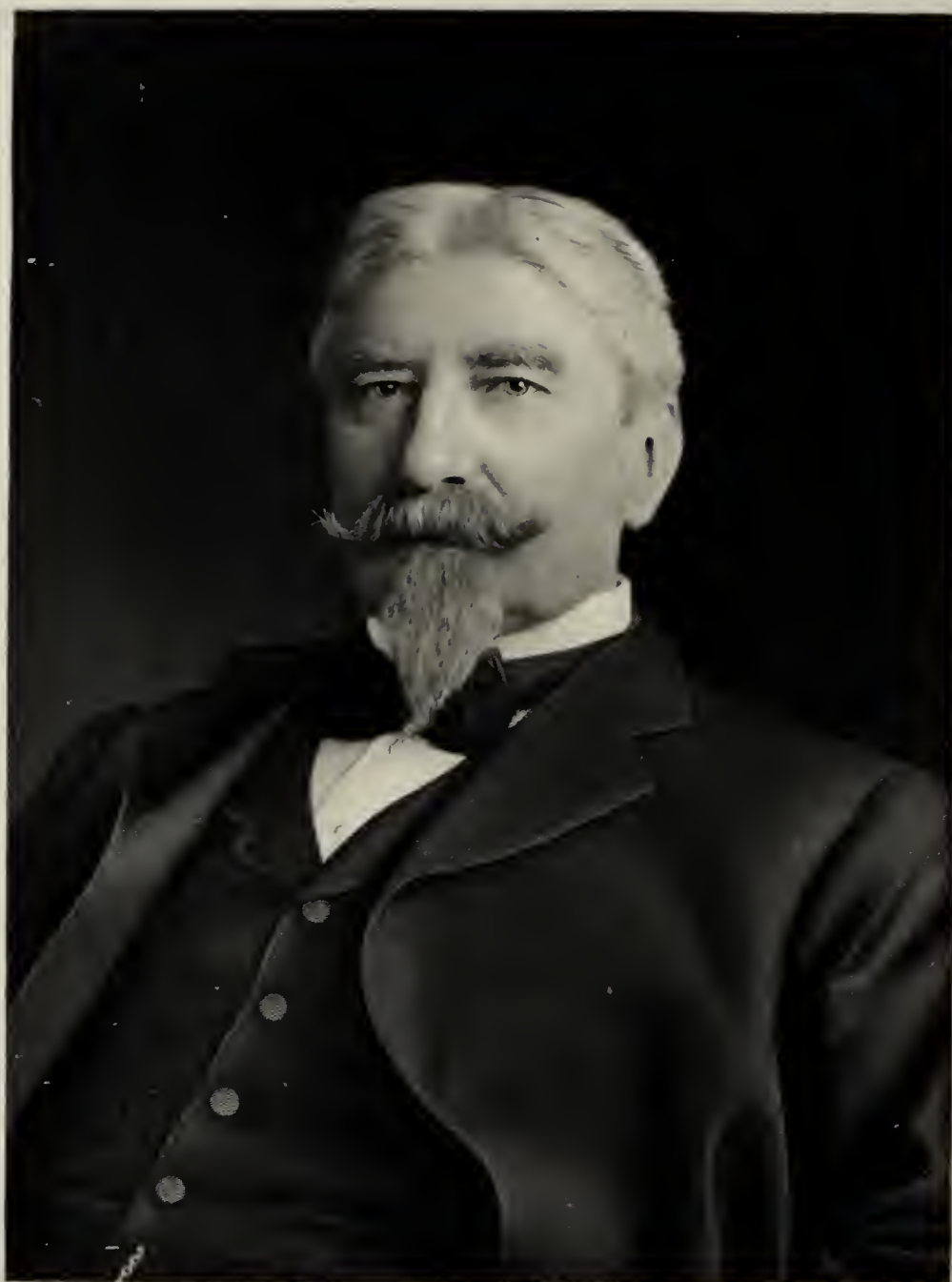
In his political views Mr. Vollmer is a democrat, giving his support to the party since he became a naturalized American citizen. He belongs to St. Francis Catholic church and to St. Vincent de Paul's Society, which is for the benefit of the poor. He is

also one of the trustees and directors of St. Vincent's Orphan Society, belongs to St. Mary's School Society and has been a generous contributor to all. As he has prospered in his undertakings he has never hoarded his wealth for selfish interests, but has shared liberally with others. He came to St. Louis with a capital of only twenty-eighty dollars, but possessed what is far better—a resolute heart and willing hands. His undaunted industry, even in the face of discouragement, his straightforward dealing and his careful investment have enabled him to build up an independent fortune and he is now among the most prosperous of the German-American residents of St. Louis.







A handwritten signature in dark ink, likely reading "J. Edgar Hoover", is written across the bottom of the page. The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "J" and a long, sweeping underline.

## John G. Bohmer



**A**MONG the institutions of learning of varied character which constitute the educational facilities of St. Louis, the Jones Commercial College is prominent, standing at the head as one of the leading educational institutions of this character in the middle west. Mr. Bohmer, as its president, is widely known and is doing most active and effective work in that special line of training which qualifies the individual for responsible positions in the business world. Mr. Bohmer was born at Richfountain, Osage county, Missouri, November 9, 1847, a son of Henry and Margaret (Kindlein) Bohmer.

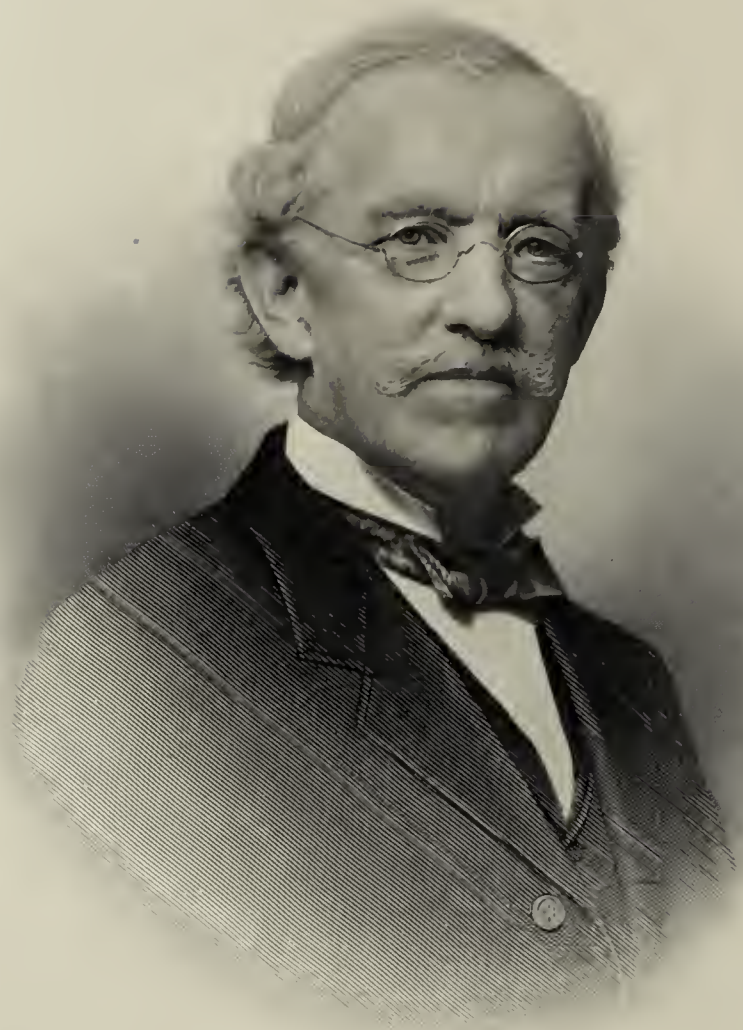
He attended the parochial school of his native town, was also instructed by private tutors and later became a pupil in the Jones Commercial College, from which he was graduated in 1867. On the completion of this course in that institution he became assistant writing teacher and a year later was principal of the penmanship department and teacher of English. In 1879 he entered into partnership with Professor Jonathan Jones, founder of the Jones Commercial College, and at his death acquired the ownership of the school as surviving partner. In order to perpetuate that institution as a last request of the founder, Professor Jonathan Jones, Mr. Bohmer decided to incorporate the college under the laws of the state of Missouri, and for this purpose associated with him Professors F. A. Torrence and N. M. Clemmons. It was incorporated December 13, 1906, and is the largest institution of the kind in St. Louis and is the oldest and one of the largest in the entire country. It has had a continuous existence for over sixty-eight years, for more than a half century ago there were laid broad and deep those foundations upon which has arisen the magnificent literary superstructure which is today a vital factor in the educational activities of this country. Toward this success several things have contributed; the scholarliness and foresight of its founder, the scope and aggressiveness of its policy and the tact and erudition of its faculty. Its purpose has been to win students upon its merits, knowing that they will gravitate toward that institution which they know holds the confidence of the business community and which has proven during all these years its power both to develop the capabilities of students and to place them where these capabilities may find a fitting arena for their assertion. Since the establishment of the school in 1841 the great majority of the business men of St. Louis and neighboring cities have derived their commercial knowledge here, while others of its students have gained foremost recognition in science, art, literature and the professions. Thoroughness and system characterize every department of the work and the methods are most thorough and comprehensive. St. Louis is proud of this institution and many of her residents have been among its personal patrons.

Mr. Bohmer is a Catholic in religious faith. He is a member of the Sons of Sodality and of St. Xavier's church choir and perhaps gets more real enjoyment from singing and music than from any other interest in life. His political support is given to the republican party. He is fond of fishing and hunting and is not unknown as an equestrian.









*J. Cramer*

## Gustab Cramer



**T**HERE are certain names which stand for leadership in specific business lines, and the name of Cramer is such a one, having become a recognized synonym for a near approach to perfection in the manufacture of dry plates and for photographic supplies. Mr. Cramer prefaced his successful manufacturing interests by about twenty-five years' experience as a photographer, and that he possesses artistic ability is attested by those who were among his patrons while he maintained a photographic studio in this city. He has been accorded high honors in professional circles, including election to the presi-

dency of the National Photographers' Association, and in all of his work he has striven toward higher ideals, his manufacturing interests being marked by steady advancement in methods of manufacture and production.

Mr. Cramer is a native of Eschwege, Germany, born May 20, 1838, of the marriage of Emanuel and Dorothea (Vieweger) Cramer. He attended the local schools, where he early manifested a partiality for the study of chemistry and physics, and the eagerness with which he gathered knowledge in this field of science particularly fitted him for his chosen profession in after years.

He was graduated at the head of his class when he was sixteen years of age and subsequently engaged in commercial pursuits. In 1859 he came to this country and immediately afterward established his home in St. Louis, to which city his brother, John Frederick Cramer, had preceded him. He familiarized himself with the photographic art under the direction of John A. Scholten, then leading photographer of this city and one of the earliest friends of Mr. Cramer. He found the work entirely congenial, and his knowledge of the science, coupled with his artistic tastes, enabled him to master many intricate problems connected with the wonderful art, which had then only fairly entered upon the process of development which it has undergone in the ensuing years.

In 1860 Mr. Cramer began business on his own account, opening a photographic studio, but early in 1861, following the inauguration of the Civil war and President Lincoln's call for volunteers to serve for three months, he joined the Federal army, becoming a sergeant of Company A, Third Regiment of Missouri Volunteers, under command of his brother, Captain Cramer, and Colonel Franz Sigel. Mr. Cramer took part in the battle at Carthage, Missouri, and on the expiration of his term of enlistment resumed his profession as a photographer of St. Louis, forming a partnership in 1864 with J. Gross under the firm name of Cramer & Gross. From the beginning they enjoyed an extensive patronage coming to them from among the best people of St. Louis, and they brought photographic portraiture up to a high standard. Mr. Cramer possessed not only knowledge of the scientific principles underlying the profession but also a keen artistic sense which enabled him to recognize the value of light and shade and of pose. Con-



stantly studying along the line of his art, Mr. Cramer in 1880 associated himself with H. Norden, under the firm style of Cramer & Norden, for the purpose of manufacturing photographic dry plates. These gentlemen were among the first in this country to introduce this new improvement in photography, an innovation which has since revolutionized the entire art. They had many obstacles to overcome in the beginning, but their indomitable energy and resourcefulness enabled them to more than realize their expectations and their manufacture of dry plates has grown to large proportions. The establishment, of which Mr. Cramer has been the head since it came into existence, is today one of the most famous enterprises of its kind in the United States. Throughout the length and breadth of the land its products are known, the Cramer plates having won a world-wide reputation by reason of their excellence, as is manifest in their extensive use by both amateur and professional photographers. The business was originally conducted under the name of the G. Cramer Dry Plate Works, but was afterward incorporated as the G. Cramer Dry Plate Company, with Mr. Cramer of this review, as the president; Emil Cramer, vice president; F. Ernest Cramer, treasurer; and Adolph Cramer, secretary. Mr. Cramer has been honored with the presidency of the Photographers' Association of America, and in that capacity presided over its deliberations at the session held in Chicago in 1887.

Mr. Cramer laid the foundation for pleasant domestic relations in his marriage to Miss Emma Rodel Milentz, of St. Louis, who was born in New York city. Their living children are F. Ernest, Emil Rodel and G. Adolph, and they also have an adopted daughter, now Mrs. Matilda Besch. The three sons are all active in the management of different departments of the G. Cramer Dry Plate Company, whose plant is one of the best equipped and most perfect of its kind in existence.

While an active business man Mr. Cramer has yet found time for participation in the work of various charitable and benevolent organizations. He is a member of the supervisory board of charitable penal institutions of the city of St. Louis, a member of the board of directors of the St. Louis Provident Association and one of the directors of the German Protestant Orphans' Home. He was one of the founders of the St. Louis Altenheim, a home for the aged, which is conducted by the German-Americans of St. Louis and supported by a gentlemen and ladies' society, of which Mr. and Mrs. Cramer, respectively, are the presidents. He is also a member of Erwin Lodge, A. F. & A. M., with which he has been identified for more than forty years. All through his life he has enjoyed the respect of intelligent men and the love of little children, and he has, moreover, the lasting gratitude of many to whom he has in substantial measure indicated his belief in the brotherhood of man.





*Thos. F. Meyer*



## Theodore Frederick Meyer



**T**HEODORE FREDERICK MEYER, connected with the executive department of one of the important commercial enterprises of St. Louis as president of the Meyer Brothers Drug Company, was born in Fort Wayne, Indiana, June 4, 1857, a son of Christian F. G. and Franciska Therese (Schmidt) Meyer. His education was acquired in the German Lutheran parochial schools; the public schools of St. Louis; Concordia College at Fort Wayne, Indiana, from which he was graduated with the class of 1876; and the University of Michigan, where he was graduated in 1878, on the completion of the course in the college of pharmacy.

Mr. Meyer thus qualified for the calling which he has made his life work and soon after his graduation entered the employ of the firm of Meyer Brothers & Company, at Fort Wayne, Indiana. The following year, 1879, he was transferred to the house of Meyer Brothers & Company in Kansas City, Missouri, and in 1883 was sent to St. Louis to become a factor in the house of the company at this point. From 1887 until 1889 he was in charge of the branch at Dallas, Texas, and in the latter year was elected vice president and manager of the Meyer Brothers Drug Company. The fact that branches are conducted in these different trade centers is indicative of the success and extent of the business. The company are importers and wholesale druggists, manufacturers of pharmaceutical preparations, Imperial Crown perfumes, drug millers and paint grinders. The business had its beginning in Fort Wayne, Indiana, in 1852, and the St. Louis house was established in 1865. Twenty-four years later the enterprise was incorporated under the present firm style and its growth has been continuous and along substantial lines to the present time. After careful preliminary training, Theodore F. Meyer passed on to positions of executive control and in recent years has bent his energies largely to organization, to constructive efforts and administrative direction.

On the 20th of June, 1888, in San Antonio, Texas, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Meyer and Miss Eda Hampmann. They now have two children, Theodore F. and Elizabeth K. Mr. Meyer belongs to several of the leading clubs of his adopted city, including the Commercial, the St. Louis, the Union and the Glen Echo Clubs. He is independent in politics, but not remiss in citizenship, for his cooperation is a valued asset in many movements relating to the city's development and substantial growth. His has been an active career, in which he has accomplished important and far-reaching results, contributing in no small degree to the expansion and material growth of trade interests in the various localities where he has labored, and from which he himself has also derived substantial benefits.









*Rich. J. Crumpton*

## Richard Jordan Compton



**S**T. LOUIS has drawn its population from every state in the Union and from almost every country on the face of the globe. Among those who claimed New York as the place of their nativity was Richard Jordan Compton, who was born November 9, 1833, and became a resident of this city when it was just emerging from villagehood and foreshadowing in its increased business activity the metropolitan growth of the future. He was then a young man of twenty-one years. His boyhood and youth had been passed in the east as a member of his father's household. He was a son of John Compton, a native of Rochester, England, who after coming to America lived and died in Buffalo, New York. The mother, who bore the maiden name of Ann Jordan, was also a native of Rochester, England.

Richard Jordan Compton was indebted to the public-school system of Buffalo for his educational privileges and he remained in his native city until he attained his majority, when, thinking that the business opportunities of the growing west were superior to those of the older east, he made his way to St. Louis and here engaged in the lithographing and engraving business. With the growth of the city and as a result of his enterprising efforts and progressive spirit, his business developed until it assumed extensive and profitable proportions. It is today one of the oldest established industrial concerns of the city, being still carried on by his sons, who are worthy successors of their father in this line of activity.

At the time of the Civil war Mr. Compton served as major in the militia and was one of the home guards. The growth and development of St. Louis was a matter of intense interest to him, prompting his earnest coöperation and helpful labors. He was one of the first men to promote and organize the Veiled Prophets Association, which holds its annual festival each fall and has gained wide distinction as one of the largest and best enterprises of this character ever held anywhere. He was also one of the first promoters of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and in fact no project for the benefit of St. Louis nor the promotion of its growth in material, intellectual, social and moral lines failed to elicit his hearty support and substantial aid.

Mr. Compton was married in Buffalo, New York, to Miss Ella Louise Cleveland, a relative of ex-President Cleveland, and they became the parents of eight children, of whom two died in infancy. Those still living are Mrs. Lillian Long, P. Cleveland, Richard J., Jr., George B., Paul and Mrs. Mildred E. Woods. There are also fourteen grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.

Mr. Compton built a fine residence on Washington boulevard, where the family still reside, and there he passed away in May, 1899. He attained high rank in Masonry, taking the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, and he belonged also to the old



Germania Club and to the Mercantile Club. His political support was unswervingly given to the republican party and he was senior warden of St. Peter's Episcopal church for ten years. He seemed cognizant of the various forces which enter into municipal progress and in all was helpfully interested, while through all his life the motive power of his activity was found in commendable principles and a firm belief that progress and not retrogression is indicative of the world's pace.









L. H. Ten Bruck



## Gerrit H. Ten Broek



**G**ERRIT H. TEN BROEK, consul for the Netherlands at St. Louis, lawyer and editor, whose business career has been of direct service to the general public in his conception and organization of the Associated Law Offices, is numbered among the native residents of the city in which he now makes his home. He was born March 30, 1859, and, as the name indicates, comes of Holland ancestry, his parents being Henry and Gepke (Diekenga) Ten Broek. When he had completed his public-school course as high school student, he began preparation for the bar by matriculation in the St. Louis Law School. Admitted to practice, he at once opened an office in St. Louis and, specializing in the department of mercantile law, he established the Ten Broek Agency, through which he became acquainted, either personally or by correspondence, with several thousand attorneys scattered throughout the United States and other countries. In 1886 he conceived the idea of uniting these correspondents into a regular organization for more effective work through coöperation, and as the result of a plan which he carefully formulated, established the Associated Law Offices. The aim of this organization is to secure for its members, who are all lawyers, through cooperation and interchange of information, and through the employment of the same contracted correspondents, the highest efficiency in their respective collection departments. This organization has become one of the most noted and most thoroughly efficient legal agencies of the country.

In 1885 he established the Mercantile Adjuster, of which he is still the editor and the principal stockholder. This publication is issued monthly at New York and St. Louis and contains information of especial interest and value to credit men and lawyers. Its circulation has now reached more than ten thousand copies, the Adjuster being sent into every country in the world having commercial relations with the United States.

For the past ten years Mr. Ten Broek's work in legal lines has been mainly in connection with the formation of industrial corporations, part of his work in this direction having resulted in the organization of the American Steel & Wire Company and the American Bridge Company, which were subsequently absorbed by the United States steel corporation. In connection with this class of work and in supervision of the publication of the Mercantile Adjuster, Mr. Ten Broek spends a portion of his time in New York, where he maintains an office, although he regards St. Louis as the place of his residence, and his home is here located.

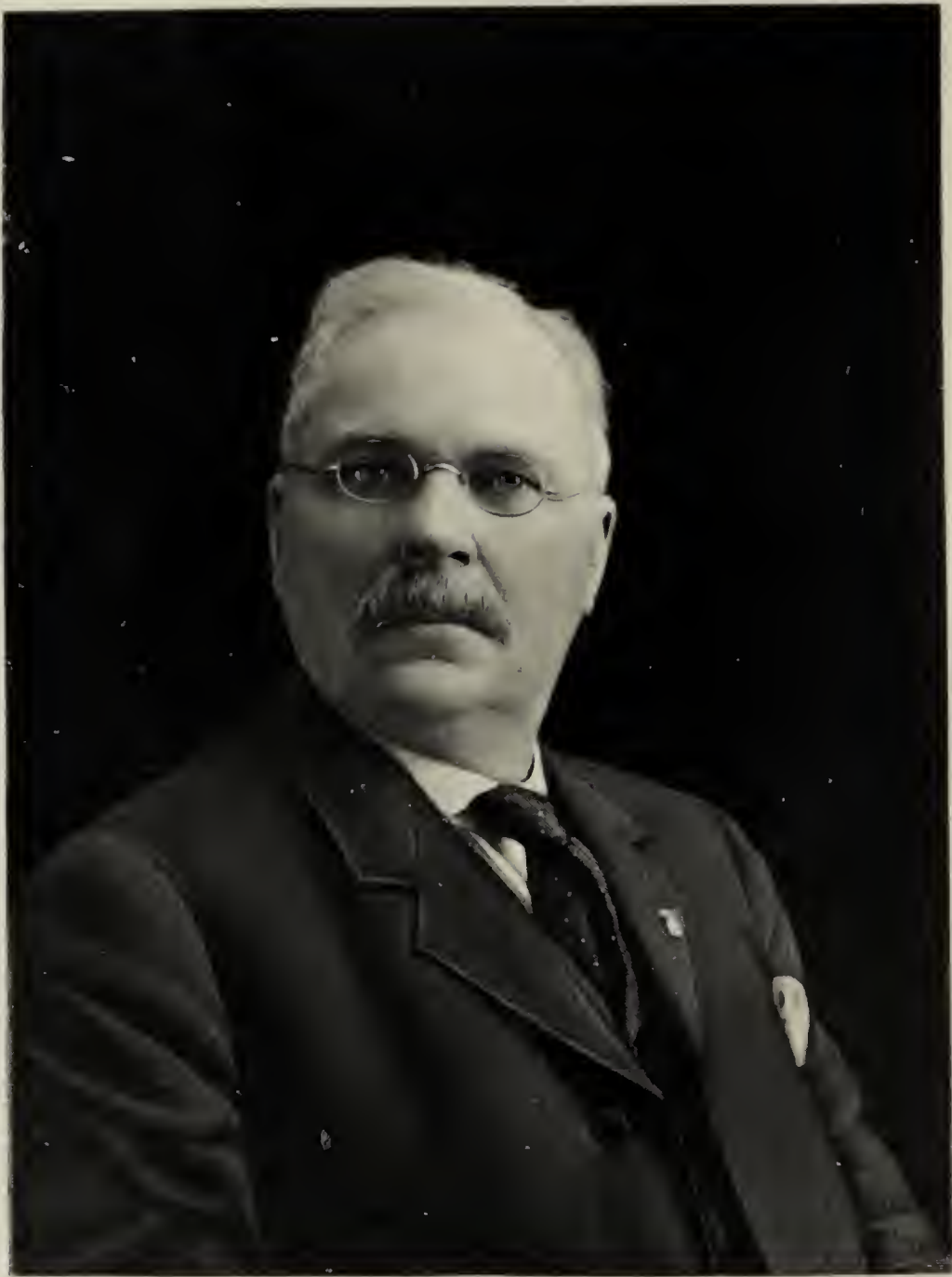
Mr. Ten Broek was married in 1893 to Mrs. Frances Lorraine Colby, of St. Louis. He is a communicant of the Grace Episcopal church; is vice president of the American Sunday School Union; and secretary of the St. Louis Protestant Hospital Association. He is a member of the Mercantile Club and Merchants Exchange. Mr. Ten Broek was the royal commissioner for the Netherlands to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and in



recognition of his valuable services to the Holland government during the exposition period, Queen Wilhelmina conferred on him a knighthood in the Order of Orange and Nassau. His political allegiance is given to the republican party, but he has never sought political preferment. A contemporary biographer has said: "The formative genius of Mr. Ten Brock has been such that he has made a marked impress upon the legal profession in St. Louis, and his connection with commercial law has caused him to become prominently identified with enterprises of large magnitude and national celebrity."







*John Harlow*



## Thomas Furlong



THE name which introduces this review is one now largely familiar to the residents of all sections of the Union, and it suggests to the honest man a feeling of confidence and security, while to the evil-doer it betokens a power which is feared as the instrument through which he is most likely to meet with apprehension and thereafter expiate for his malfeasance to the laws which are the stable foundation of the peace and prosperity of his fellow beings. There is a distinctive element of psychical interest attaching to the thought that a mere name can thus produce in two different beings such conflicting sentiments. To have traced through the intricate career of a subtle criminal, be he in high station or low, cannot fail of having granted a deeper insight into the intrinsic essence of character, nor can it fail to inspire a wholesale pity for the wrong-doer, whose punishment is essential to the security and protection of the public as well as protecting himself from his own misguided tendencies. We are led to this train of reflection in considering the life work of Thomas Furlong, president and manager of the Furlong Secret Service Company, with offices in St. Louis.

He was born in Jamestown, Chautauqua county, New York, February 22, 1844. His father, John Furlong, was a native of Clyde, Scotland, and at an early age came to America. His entire life was devoted to the blacksmith's trade in the new world, while in his younger days he was a veterinary surgeon in the British army. He died in 1868, having about twelve years survived his wife, who passed away in 1856. She bore the maiden name of Mary McCormick, was of Irish lineage and was reared in Hartford, Connecticut.

Thomas Furlong was educated in the public schools of his native town and afterward removed to Elk county, Pennsylvania, where he had an uncle who was in the lumber business. The nephew was employed in the lumber camp in the winter of 1860-61. After the outbreak of the Civil war, on the 20th of April, 1861, Thomas L. Kane carried into the lumber camp the first tidings of war and at Benezett, Pennsylvania, he distributed hand bills asking for recruits who could shoot, owned a rifle and knew how to handle it.

Mr. Furlong responded, enlisting with the famous Forty-first Regiment of Pennsylvania Bucktails and is today the youngest surviving member of that regiment. His company was soon organized and joined the command which started down the state to Harrisburg along the Sinamahoning. Seeing a pile of lumber, the question of building rafts for the men to float down the stream on was considered and the idea was adopted. Three hundred and sixty-seven men started down on ten rafts to the Susquehanna river at Harrisburg. On the 27th of April, 1908, a monument was unveiled at Driftwood, Pennsylvania, in honor of this event. The Bucktails were the first regiment to cross the

Mason and Dixon line and were probably under fire more than any other regiment. On the 14th of September, 1862, Mr. Furlong was detailed, after being selected, to the first secret service our government ever had. He was on lieutenant's pay and received his discharge from the United States army as an enlisted man May 28, 1864, but continued in the secret service until May 28, 1865. Much of this time he was in the Confederate lines, was in the siege of Suffolk with the Confederates, December 20, 1861, and was wounded at Drainesville, Virginia.

While thus engaged, Mr. Furlong developed much of the power which has later characterized him in his detective work. He learned how to go among people and learn of their purpose, intent and lives without revealing anything concerning himself, and his secret service work was therefore of the utmost benefit as a training school for his later labors in life. After the war he was made the first chief of police at Oil City, Pennsylvania, in 1866. The place at that time was one of the roughest of cities, like any mining camp, and Mr. Furlong at once entered upon the duties of maintaining law and order. He was three times appointed to the position, but declined to serve after the second appointment. While in office he kept perfect order and gained a wide reputation as detective and chief. Only one murder was committed during his regime and crime and lawlessness were reduced to a minimum.

In 1870 Mr. Furlong entered the employ of Thomas S. Scott, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and organized the first secret service on railroads in the United States. His history in this connection is a most interesting one, known in detail, and the world is conversant with the general results. He produced the evidence for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company against the Pittsburg & Allegheny Company and obtained judgment for two million dollars. His work in connection with the railroad company was of a most important character and the company was loath to lose his services when, on the 3d of January, 1880, he resigned and accepted a position offered him by Jay Gould, whereby he became a resident of St. Louis. Here he organized the first secret service on the Missouri Pacific Railroad. He saw active and stirring times during the riots and labor troubles attending that period, but did much valuable work through the secret service agency which he organized. In 1888 he left the service and received his charter for the organization of the Furlong's Secret Service Company. He does business only for large corporations such as railroads and for the past two years has been engaged on a case for the Mexican government, pursuing a band of anarchists for two years and traveling over fifty thousand miles. In August, 1907, he succeeded in capturing the entire band and turned them over to the Mexican government. He was highly lauded for this remarkable piece of detective work. In 1886 he captured the famous Wyandotte gang, and he secured evidence for the Maxwell case, well known in St. Louis, at the suggestion of Ashley Clover, circuit attorney. During the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis he maintained for the protection of the banks his famous bank squad, during which time his men captured nineteen notorious sneaks and thieves.

On the 4th of October, 1864, Mr. Furlong was married to Miss Elizabeth Florence Hagerty in Franklin, Chenango county, Pennsylvania. They have three children: Mrs. Eva Dawson, who is now secretary of the company; Mrs. Mary Johnson, of St. Louis; and Thomas, who is now at Washington University. Mr. Furlong is a representative of Masonry, belonging to Cosmos Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; the Royal Arch Chapter; Hiram



Council, R. & S. M.; St. Aldemar Commandery, K. T.; and St. Louis Consistory of the Scottish Rite. He is likewise connected with Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine and with Bellefontaine Chapter of the Eastern Star. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in Trinity Episcopal church.

It is scarcely necessary to add that Mr. Furlong is a man endowed with the strongest individuality and intrepid bravery when in the face of most desperate situations, and a phenomenal coolness and presence of mind under all circumstances. His record is such as clearly demonstrates these facts and his career, in its success, shows that he has not only been endowed by nature with a vigorous mind and great physical courage, but that these attributes have been accentuated by the many thrilling experiences which have been his in treading the dark and devious paths where crime uplifts its sullen and desperate front. Master of himself in every particular, he has in his work only to gain the mastery of others, and such is his intimate knowledge of human nature and its vagaries, and such his results under given circumstances, that he is enabled to make many a desperate man play directly into his own hands. As a man among men, he holds the confidence and esteem of those with whom he comes in contact in either business or social relations. Learning in his life work that crime and wrong-doing are often a result rather than an innate tendency, his business has tended to broaden sympathy, and among those whom he meets socially he is known as a most genial, courteous and entertaining companion.











*Stan Raatte*



## S. Van Raalte



**S.** VAN RAALTE, a real-estate operator and broker, was born in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, November 29, 1854, and when he was one year of age was brought to the United States by his mother. The family landed at Philadelphia. From the east they removed to Detroit, Michigan, where S. Van Raalte attended the public schools until eleven years of age, when the family home was established in St. Louis. After remaining in this city for three years he went to New York, but later returned to St. Louis and became a diamond setter and jeweler. In 1868 he began learning the jeweler's trade and

afterward started in business on his own account. In 1874 he formed a partnership with Henry Wilde under the firm style of Wilde & Van Raalte, as dealers in jewelry and diamonds, and so continued until 1878, when Mr. Van Raalte withdrew from the partnership, continuing in business on his own account. In 1880 he established a jewelry and loan brokerage business and for twenty-two years was one of the well known merchants of the city, located during that entire time at No. 1244 South Fourth street. In 1900 he purchased the business of the Ben Walker Loan Company at 213 North Seventh street, and removed his Fourth street store to Nos. 413-15-17 North Sixth street, where he is at present. He is well known as a representative of the jeweler's trade in the city, but in more recent years has become even more widely known for his operations in real estate, which have been of an important character and have reached mammoth proportions. He organized the Van Raalte Investment Company, and in addition to this he is president of the Vaneoh Realty Company, the Ben Walker Loan Company, the Delmar Realty Company, the Regent Investment Company, the Bedford Investment Company and the Pendleton Investment Company. He has been very successful in all of his business affairs, watching closely all details of the business pointing to prosperity and so utilizing his opportunities that he has long since gained a place among the men of affluence in the city.

Mr. Van Raalte was married fifteen years ago to Miss Emma Rosenthal, and they have one son and two daughters. In his fraternal relations he is connected with Naphtale Lodge and with the Columbian Club, while his political allegiance is given to the republican party. There has been nothing sensational in his business career, which on the contrary has been the expression of his energy and determination—qualities which have led him into large and profitable undertakings.









Edward Bogler

## Howard Boogher



THERE have been no unusual phases in the life record of Howard Boogher and he has attained step by step to his present responsible position as president of the Boogher, Force & Goodbar Hat Company. Born in St. Louis on the 2d of January, 1876, he was a son of Jesse L. and Sarah (Goodfellow) Boogher, who, affording their son excellent educational privileges, arranged for him to attend Smith Academy at St. Louis after he had completed his preliminary course. He was graduated from the academy in 1894 and in further pursuit of an education attended the Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tennessee, where he won a Bachelor of Law degree in 1898.

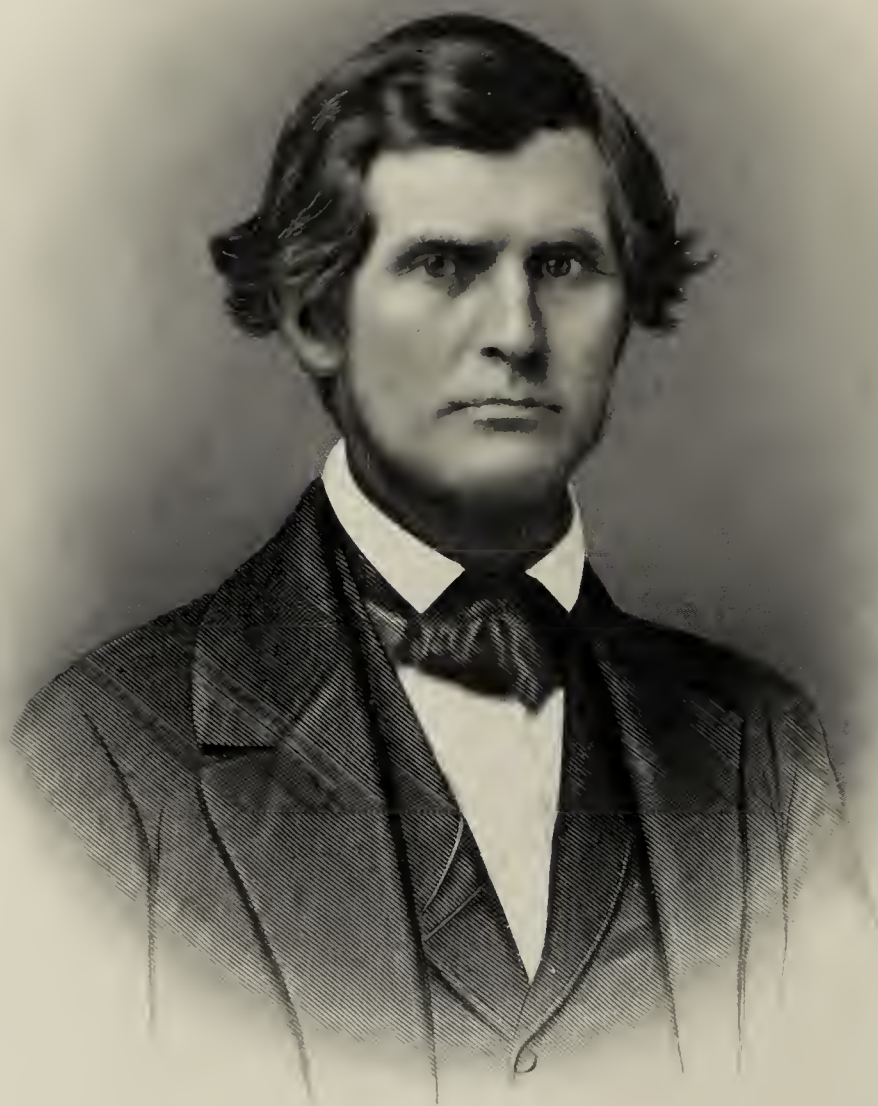
The same year Mr. Boogher located for practice in St. Louis and was closely associated with the profession for four years, or until 1902, when he passed from professional to commercial circles in his election as treasurer of the Boogher, Force & Goodbar Hat Company. He continued at the head of the financial interests and in 1905 the duties of secretary were added to those of treasurer. He thus filled the dual position until the death of his father, when he was elected to the presidency of the company, conducting an extensive wholesale business in hats. The volume of trade annually transacted over their counters makes this one of the most important commercial enterprises of St. Louis and its radiating interests now cover a broad territory. In addition to his duties as president of the Boogher, Force & Goodbar Hat Company, Mr. Boogher is also serving as secretary of the Gould Directory Company.

On the 31st of October, 1901, Mr. Boogher completed his arrangement for having a home of his own in his marriage on that day at Hillsboro, Illinois, to Miss Bessie Lane, and they now have one son, Lane Boogher. The family attend the Methodist church, in which Mr. Boogher holds membership. His club relations are with the St. Louis and Missouri Athletic Clubs. He is also treasurer of the Latin American Club and a member of the Business Men's League and the Credit Men's Association. His political support is given to the republican party. These various connections are an indication of the nature of his interests and his activities, indicating him to be a man whose outlook is broad, and he is in close connection with the trend of public thought and action as manifest in lines of general progress and advancement.









Henry Glover

## Henry Glover



THE greatness of a city does not depend upon its machinery of government, or even upon the men who fill its offices, but upon those who are the promoters of its business enterprises and prosperity. Coming to St. Louis in the middle of the nineteenth century, Henry Glover was well known here for many years as a representative of the manufacturing and mercantile interests. He stood as a type of the New England citizen who uses his opportunities to the best advantage and regards his duties of citizenship and his obligations to his fellowmen as well as his individual advantages leading toward success.

He was born in Dorehester, Massachusetts, in 1806, and acquired his education in that city. He came to St. Louis from Boston in 1847, and his son, Henry Glover, was also a distinguished resident here, closely connected with philanthropic interests. He was much interested in charitable work and was associated with Mr. Elliott, Mr. Garland and others in establishing the Newsboys Home, doing everything in their power to assist those waifs of the street. His heart went out in ready sympathy to those whom Fate, or untoward circumstances, had forced to earn their living in this manner, and he put forth earnest and effective efforts to supply in a public institution those interests and advantages which were denied to them in the lack of home life.

Following his arrival in this city, Mr. Glover became connected with industrial circles as a manufacturer of glass. He continued that business for some time and later turned his attention to merchandising as proprietor of a grocery store. After a few years he engaged in the saddlery business in connection with John Howe, but subsequently again became connected with glass manufacturing and developed an important industrial concern, employing modern processes of manufacture and producing an output of high quality. He was a man of great resources, who regarded no position as final but always believed that from one point of accomplishment he could work onward to a higher point of perfection and success. He never believed that any condition was inevitable, knowing that unfaltering enterprise and effort could better it. His ready resources and adaptability, as well as his careful systematization and management made him a very successful man.

Mr. Glover was married in Cincinnati, Ohio, to Miss Susan D. Flinham, whose mother was a Bradford, of the old Bradford family of Philadelphia. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Glover were born three children, but Eliza and Henry are both deceased. The surviving daughter, Miss Jane B. Glover, resides in her residence on Westminster avenue. It is beautifully arranged, tastefully furnished and adorned with many fine old oil paintings of the family.

The son, Henry Glover, Jr., was born in Columbus, Ohio, October 17, 1836, and died in St. Louis, August 11, 1872. He was a distinguished resident of this city and closely

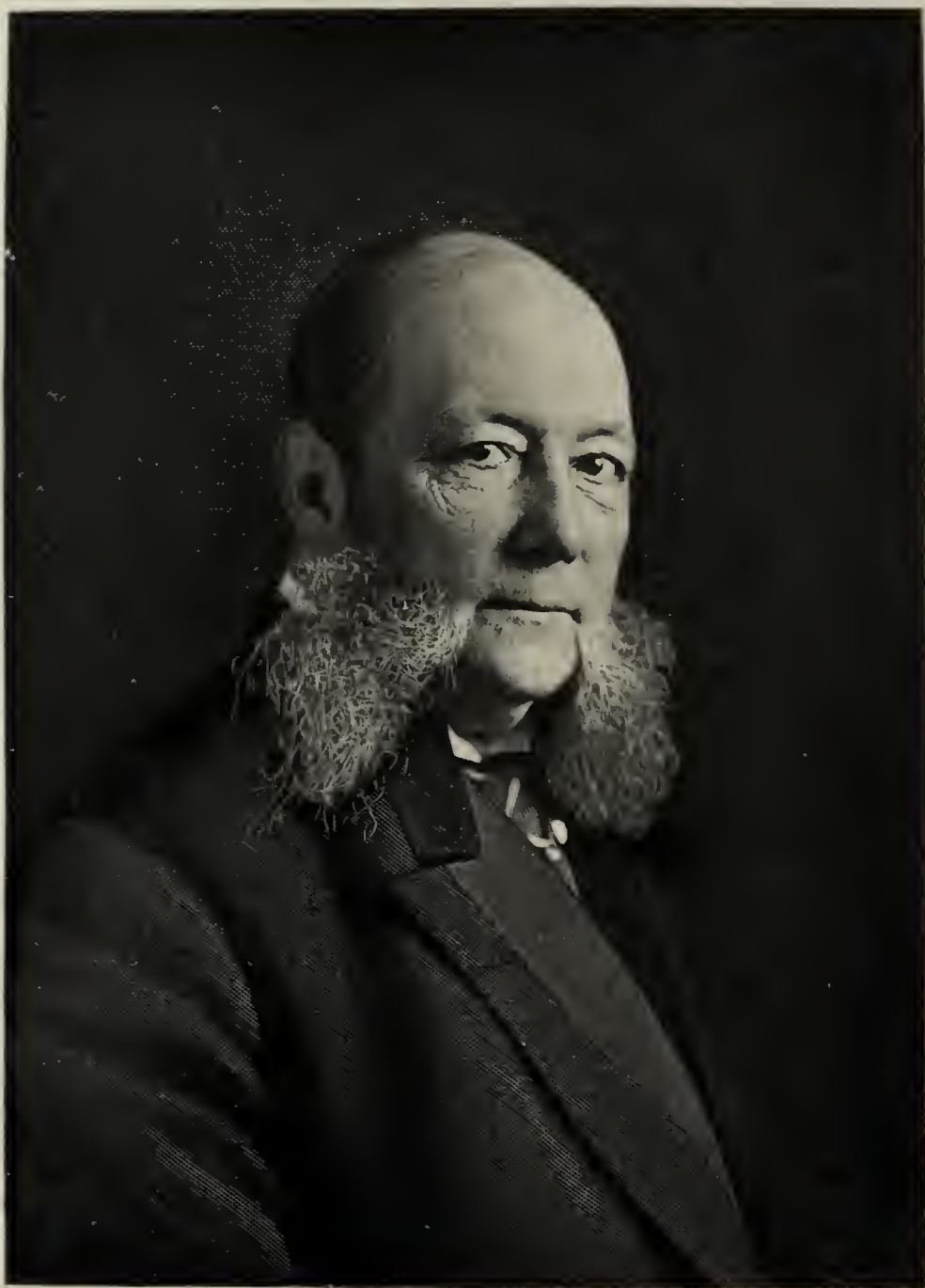


connected with philanthropic interests, being much interested in charitable work. He organized the Newsboys' Home, in which work he was assisted by Mr. Elliott, Mr. Garland and others, and became president of that institution, doing everything in his power to assist those waifs of the street. His heart went out in ready sympathy to those whom fate or untoward circumstances had forced to earn their living in this manner, and he put forth earnest and effective efforts to supply in a public institution those interests and advantages which were denied to them in the lack of home life.

Mr. Glover of this review was one of the members of the old guard of Missouri and all through the war was a staunch Union man, doing everything in his power to support the Federal government. He belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and gave stalwart allegiance to the republican party, while his religious faith was that of the Unitarian church. He believed that the world was growing better, that there was opportunity for each individual, and his spirit was ever that of helpfulness and encouragement. He was interested in the city's progress and cooperated in many movements for the general good, but though public-spirited to an eminent degree and faithful at all times in his friendships, his best traits of character were reserved for his own home and fireside, and his greatest happiness came to him in ministering to the welfare of his wife and children.







Chester H. Kuenen



## Chester H. Krum



CHESTER H. KRUM, recognized as one of the best equipped and ablest members of the Missouri bar, was born in Alton, Illinois, September 13, 1840, a son of Judge John M. and Mary (Harding) Krum. As a student in the Washington University he pursued a classical course, which was terminated by graduation in 1863, when he won the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Whether inherited tendency, natural predilection or deliberate choice had most to do with shaping his professional career it is impossible to determine. However, he resolved upon the practice of law as a life work and prepared for this calling as a student in the law department of Harvard University, which conferred upon him the Bachelor of Laws degree in 1865.

Mr. Krum had been admitted to the bar the previous year, and following his graduation at once located for practice in St. Louis. Advancement in the law is proverbially slow and in no profession does success depend more entirely upon individual merit and effort. Gradually, however, Mr. Krum won a good clientele and in 1867 joined the firm of Krum, Decker & Krum as its junior partner. Two years later he became United States district attorney by appointment and served in that capacity until 1872. He then resigned and in the same year was chosen by popular vote for the office of judge of the St. Louis circuit court. For three years he remained upon the bench, discharging his multitudinous duties with strict impartiality and fairness, his legal learning, his analytical mind and the readiness with which he grasped the points in argument making him a capable jurist, the value of whose service was recognized and acknowledged by the public and the profession.

On his retirement from the bench, Judge Krum resumed the private practice of law and has thus been identified with the St. Louis bar for a third of a century. He has not followed the prevalent tendency toward specialization, but in each department of the law is well versed and in the general practice has shown himself equally at home in various branches of jurisprudence and has won a large percentage of the cases which have been intrusted to his care. His is a natural discrimination as to legal ethics and he has, moreover, been an unwearied student of the science of the law and of the trend of public thought and feeling, which has so much to do with shaping the interests which come before the courts. He is also recognized as a popular law educator, and for nine years, beginning in 1873, was a member of the faculty of the St. Louis Law School.

On the 26th of October, 1866, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Krum and Miss Elizabeth H. Cuttler, the daughter of Norman and Frances Cuttler. Their children, six in number, were: Mary F., John M., Clara R., Flora, Elizabeth H. and Mabel. John M. is deceased. The family are Unitarians in religious faith, holding membership with

the Church of the Messiah. Judge Krum has been well known in political circles. He was recognized as a stalwart republican from 1864 until 1888, when with the fearless advocacy that he has ever displayed in support of his honest convictions he joined the ranks of the democracy, and when free silver was made the issue he became a champion of the gold standard wing of the democratic party.









Jules Baron

## Jules Baron, M.D.



**D**R. JULES BARON, who since 1884 has been engaged in the general practice of medicine in St. Louis and is now serving for the second term as coroner of the city, was here born on the 11th of August, 1859, a son of Julius C. and Euphrasia (Dubief) Baron. Being left an orphan at the age of six years, he was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Zoellner. He pursued his preliminary education in the public schools of St. Louis and his more specifically literary course in Washington University. He then prepared for a professional career as a student in the Medical College of St. Louis, and was graduated therefrom in 1881. In order to perfect himself in his chosen calling he went abroad and pursued special courses of study in the Universities of Berlin, Paris and Vienna, under some of the most renowned physicians and surgeons of the old world. He spent three years abroad, becoming familiar with the methods of practice in vogue among the most renowned members of the profession, and thus well qualified for his chosen calling he entered upon active practice in St. Louis in 1884. He has since enjoyed a liberal patronage and stands high in the profession, his position being attested by his fellow practitioners and the consensus of public opinion. He is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society and the Missouri State Medical Association, and thus keeps in touch with the advanced thought of the profession as investigation and research are continually broadening knowledge and promoting efficiency among the members of the medical fraternity. He has some business interests in more strictly commercial lines, being now president of the Banner Clay Works.

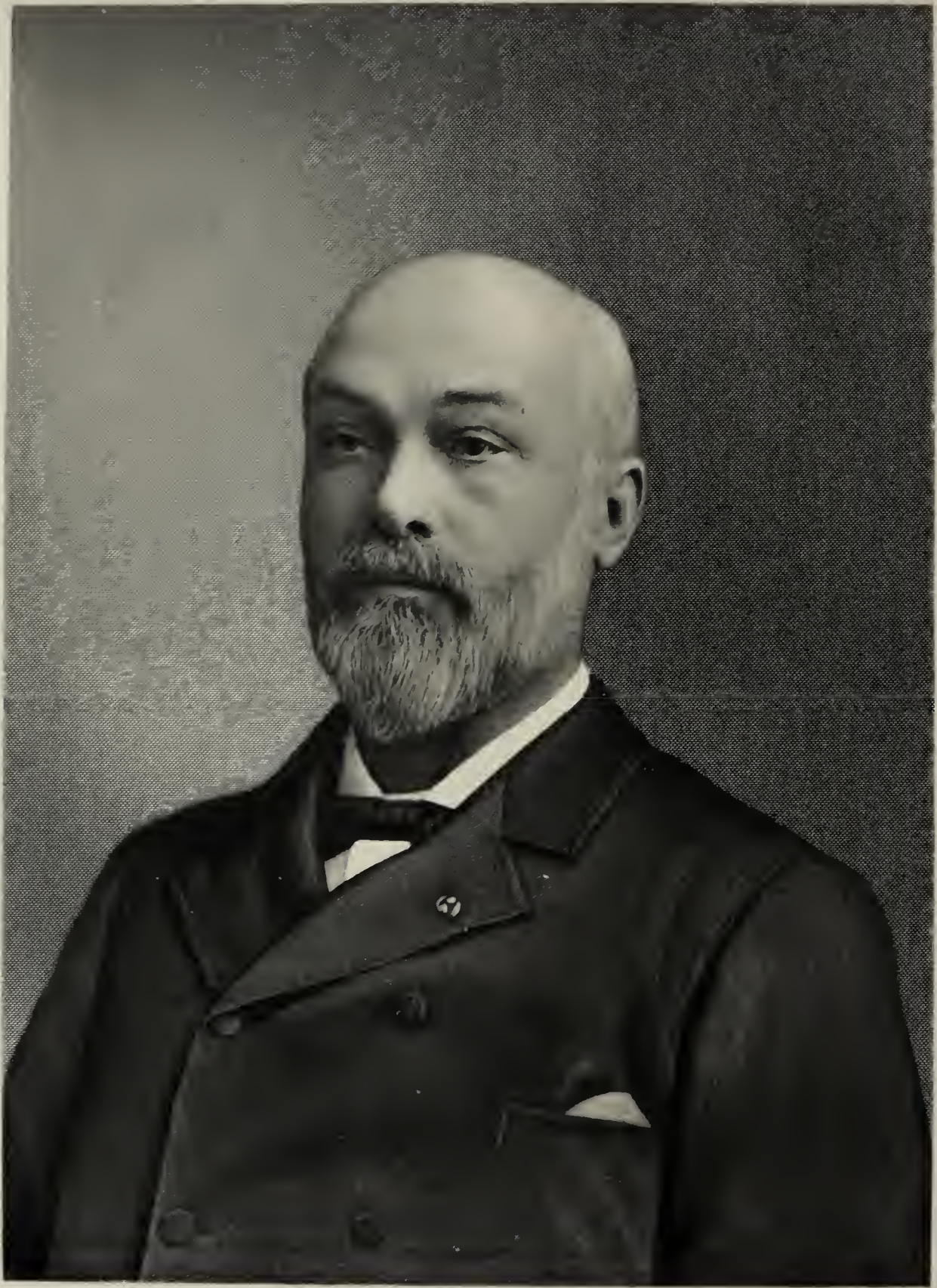
Dr. Baron has been married twice. He first wedded Frieda Rahner, and in May, 1903, was joined in wedlock to Miss Josephine Hecker, by whom he has one son, Jules, Jr.

Politically Dr. Baron is a republican, but while he always keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day as every true American citizen should do yet he has never sought nor desired office outside the strict path of his profession. He was, however, elected coroner of the city by an overwhelming majority and on the expiration of the first term of two years was re-elected for the succeeding term. In the fall of 1908 he was again elected to that office, this being the first time in the history of St. Louis that one man has been elected three times. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity and is also a thirty-second degree Mason, belonging to Anchor Lodge, No. 443, A. F. & A. M. His broad humanitarian spirit is the basis of his interest in an order which recognizes the need of mutual helpfulness among mankind. He maintains an office at No. 3357 California avenue, and in his practice manifests conscientious zeal in his devotion to the interests of his patients.









*Wesley*



## Nelson Cole



NELSON COLE was a business man who enjoyed the highest respect of all with whom he was brought in contact, while his military record was most creditable and honorable. The many sterling traits of his character so endeared him to his fellow citizens that his death brought a sense of personal bereavement to the great majority of those with whom he has been associated. One of the native sons of the Empire state, he was born at Rhinebeck, Dutchess county, New York, November 18, 1833, his parents being Jacob and Hannah (Kip) Cole. The father was a native of Holland and after his emigration to the new world resided in New York but died when his son Nelson was only five years of age.

The boy was sent as a pupil to the public schools of his native town and soon after putting aside his text-books he heard and heeded the call of the city, going to the eastern metropolis, where for a time he was employed in a planing mill and lumberyard. It was during the period of his residence there that General Nareiso Lopez organized his expedition for the invasion of Cuba and attracted attention anew to that unfortunate island by his ill-starred venture and tragic death. Six months after General Lopez landed at Cardinas Nelson Cole was sent to superintend the building of a sugar refinery in Cuba and thus gained his first intimate knowledge of the island, at the same time acquiring good business experience through the execution of the work entrusted to his care.

The year 1854 witnessed the arrival of Mr. Cole in St. Louis and soon afterward he secured a situation with the lumber and planing mill of Ward & Trost. He was afterward in the employ of other manufacturing firms of the city until the Civil war was inaugurated, when his patriotic spirit was aroused by the attempt of the south to overthrow the Union, and he put aside all personal considerations that he might aid in its defense. He had studied with interest the progress of events in the south and when the first blow was struck began recruiting a company of infantry volunteers, of which he became captain. The command enlisted for three months as Company A of the Fifth Missouri Infantry and from the 22d of April until the 10th of May, 1861, Captain Cole was on duty at the United States arsenal in St. Louis, where the capture of Camp Jackson was made on the latter date. Five days afterward he commanded an expedition to southeastern Missouri and was transferred with his company to the First Missouri Volunteer Infantry, which was enlisted for three years and in which he was commissioned captain of Company E, June 10, 1861. Later this was made a light artillery regiment known as the First Missouri Light Artillery and on the 20th of May, 1862, Mr. Cole was commissioned major but declined to accept. He was in active service from his earliest connection with the army occupying Jefferson City with General Lyon's command June 15, 1861, and participating in the engagement at Boonville on the 17th of



June. From that point the Union troops marched to Springfield, Missouri, where they arrived on the 3d of July, and on the 25th of that month Captain Cole participated in the battle of Drug Springs. He also took part in the skirmish at McCullough's store July 26, and in the battle of Wilson's Creek on the 10th of August sustained a gun-shot wound in the face. From that point the regiment returned to St. Louis, where it was reorganized as a regiment of light artillery, and from that point Captain Cole removed with his battery to Jefferson City in the latter part of September. His command, together with other batteries proceeded successively to Syracuse, Springfield, Sedalia, Otterville and Lexington, remaining on duty at the last named place until June, 1862. Captain Cole was afterward on duty at Sedalia, Springfield, Newtonia and other points in Missouri and Arkansas until his battery was attached to the First Division of the Army of the Frontier. He was then assigned to duty as chief of artillery and ordnance on the staff of General John M. Schofield and acted in that capacity on the frontier until April, 1863, when with his command he went with other troops to the relief of General Blount. He was afterward at Van Buren, Arkansas, Fayetteville, Pea Ridge, Huntsville and Springfield and was assigned to duty as chief of artillery in the Department of Missouri. On the 6th of June, 1863, he proceeded to Vicksburg, Mississippi where his command was attached to the First Brigade, Huron's Division, Thirteenth Army Corps of the Army of the Tennessee, and took part in the siege of Vicksburg. Following the capitulation of that city he again became chief of artillery to General Schofield and was afterward made chief on the staff of General Pleasanton, commanding the cavalry of the Department of Missouri. He commanded the force sent in pursuit of General Joseph Shelby in 1863 and aided in repelling Price's advances in the following year. Major Cole was commissioned colonel of the Second Regiment of the Missouri Artillery February 24, 1864, and after considerable service in the southwest was on duty at St. Louis as chief of artillery until June, 1865, when he assumed command of the right column in the Powder River Indian Expedition, continuing thus on active duty until honorably discharged November 13, 1865. He made a splendid record as an efficient and gallant officer, winning high commendation from Generals Schofield, Rosecrans and Dodge, on whose staffs he had served. His military duty was often of a most hazardous nature but he inspired and encouraged others by his own valor and loyalty.

When the country no longer needed his military aid Colonel Cole returned to St. Louis and entered into partnership with Mr. Glass under the firm style of Cole & Glass in the conduct of a planing mill and lumber yard at Sixteenth and Market streets. In this line Mr. Cole continued until his death in 1899, having survived his partner, Mr. Glass, for about three years. The business constantly grew in volume and importance and the firm ever sustained an unassailable reputation in the business circles of the city. Mr. Cole placed his dependence upon the substantial qualities of straightforward dealing, unfaltering energy and watchfulness over all the details of the business, so that there was no needless expenditure of time, money or labor. His enterprise was undaunted by the minor obstacles which continually arise in any business undertaking and difficulties of a more serious nature seemed but to serve as an impetus for renewed effort on his part. As the years passed, therefore, he gained gratifying success, justly attributed to his own labor.

General Cole was married June 18, 1856, to Mrs. Anna Scott, of St. Louis, who in her maidenhood was Miss Anna Macbeth, of Ohio. Her father, Francis D. Macbeth, was a

native of Ireland and after coming to the new world settled in Ohio, where Mrs. Cole was born and where his death occurred during the early girlhood of his daughter. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Philinda Heath, was born in Buffalo, New York, and was a daughter of one of the patriotic soldiers of the Revolutionary war. Following the death of her husband she came to St. Louis with her children. Her son, James H. Macbeth, engaged in business here until his death about nine years ago. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Cole were born six children, of whom three are living: Fred D.; Missouri W., the wife of A. Miller, of St. Louis; and Blanche, the wife of Charles H. Hoke, of St. Louis. There were also three sons: Lieutenant George W. Cole, of the United States Army; Arthur F. Cole; and Herbert M. Cole.

On the 28th of May, 1898, Mr. Cole was again called into military service, being at that time appointed brigadier general of volunteers by President McKinley for service in the Spanish-American war. He went to the camp at Middletown, Pennsylvania, and afterward to South Carolina, but was not called into active service. He was a charter member of the Loyal Legion and had a very wide acquaintance in military circles, being prominent in this department of life. He was held in the highest esteem wherever he was known and won many friends, for his entire life commanded the respect and confidence of his fellowmen, and he had those traits of character which win personal popularity and gain the highest regard. Mrs. Cole has made her home here for many years and is most highly esteemed.











*John C. Pensick*



## John C. Bensiek



**J**OHN C. BENSIEK was a representative of that strong Teutonic strain in the citizenship of St. Louis which has been a most important element in the growth and substantial upbuilding of the city. He was born in Westphalia, Germany, October 12, 1841, and when twenty years of age came to the United States. He carved out his own career, his life being another illustration of the fact that no matter what the educational opportunities or the advantages of early life may be, one must earnestly formulate, plan and determine his own character.

Throughout his life he was actuated by high purposes and laudable ambitions. Soon after his arrival in St. Louis he married Sophia Birkenkemper, and to them were born five children, Mrs. Clara Boehmer, Mrs. Minnie Niehaus, John C., Jr., August and Leonora.

For more than thirty years Mr. Bensiek was engaged in the livery business and met with prosperity in his chosen field of labor. He also figured prominently in public affairs and for four years, beginning in 1893, served as a member of the city council, exercising his official prerogative in support of the various measures for the municipal improvement. At the time of his death he was a member of the republican precinct committee of the third ward. At one time he was a candidate for the office of sheriff but was defeated. At the time of the Civil war Mr. Bensiek loyally advocated the Union cause and proved his devotion to his adopted country by active service at the front. It was thus that he gained his right to membership in General Lyon Post, G. A. R., in which he was an honored comrade. He was equally prominent in various fraternal and social organizations belonging to Phoenix Lodge, A. O. U. W.; Golden Rule Lodge, I. O. O. F.; Humboldt Turn Verein; the Social Singing Society; the Sons of Hermann; the Harugari; the St. Louis Sharp Shooters; and the American Protestant Association. He was a member of the Bethania Evangelical church at the corner of Twenty-third and Washington streets. He was also a Mason of high standing and his life was exemplary of the beneficial purposes of the craft. He died December 20, 1899, and thus closed a life of usefulness and honor, which had constituted an element for good and for progress in the city of St. Louis.









Henry Henry Jr



## Henry Hiemenz, Jr.



IN THE death of Henry Hiemenz, Jr., St. Louis lost one who had become uniformly recognized as the most successful and conservative real-estate agent of the city. He began his career in 1875 when a young man of twenty years, and by his thoroughness, unremitting energy and perseverance, as well as unfaltering integrity and uprightness, steadily rose to a foremost position among the real-estate agents of the city. He had the prescience to discern what the future had in store for the southwestern portion of the city, became identified with its upbuilding and improvement, and no man was more active or influential as a real-estate operator in that section. For about thirty years he was connected with the real-estate interests here, bringing to bear the thorough understanding and unquenchable enterprise so necessary in this work. At all times he was recognized as a dependable man, one in whom confidence could be placed and at no time was any trust reposed in him ever betrayed in the slightest degree. It was this quality of business and social integrity as well as the generous, courteous manner, that gained for him the enduring friendship of all with whom he came in contact.

Mr. Hiemenz started upon the journey of life at Millersburg, Iowa, August 21, 1855. He was a western man by birth, training and preference and in his life exemplified the progressive spirit which has been the dominant factor in the upbuilding of the middle west. His parents were Henry and Barbetta (Bender) Hiemenz, who removed from Iowa to St. Louis about 1864. Henry Hiemenz, Jr., was then about nine years of age and in this city pursued a full course of study in the Christian Brothers College.

Throughout his entire business career he was identified with real-estate operations, beginning business in that line at No. 421 Chestnut street, while subsequently he removed to No. 614 on the same thoroughfare, where he was located until his death. He won almost immediate recognition as one of the progressive real-estate men of the city, although it was not until ten years after he became a factor in real-estate circles that the marked revival in St. Louis real-estate took place. He was numbered among the eight or ten men who did so much in bringing this about. He remained in active connection with the realty interests of the city for more than two decades and in all of his work manifested a spirit of marked determination, industry and energy. He was exceptionally successful at auction sales and brought into the market an immense quantity of property which had previously not been regarded as available in any way for residence purposes.

Among his most successful operations was the subdividing and placing upon the market the McRee Place, Tower Grove Place, Flora Place, Cherokee, Minnesota and Gravois Places and Arsenal Heights. Most of these subdivisions are located in the southwestern section of St. Louis, to which Mr. Hiemenz directed his most careful attention and

it was largely due to his indefatigable efforts that recognition was given to the value and desirability of property south of Mill Creek valley. For many years the trend in improvement and the rise in values was limited to the extreme west end. Mr. Hiemenz was among the first to recognize that there were many acres of desirable property to be obtained in the southwestern district at very low prices. Taking his clients into his confidence and convincing them of the logic of his arguments he prevailed upon several of them to invest heavily, as he also did in that section. That he merely anticipated the public opinion by a few years has been proven by the rapid increase in values and the large returns from investments which later years have brought. He gave the same attention and thought to the wishes of his numerous small clients as he did to the interests of large capitalists, giving the former his time just as willingly and generously as the latter, and it was to the continued patronage and support of these various small clients that he attributed the foundation of his prosperity. His labors were most valuable and important in connection with the upbuilding and development of the city. He laid out almost fifty additions which he put on the market, made hundreds of streets and erected hundreds of houses.

Following his demise a company was organized and incorporated for the purpose of continuing the business so that the work which he began will be carried on. As a real-estate agent he was well known and respected by reason of his unquestioned integrity as well as his familiarity with property values. He never indulged in wild speculation and in fact was noted for his safe, conservative methods. To his clients he gave valuable advice and those who followed it never regretted doing so. As the years passed Mr. Hiemenz became interested in various banking interests in this city and was also connected with various organizations which have for their object not only a social feature, but also the welfare of the city through the extension of its business relations. He was thus connected with the Board of Trade, the Business Men's League, the Manufacturers' Association and the Real Estate Association.

In 1876 Mr. Hiemenz was married to Miss Otilie Stephan, of St. Louis, who died at Manitou, Colorado, August 13, 1897, when on a pleasure trip in the west, being then thirty-seven years of age. She was universally loved and most of all by her husband, who gave substantial token in his will of the way in which he cherished her memory. In Bellefontaine Cemetery, where she was laid to rest, he erected a marble monument on which is inscribed the epitaph which he wrote:

In Memory of the Noblest, Dearest, Gentlest  
and Most Unselfish of Women,  
OTILLIE STEPHAN HIEMENZ,  
Wife of Henry Hiemenz, Jr.,  
The Ornament and Blessing of His Life.  
Born Dec. 27, 1858.

Died at Manitou, Colorado, Aug. 13, 1897.

When he passed away he set aside a generous sum of money to be used always to keep the family burial lot in good condition, also designating that flowers should be placed upon the grave of his wife each Sunday, on her birthday and on the anniversary of their marriage. About four years after losing his first wife Mr. Hiemenz chose his second wife from the same family, being married on the 15th of June, 1901, to Miss Augusta Stephan, a daughter of Otto Stephan, for many years a successful druggist in South St.



Louis. He was born in Heidelberg, Germany, came to this city prior to the Civil war and was a prominent resident here. That Mr. Hiemenz entertained the deepest affection for his second wife was indicated in the fact that he gave to her through the terms of his will the bulk of his fortune and made her sole executrix of the estate.

Mr. Hiemenz was an active member of the Mercantile Club, the Union, Noonday and St. Louis Clubs, and belonged also to the Irwin lodge of Masons and was likewise identified with other fraternities in all of which he was honored and respected. He ranked equally high in the regard of business and professional men of St. Louis who recognized his business capacity and power and his conformity to a high standard of commercial integrity and they knew, too, that his efforts in behalf of the city were far-reaching and beneficial. When he passed away, October 5, 1902, St. Louis lost a valuable representative—one whose work remains, however, as a lasting monument of his merit and his keen sagacity. Those who knew him in social relations—and he had many friends—entertained for him the warmest personal regard. The poor and needy, too, found in him a generous friend nor did he give from any sense of duty, but rather from a sincere abiding interest in his fellowmen. Aside from his independent gifts, which were almost numberless, he assisted materially various public charities and benevolences and when he passed away he made bequests to the St. Louis Provident Association, the St. Vincent de Paul Association, the Home of the Friendless, Bethesda Foundlings Home, Memorial Home, the Altenheim and several other German associations.

Various societies passed resolutions of respect and the memorial of the German-American Bank, in which he was a stockholder, was as follows:

"As a life full of honor and usefulness, without spot or blemish, has ended through the death of Henry Hiemenz, Jr., a member of this board,

"Therefore, it is resolved by his colleagues, as a slight token of the high respect and great regard in which the deceased was held among us:

"That we, who came in daily contact with him, acknowledge and feel that, as a member of this board, we learned to love and respect him. He aided us with his counsel and advice and became personally dear to us through his active, useful career, manly actions and lovable disposition. As a business man he extended to all the courtesy of an interview, all his clients received his respect and he instilled into the hearts of those with whom he came in contact the conviction that to be honorable and upright in all things was both desirable and praiseworthy.

"That through his demise we lose a dear friend, the community an esteemed citizen and his family a deeply loved husband and brother.

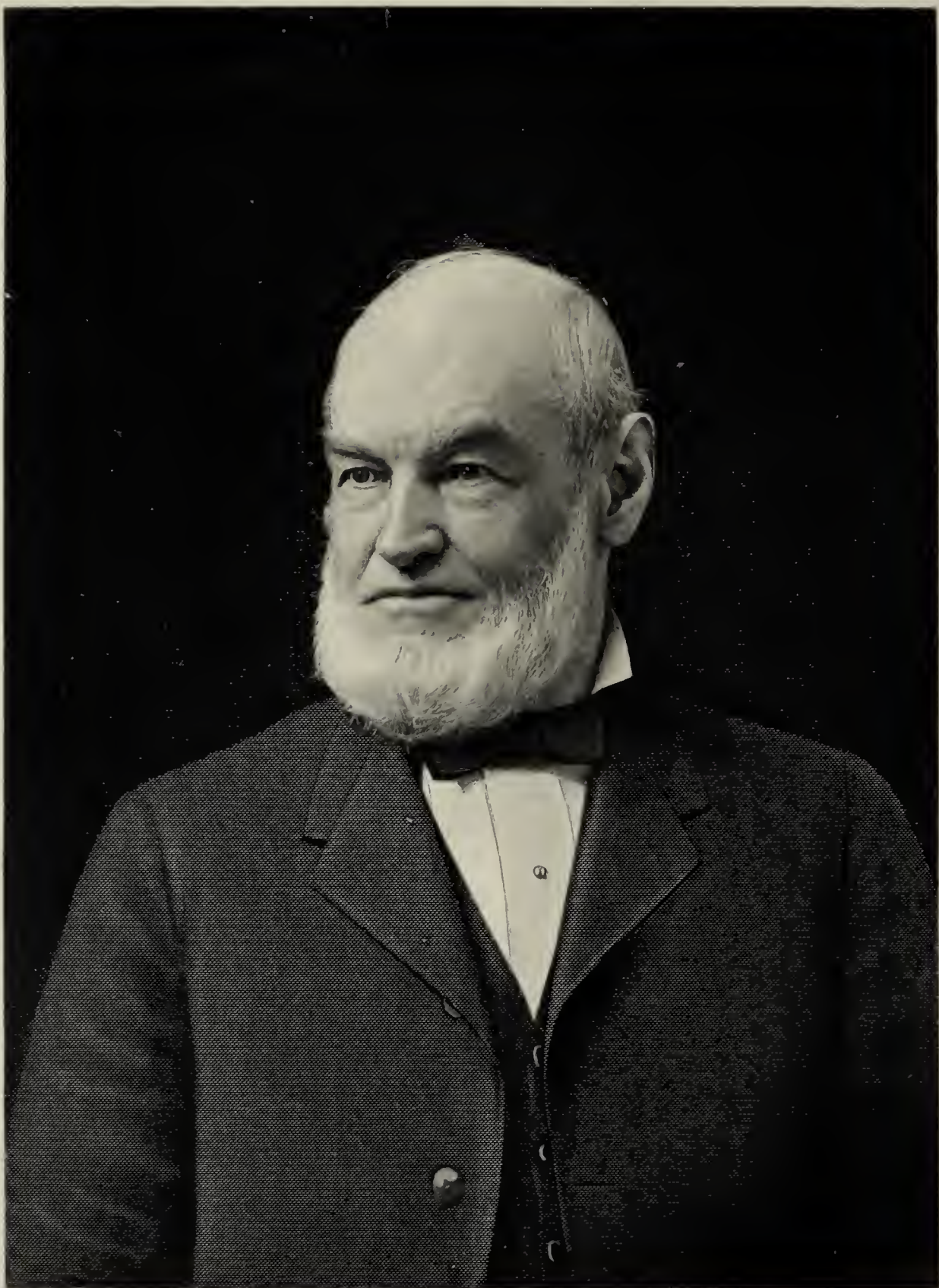
"That we hereby extend to the family of the deceased our deep and sincere sympathy in their great loss, which is all the more to be lamented by reason of the fact that he was taken away in the prime of life."

When we review the life work of Henry Hiemenz, Jr., and note what he accomplished and the manner of his life, we feel sure that he left the world better than he found it. He never lacked the appreciation of earth's beauty or failed to express it; he always looked for the best in others and gave the best he had, so that his life was an inspiration, his memory, a benediction.









*Isaac M. Mason*



## Isaac M. Mason



**T**HERE is no better indication of the constantly changing and developing business conditions of the country than the life record of Isaac M. Mason in its various phases of progress. Step by step he has kept pace with the general advancement from the time when in his youth he became second clerk on a river steamer. Today, with large invested interests and dividend paying properties, he is now practically living retired save for the supervision which he gives to his personal interests. The intervening years have been marked by an orderly progression, the steps in which are easily discernible. Born in

Brownsville Pennsylvania, March 4, 1831, he is a son of Morgan and Pamela (Stevenson) Mason and is a representative in both paternal and maternal lines of old families of English origin, established in America in the year 1700.

His maternal ancestors were members of the Society of Friends and in the last year of the seventeenth century representatives of the name took up their abode in Maryland. In the same year the Mason family was founded in the Old Dominion by one who, as a man of liberal education, became noted as an educator in the colony of Virginia. Both families figured prominently during the colonial epoch and also during the early period of the republic. John Stevenson, the great-grandfather of Mr. Mason, was among those who fought for national independence, joining Captain James Watson's company of Colonel Thomas Porter's Battalion of Pennsylvania Troops, as a private on the 13th of August, 1776. Following the expiration of his first term of enlistment, he joined Captain James Murray's company in 1780, it being a part of the Pennsylvania Battalion under Colonel Robert Elder. In 1790, Asa Stevenson, the maternal grandfather, removed westward to Greene county, Pennsylvania, and ten years later Robert Mason, the grandfather of Isaac M. Mason in the paternal line, became a resident of Washington county, Pennsylvania, following his removal from his old home at Winchester, Virginia. This was a step in the acquaintance of Morgan Mason and Pamela Stevenson that ultimately resulted in marriage.

While spending his boyhood days under the parental roof in Brownsville, Pennsylvania, Isaac M. Mason pursued his education in the public schools and in Reed's Academy, but his school life was cut short at the age of fourteen years, when it became necessary that he provide for his own support. He did this by securing a clerkship with Zephaniah Carter, a merchant and paper manufacturer of Brownsville, with whom he remained for about a year, but river navigation had a much stronger attraction for him than mercantile pursuits and, obtaining his father's consent to the change, he secured a situation as second clerk on a river steamer. His fidelity won him promotion to the position of first clerk on the steamer Atlantic and in July, 1850, when but nineteen years of age, he commanded the steamer Summit as its captain. Through the succeeding fifteen years he remained as

clerk or captain on the steamboats, his last service of this character being in command of the Hawkeye State, a vessel famous in its day for making the run between St. Louis and St. Paul in three days, six hours and twenty minutes, covering a distance of eight hundred miles.

In 1866 Mr. Mason entered a somewhat different field of labor by becoming general freight agent of the Northern Line, in which capacity he continued for eleven years. He was called to public office by popular vote in 1876, when elected county marshal, and in April, 1877, was elected city marshal. The fidelity and impartiality with which he performed his duties is indicated by the fact that he was chosen sheriff of St. Louis in 1880 and again in 1882, and following his retirement from office in 1884 he again became connected with navigation interests through his appointment to the general superintendency of the St. Louis & New Orleans Anchor Line. Becoming a stockholder in the company, he was in 1887 elected to the presidency and remained as its chief executive officer until 1892. In the meantime his ability for administrative direction and executive control, combined with clear perception of possibilities and sound discrimination in determining the essential and the non-essential in business affairs, led to the broadening out of his activities and in 1892 he was elected president of the Mercantile Trust Company. He has from time to time made judicious investments and holds now valuable income paying properties, but is largely living retired, his business affairs making demand upon his powers of supervision but not upon his active control.

For many years Mr. Mason has been a most active member of the Merchants Exchange and was honored with its presidency in 1892. He has also figured prominently in political circles as an inflexible advocate of republican principles. He joined the party upon its organization and his fellow townsmen have given proof of their recognition of his progressive citizenship and unfaltering loyalty in electing him to various positions of public trust. In 1897 he was the successful candidate of the republican party for the office of city auditor, receiving the largest majority given any official at that election.

On the 16th of November, 1852, Mr. Mason was married to Miss Mary Tiernan, a native of Brownsville, Pennsylvania, where her grandparents settled in 1780, while the birth of her father, Martin Tiernan, there occurred in 1802. Her mother, who in maidenhood was Margaret Taylor, was born in England in 1806 and arrived in Brownsville with her parents in 1812. Both Mr. and Mrs. Tiernan continued residents of that city until called to their final rest. By her marriage Mrs. Mason has become the mother of five sons and a daughter: Morgan M., Charles P., William H., George M., Frank I. and Mary Pauline.

The ties of home and of friendship are sacredly cherished by Mr. Mason, who is a valued representative of several fraternal organizations. He belongs to the Legion of Honor, the Knights of Honor, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and since 1853 has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and since 1854 has been a Master Mason. He has passed through successive degrees in Masonry, and is now a thirty-second degree Mason. The guiding principles of his life have their root in his belief in the Episcopal faith and for many years he has been senior warden of the vestry of the Church of the Redeemer. Activity along charitable and religious lines receives his earnest endorsement and for four decades he has been one of the directors of the Bethel Mission at the corner of Olive street and the Levee. While in his business career he has passed on to a position of wealth and prominence, he has never neglected the opportunities to assist a fel-



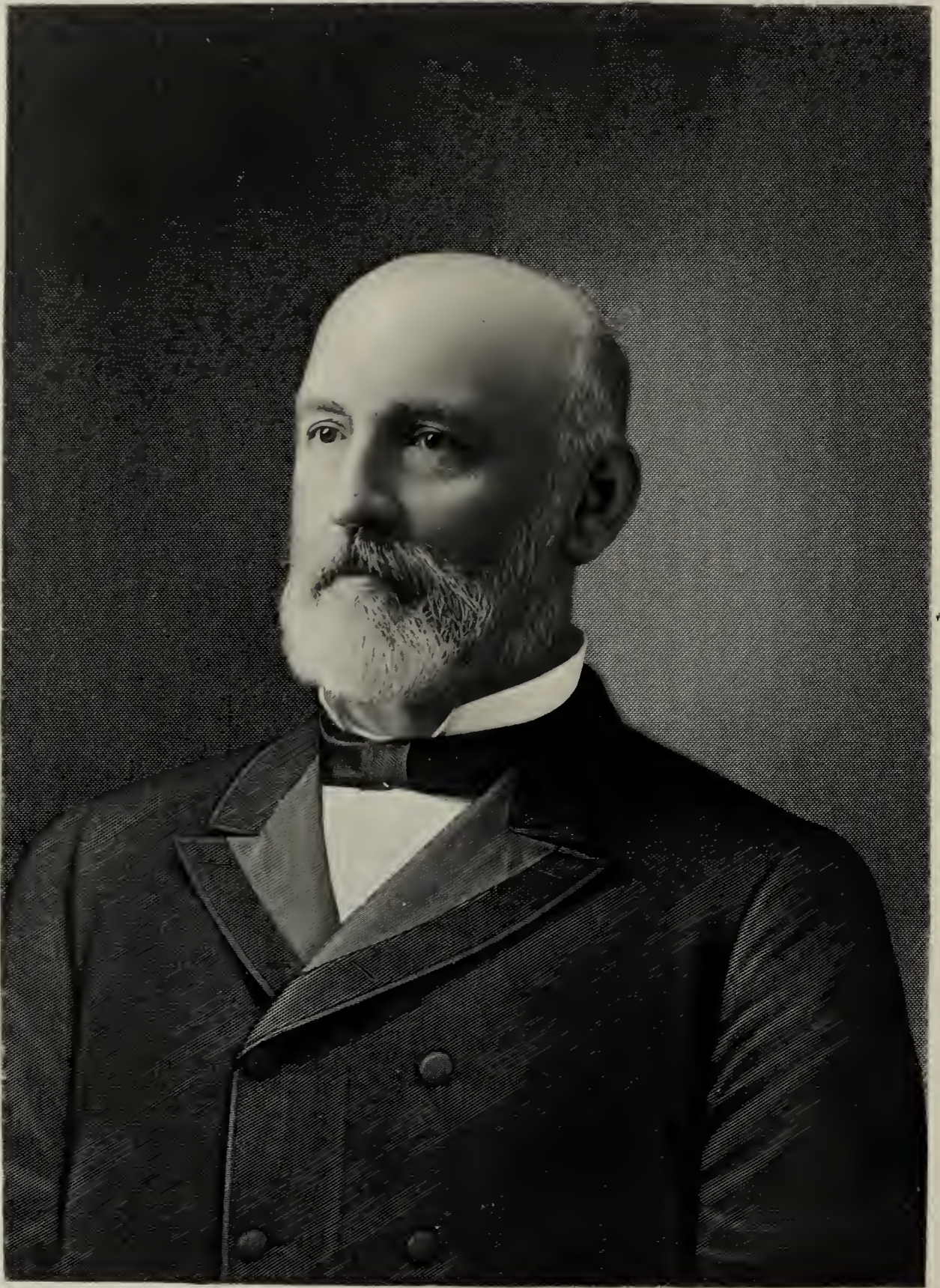
low traveler on life's journey, his hand being often downreaching to aid one to whom nature, fate or environment has seemed less kindly. His life has in large measure been an exemplification of his belief in the brotherhood of mankind. He has never allowed questionable methods to form a part of his business career, while over the record of his official life there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil. Kindliness and appreciation for the good traits of others have constituted salient features in his career and his life illustrates the fact of the Emersonian philosophy that one may win friendship by being a friend.











Robert Armytage Bakerell



## Robert Armytage Bakewell



IT IS a matter of satisfaction not only to the individual but to his many friends when a life of activity is crowned with an age of ease and especially when that life has been one of continuous and valued service to his fellowmen. Such was the history of Judge Robert Armytage Bakewell, one of the most conspicuous figures in connection with the bench and bar of Missouri during the last half of the nineteenth century. He was, moreover, the last survivor of the St. Louis court of appeals, which was established in 1875. The history of Judge Bakewell is the record of capable service and splendid

achievement, resulting from strong individual force, well developed through the passing of the years by exercise, study, and investigation. A native of Scotland, he was born in the city of Edinburgh, November 4, 1826, a son of the Rev. William Johnstone Bakewell, who was a clergyman of the Church of England.

While still a resident of Great Britain, Judge Bakewell obtained his elementary education but was a youth of only twelve years when in 1837 the father came with his family to the United States, establishing his home first in New York and subsequently in Pittsburg. Judge Bakewell continued his education in the Western University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in the class of 1845. He afterward studied for the Episcopal ministry in the General Theological Seminary of that church in New York, but before completing the course in 1848, and after profound study and investigation, he embraced the Catholic faith, which he cherished during his long life. His work from early manhood until his closing years was always along lines demanding strong individual force and comprehensive knowledge. In early manhood he was a professor of the classics in the newly established college in Rochester, New York, and was also connected with journalism in Pittsburg.

The year 1850 witnessed his arrival in St. Louis, whither he came on the invitation of Archbishop Kenrick to assume editorial charge of a Catholic paper published under the name of *The Shepherd of the Valley*. He was thus engaged in editorial work from 1850 until 1854 and throughout that period devoted all his leisure hours to the study of law until he qualified for admission to the bar and was licensed to practice in the courts of the state. He had been a student in the law office and under the direction of P. B. Garesche, and following his admission to the bar entered into partnership with him. He soon gained prominence as a scholarly, studious and conscientious lawyer, and his clientage has become of an important and representative character. At the time of the Civil war, as his sympathies were with the south and he could not conscientiously take the test oath, he left St. Louis and joined the army of his personal friend, General John Sterling Price. He served for some time in the quartermaster's department as physical disability prevented him from doing much walking, and he was therefore unfit for active service in the field.

When the war was over Judge Bakewell resumed the practice of law in St. Louis and entered into partnership with Edward T. Farish. Later he was for a short time senior member of the law firm of Bakewell, Farish & Mead, and during the period of his practice in St. Louis was connected with most of the prominent cases tried in the courts here. His judicial temperament and high professional ideas marked him in the opinion of the bar and the public for a judicial career and when the St. Louis court of appeals was established in 1875 by the adoption of the constitution of that year, he was selected by Governor Hardin to act as one of the judges of that court, his associates being E. A. Lewis and Thomas T. Gantt. His appointment was one which gave general satisfaction and at the election of judges in 1876 Judge Bakewell drew the eight years' term and remained upon the bench until December 31, 1884, when he retired, declining reelection. He proved one of the ablest jurists that the state of Missouri has produced and the period of his service was one of exceptional interest in legal history. His course on the bench was characterized by patience, by courtesy and affection to the members of the bar and by comprehensive knowledge of the legal principles involved. His decisions were monuments of judicial soundness and furthered the ends of justice by maintaining individual rights. During his nine years' service on the bench he wrote over twelve hundred opinions, many of them exhaustive and all of them showing conscientious study.

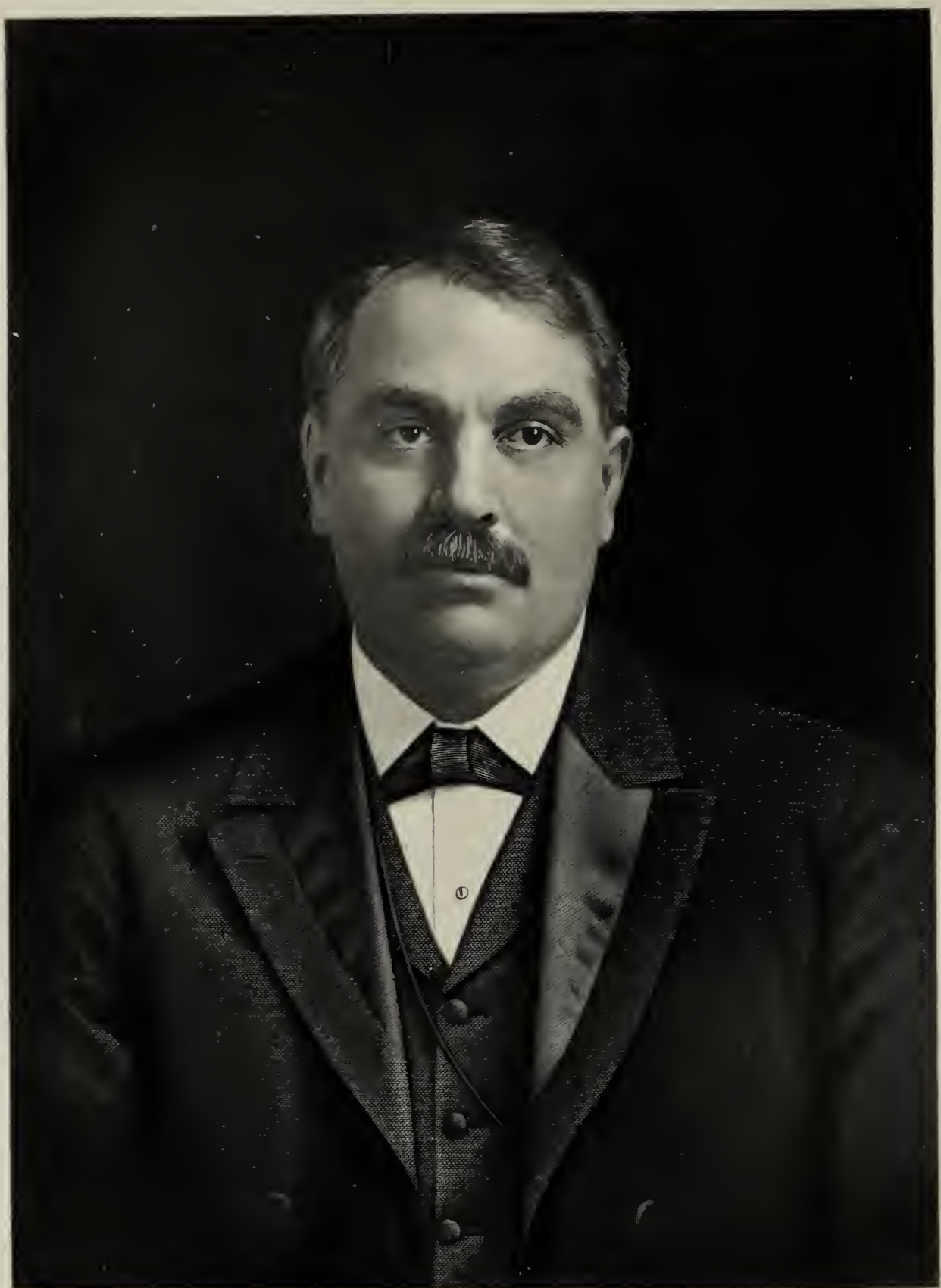
Resuming the private practice of law in 1884, Judge Bakewell was associated with Louis Hornsby and his son, Paul Bakewell, and continued for twelve years an active member of the St. Louis bar, with a practice second to none in extent and importance. He retired from active connection with the courts in 1896 and the remainder of his years were devoted to the enjoyment of literary studies and pursuits, in which he always took great delight.

On the 3d of May, 1853, Judge Bakewell was married to Miss Marie Anne Coudroy de Laoreal, a native of Guadaloupe, West Indies. She survived her husband, together with eight of their children. The eldest son, Paul Bakewell, of St. Louis, is widely known as one of the most eminent practitioners in patent cases in the country.

Judge Bakewell was a man of broad human sympathy and always found delight in social intercourse. He was not only a learned lawyer but was a finished scholar and linguist and he found great happiness in literary pursuits, the subjects of philosophy, scientific research and general literature being of great interest to him. He came to the end of life full of years and honors, passing away June 30, 1908, in his eighty-second year. His name is inscribed high on the keystone of the legal arch in Missouri and his record is an inspiration to his professional associates, while among his close personal friends his memory is enshrined in the halo of a gracious presence that made companionship with him a constant delight.







*Albert D. Norton,*

## Judge Albert Dexter Nortoni



**T**HROUGH stages of consecutive progress that have marked the development of his native powers and energies Albert Dexter Nortoni has risen in the legal profession to rank with the eminent jurists of the state and is now serving as associate justice of the Missouri court of appeals. In the interim since his election to the bench he has shown himself the peer among the ablest members who have labored in the courts. Few men of his years have been honored with election to the high office which he is now filling.

His life record began July 26, 1867, at New Cambria, Macon county, Missouri, his parents being Dr. Edward Warren and Hannah T. (Howell) Nortoni. Through the medium of the common schools and under private instruction he mastered the fundamental branches of English knowledge that have served as a sound basis upon which to rear the superstructure of professional learning. Careful preparation for the bar was followed by his admission in 1888 and from the age of twenty-one years he continued in the practice of law as a representative of the bar of Macon, Linn and Chariton counties. Later he removed to the city of St. Louis, where he continued in active practice until called to the bench. With indomitable courage and energy, fearing not that laborious attention to details so necessary in the preparation of his cases, he entered upon his career as a lawyer, and such was his force of character and natural qualifications that he has overcome all obstacles and carved his name high upon the keystone of the legal arch.

Judge Nortoni has again and again been called to public office, though usually he has declined political honors save in the strict path of his profession. However, he served as school director at New Cambria, Missouri, for one term, and for one term was private secretary to Congressman C. N. Clark of the first Missouri district. In more specifically professional lines there stands to his credit two terms as city attorney at New Cambria, during which time he prosecuted the cases for the city without fear or favor. In 1893 he was prominent in the prosecution of the naturalization cases and secured the conviction of several prominent politicians. He also prosecuted Senator Burton of Kansas during the first trial. He marshals the points in evidence with the skill of a military leader, each detail bearing full upon the case, while he never loses sight for an instant of the important point upon which the decision of every case finally turns. In 1894 he received the unanimous support of the republican party in the nomination for probate judge of Macon county, but declined to make the race. He was made the nominee of his party in 1890 for state senator in the ninth district, but was defeated, and again met defeat when republican candidate for circuit judge of the second district in 1898.

On the 1st of January, 1903, he was appointed first assistant United States district attorney to serve with Colonel D. P. Dyer, now judge of the federal branch, and located

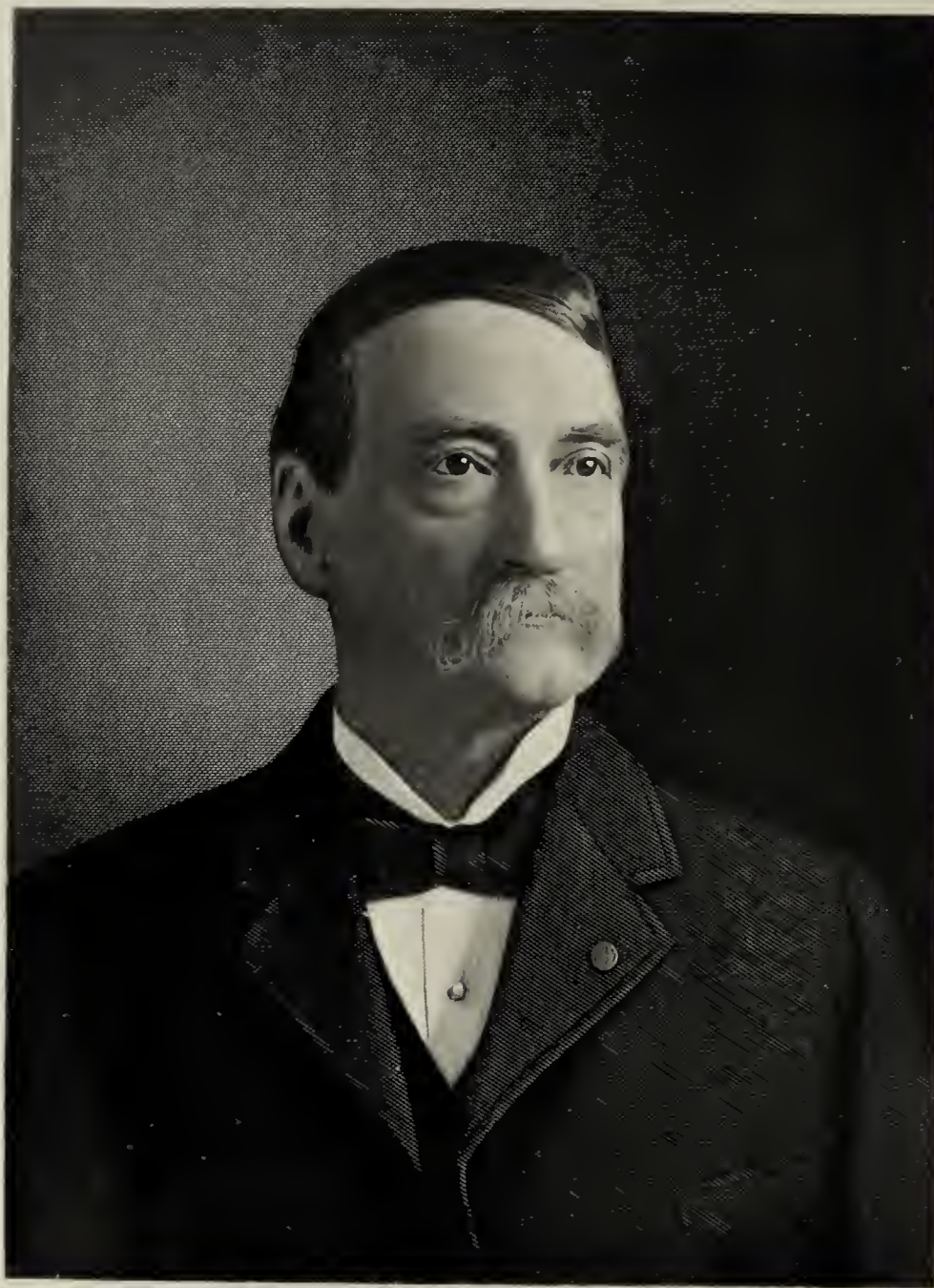
in St. Louis. His capability in that office made his election as judge of the St. Louis court of appeals but a logical step in his professional career. He was elected in November, 1904, for a twelve years' term. His reported opinions are monuments of his profound legal learning and superior ability, more lasting than brass or marble and more honorable than battles fought and won. They show a thorough mastery of the questions involved and rare simplicity of style and an admirable terseness and clearness in statement of the principles upon which the opinions rest.

On the 22d of December, 1892, Mr. Nortoni was married to Miss Maggie L. Francis, a daughter of Thomas Francis, of Macon county, Missouri. She died September 30, 1894, and on the 3d of August, 1906, Judge Nortoni was again married, his second union being with Emma I. Beleher, of Columbia, Missouri.

Judge Nortoni is well known in other relations than as a representative of the judiciary, being a loyal exponent of the basic principles of Odd Fellowship and of the Modern Woodmen of America. He is also a member of the Presbyterian church and in various ways has received expression of the high consideration which his fellowmen entertain for the integrity, dignity, impartiality, love of justice and strong common sense which mark his character as a judge and as a man.







Faithfully  
James S. Sands

## James Thomas Sands



**J**AMES THOMAS SANDS, manager of the Roe estate, his keen business discernment being manifest in its successful control, was born in St. Louis, February 22, 1844, his parents being Samuel Gilbert and Ann Marie (Wright) Sands. In the maternal line he is descended from a cousin of Governor John Hancock, of Massachusetts, and of Governor Silas Wright, of New York. His father, Samuel Gilbert Sands, was a native of Pennsylvania and a son of Colonel James Sands, of Potts Grove, Pennsylvania, who was a friend of General Andrew Jackson and served with him in the war of 1812. Colonel Samuel Sands, the great-grandfather of James T. Sands, was an officer of the Revolutionary war and a son of Captain John Sands, a native of Sands Point, Long Island. The ancestral line is traced still farther back to Captain James Sands, of Sands Point, to Captain James Sands, who was born in England in 1622 and came to America in 1638, settling first at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, while in 1660 he became a resident of Block Island, Rhode Island. His father was Henry Sandys, of England, a younger son of Dr. Edwin Sandes, Archbishop of York in the time of Queen Elizabeth. While occupying the bishopric Dr. Edwin Sandes leased Serooby Manor to the father of Brewster, who was one of the band of Pilgrims that landed at Plymouth Rock in 1620. At his death his eldest son, Sir Samuel Sandys, leased Serooby Manor to Brewster, and there the first Separatists' church was formed. All of the sons of Archbishop Sandes were interested in the London, Virginia Company, his second son, Sir Edwin Sandes, being governor of the colony in 1620. He also assisted the Mayflower Company in the settlement of New England.

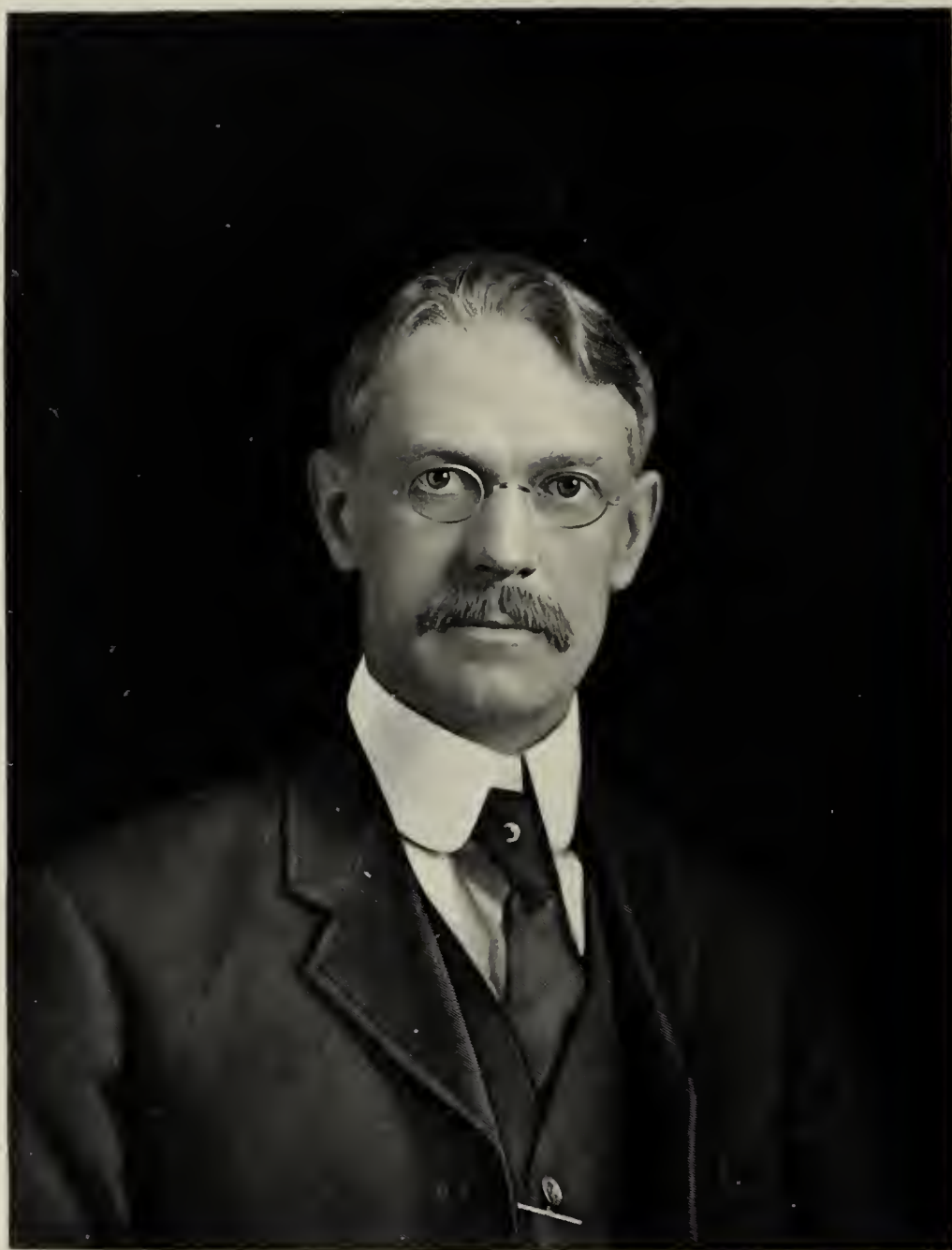
Descended from an ancestry honorable and distinguished, James T. Sands' lines of life have been cast in harmony therewith. He was educated in public and private schools and also under the instruction of private tutors of Marysville, California. Entering business life, he became bookkeeper for a mercantile firm at Marysville, but at the age of twenty-three years returned to St. Louis, in 1867, and through the succeeding two years was bookkeeper and cashier in the United States internal revenue office. On leaving that position, he became the representative of John J. Roe & Company in the packing business at St. Joseph, Missouri, thus continuing through the years 1869-70. In the latter year he was admitted to a partnership and since 1872 has been manager of the Roe estate. In this connection he has served for years on the directorate of many corporations in which the estate was interested, such as the Illinois & St. Louis Bridge Company; the St. Charles Bridge Company; the United States Insurance Company; and various railroad corporations. In preparation for the onerous duties devolving upon him in connection with the management of the estate, he took up the study of law in 1872, since which time he has had much probate practice. His business affairs have been of a complex nature, demanding sound judgment and most careful discrimination in the successful control of



intricate interests. In 1884 he erected the Roe building (named for his uncle, John J. Roe, who died in 1870), the third modern, fire-proof office building in the city, and there he has his office, while he resides at the Buckingham Club.

Mr. Sands has for many years been a prominent figure in club life. He belonged to the Old Home Circle and the Assembly Club, and is a member of the University and Country Clubs, of St. Louis. Interested in the drama, he was one of the organizers of the McCullough Dramatic Club and played many parts in the different performances which it has given. He belongs to the Strollers, the leading semi-theatrical club of New York city, and his favorite sources of recreation have been the drama and genealogical research. Deeply interested in American history and genealogy for the past twenty-five years, he has in preparation a work on family history from data gathered in Europe and America and expects soon to issue this from the press. He is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Military Order of Foreign Wars, the New England Society, the Society of the War of 1812, and the Order of Founders and Patriots. He has never cared for participation in political affairs, preferring rather those lines which require close and discriminating study and have to do with the world's progress.





*Mr. Ramsey*



## John Patterson Ramsey



**J**OHN PATTERSON RAMSEY, who for almost a quarter of a century has been a representative of railroad interests, his course being marked by steady promotion resulting from his expanding powers, is president of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad Company. His parents, Joseph and Mary (Patterson) Ramsey, left Covington, Kentucky, where he was born, November 21, 1864, during his early childhood, and he was educated in the public schools of western Pennsylvania and in the Western University of Pennsylvania.

He has been continuously connected with railroad service since 1885, representing various roads until 1887, in which year he became assistant on the engineering corps of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, with which he continued until 1890. He was then made supervisor of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis division of the same road, followed by promotion to general road master of the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville Railroad, with which he was thus connected in 1890 and 1891. He then became engineer on the maintenance way of the Columbus, Hoeking Valley & Toledo Railway, and in 1892 accepted the superintendency of the Ohio Southern Railway. From 1893 until 1895 he was road master of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway and the Litchfield, Carrollton & Western Railway. His next forward step made him engineer of maintenance way for the Peoria & Pekin Union Railway, and in 1896 he became general manager of the Madre & Pacific Railway and president of the El Paso Southern Railway, so continuing for eight years, or until 1904, at which time he became director and general manager of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Company; general manager of the Litchfield & Madison Railway; a director and member of the executive committee of the Peoria & Pekin Union Railway; and director of the Missouri & Illinois Bridge & Terminal Railway. In October, 1906, he resigned the position of general manager of the Litchfield & Madison Railway, and in addition to his other duties became vice president of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Company, there being no president, but on the 14th of December, 1908, he was elected president of this company, which position he is now filling. The steps in his orderly progression which mark his life work are thus easily discernible. He has passed on to positions of executive control and the development of his latent powers and energies have qualified him for a successful conduct of the intricate interests of railroad operation. He has learned to shape into unity adverse elements and to bring into harmony the manifold forces in the relative departments of railroad service. He has become recognized as one of the prominent representatives of railroad interests of the middle west.

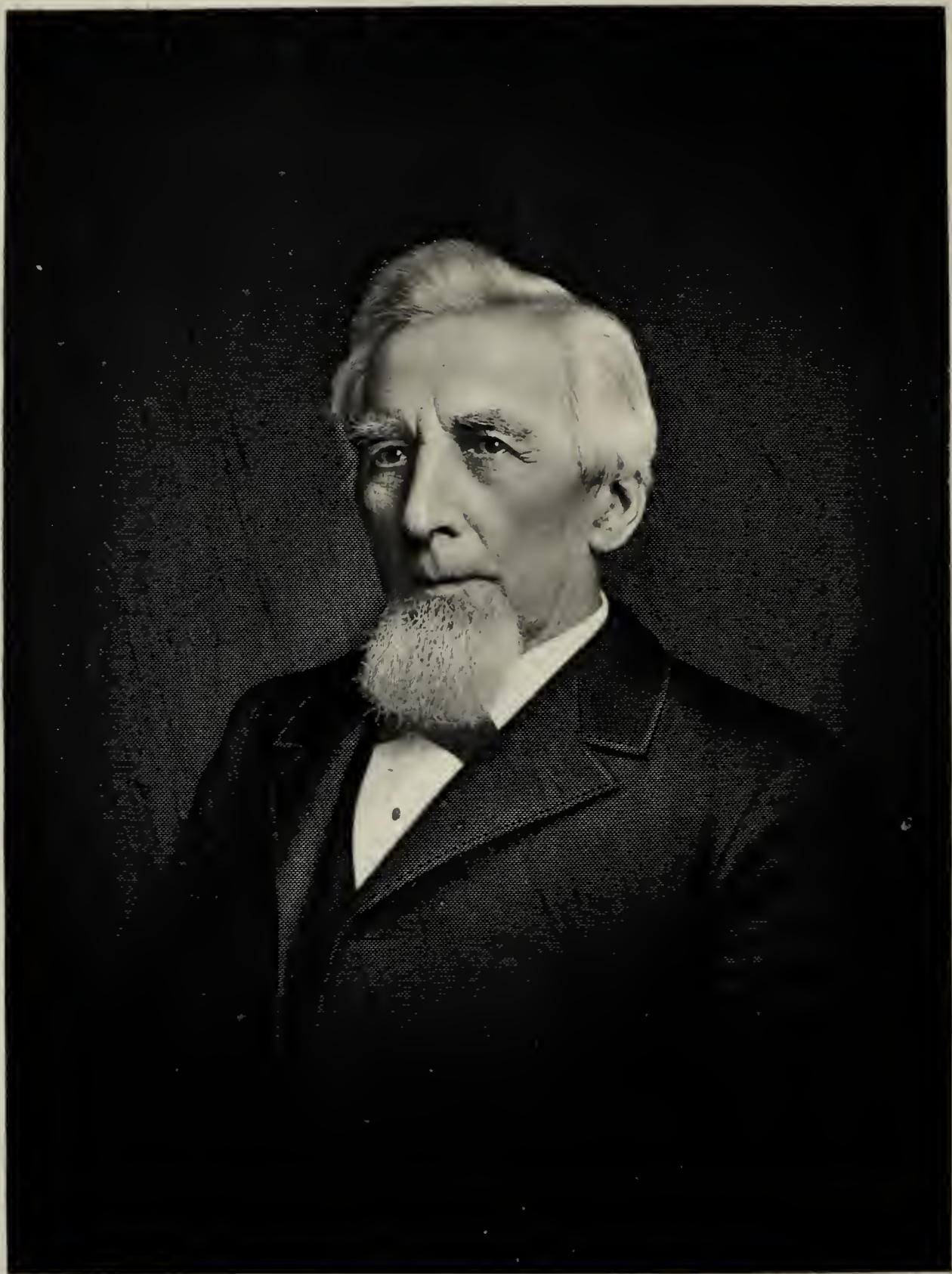
Mr. Ramsey belongs to the Railway Engineering and Maintenance Way Association. He is also a member of the Railway, the Mercantile and the Noonday Clubs of St. Louis and the Lagonda Club of Springfield, Ohio, and of the Sangamo Club and the Chamber

of Commerce of Springfield, Illinois. In his religious belief he is a Congregationalist. On the 18th of March, 1892, Mr. Ramsey wedded Mary Grant Burrows and their children are Clorinda Burrows and John Patterson Ramsey. With his family he greatly enjoys automobiling, and outdoor life has for him strong attraction and constitutes his chief source of rest and recreation.









*Henry Meier*

## Henry Meier



**I**N THE history of pioneer business men of St. Louis Henry Meier deserves more than passing notice. Content to enter business circles in a humble capacity but not willing to remain therein, he used his talents and opportunities to good advantage and for years figured as one of the best known merchants and financiers of the city. His activities covered a wide scope, yet always followed where discriminating judgment led the way and on his entire business record there were few evidences of mistaken judgment.

A native of Germany, Henry Meier was born in the province of Hanover, March 25, 1819. He possessed many of the sterling traits characteristic of the Teutonic race and stood as a high type of our German-American citizenship. His father, William Meier, participated in the Napoleonic wars, including the battle of Waterloo. He was a man noted for his strict adherence to what he believed to be his duty and the same quality was manifest in his son, who never faltered in his allegiance to what he believed to be right. He was fearless in conduct, faultless in honor and stainless in reputation and thus made for himself an enviable record. He was a youth of nineteen years when he accompanied his father and the family to America. The father remained a resident of St. Louis until his death, which occurred in 1865.

Before leaving his native country Henry Meier had acquired a good education in the schools of Germany and after reaching the new world he devoted two years to agricultural pursuits on his father's farm in St. Charles county, Missouri. Coming to St. Louis when twenty years of age, he sought employment that would yield him an honest living but with laudable ambition to work his way upward. For about a year and a half he was employed as a driver of a delivery wagon and then purchased a delivery wagon of his own and did teaming for others until 1846.

In that year Meier entered into partnership with John G. Kaiser in the ownership and control of a grocery store on Franklin avenue between Sixth street and Broadway. The new venture proved profitable and gradually the trade extended throughout the fifteen years of their partnership. In the meantime Mr. Meier was becoming well known in business circles of the city and gained a position of further prominence when in 1861 he organized his own firm, which was succeeded in the year 1900 by the Henry Meier Grocery Company, a wholesale concern located at Nos. 905 and 909 Franklin avenue. Each year chronicled a growth in the business, owing to the capable management and progressive methods of the owner. Systematic in all that he did, he placed his business upon a paying basis and developed the house in accordance with modern, progressive business ideas. For some years prior to his death he left the management of the business to the care of his eldest son, Henry Meier, Jr., and since his death the company has sold out.



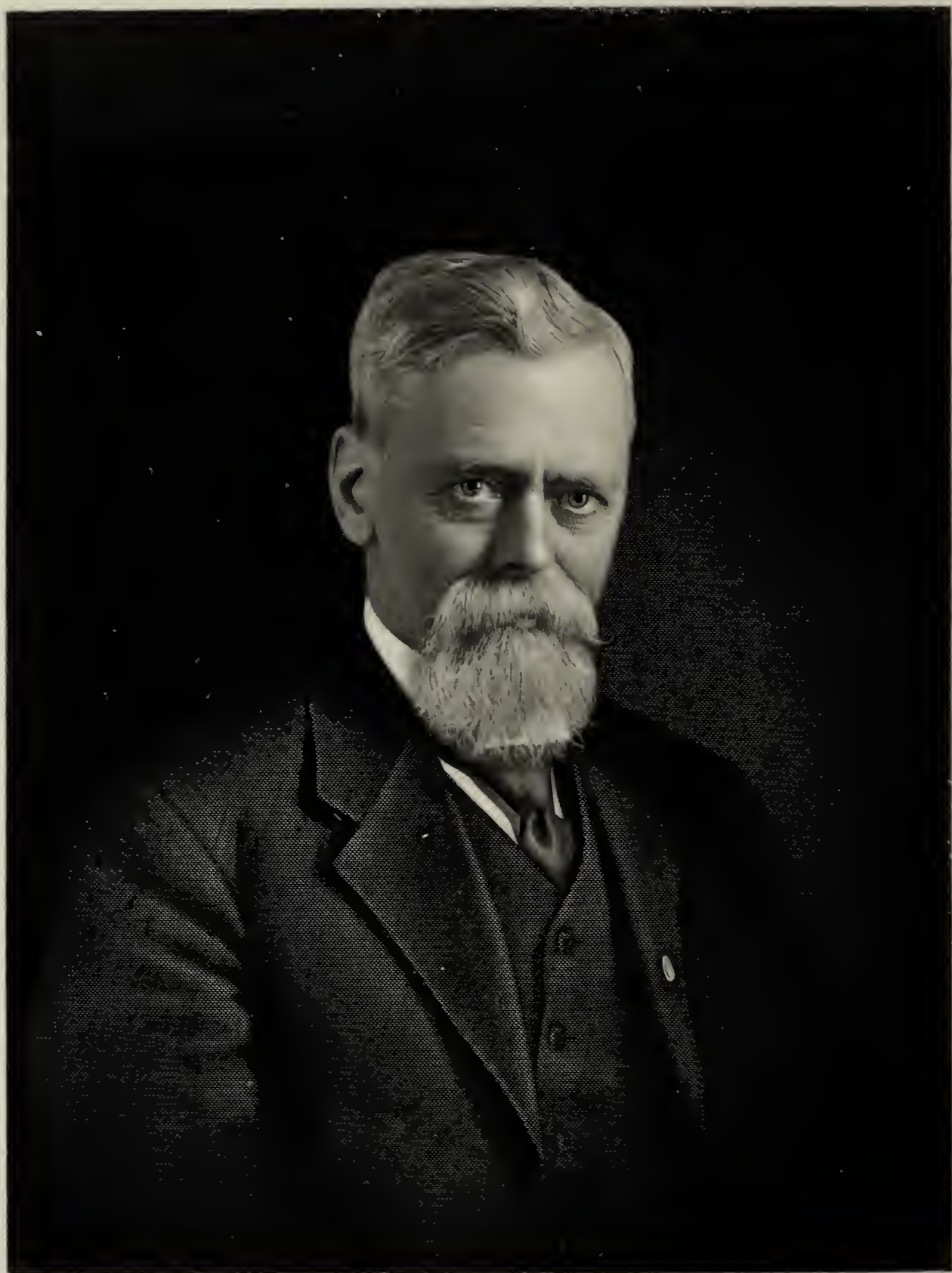
Not alone in mercantile lines did Mr. Meier become widely known. He gained equal, if not greater, prominence in banking and financial circles, for in 1867 he organized the Franklin Bank and from its inception to the time of his death was its able and worthy president. In 1855 he became connected with the Franklin Fire Insurance Company, of which he was a director until 1879, when he was elected to the presidency and continued at its head until his demise. His plans were always carefully formulated and, moreover, he had the ability to unify interests into a harmonious whole. He seemed to know exactly how to gain the best results with the means at hand and this knowledge came to him as the result of earnest study and careful consideration of the questions involved.

On the 19th of January, 1850, Mr. Meier was married to Miss Catherine Kaiser, a sister of John G. Kaiser, and unto them were born three sons and three daughters: Henry, who is a director in the Franklin Bank and is now living retired; Julius, who is teller in the Franklin Bank; Edward H., who is now connected with the Kaiser-Huhn Grocer Company; Minnie, the wife of Henry Rohde, vice president of the J. B. Sickles Saddlery Hardware Company; and Emma and Lillie, both at home.

Mr. Meier was always devoted to the welfare of his home and family and put forth his most earnest effort for the happiness of his wife and children. He was not neglectful, however, of his duty to his fellowmen and a warm heart and generous sympathy were manifest in his relations toward the unfortunate. During the Civil war he was chairman of a local committee which looked after the families of Union soldiers and supplied their needs. His charitable spirit was further manifest in his will, whereby he endowed several worthy and needy benevolent institutions which will long hold him in grateful remembrance. Death claimed him on the 13th of October, 1900, when he had passed the eighty-first milestone on the journey of life. A review of his career showed that he had acted well his part and while there was nothing spectacular in his history, it is none the less interesting or worthy of emulation. In fact, it furnishes a splendid example to those who seek in the ordinary affairs of a business career an honorable success.







Mr. H. Abbott

## William H. Abbott



THE purpose of biography is to set forth the salient features in a man's life that one may determine the motive springs of his conduct and learn from the record that which makes his history worthy to be preserved. There is nothing spectacular in the career of William H. Abbott, but it is characterized by high ideals of life's purposes and its objects and a continuous endeavor to closely follow these ideals. He was born May 31, 1850, in the town of Blackburn, Lancashire, England.

His parents, Joseph Abbott and Matilda (Wilkinson) Abbott, were married in the year 1849 by the Rev. Alexander Fraser, M. A. They, too, were natives of Blackburn, and the father became a cotton manufacturer. He held membership in the Congregational church and was always greatly interested in religious work, acting for years as superintendent of one of the Sunday schools of the church in which he held membership. In 1862 he left England for America and settled in Mason county, Illinois. After living for three years on a farm there he came to St. Louis, Missouri, and worked in the St. Louis and the Home cotton mills for many years. Subsequently he removed to Lincoln county, Missouri, where he died in June, 1896, at the age of sixty-nine years.

His eldest brother, Henry Abbott, was one of the early settlers of Mason county, Illinois. In his youthful days he learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed for a time, but afterward turned his attention to farming and amassed a considerable fortune. Later he removed to Logan county, Illinois, and when he retired became a citizen of Lincoln, the county seat of that county. He was an active worker in the Methodist church and was loved and revered by all. There is a large relationship who cherish his memory and hold his history as an ideal for their own right living, for his record exemplified a high type of Christian manhood; nor in his history was there any dividing line between business and religion.

The maternal grandfather of William H. Abbott was Thomas Wilkinson, one of the founders of Chapel Street Congregational Chapel at Blackburn, Lancashire, England. He was also one of the founders of Bank Top Sunday school, one of the three Sunday schools of that church. When the new Congregational church was erected in 1873-4 a memorial picture was placed therein in loving tribute to his many years of Christian manhood and devotion to the church. The Blackburn papers, in an article concerning the dedication of this church, gave a beautiful account of his life and work.

In his early years William H. Abbott attended what were called the infant schools and when eight years of age began earning his own living by working in the cotton mills, spending a half day in the mills and the other half day in the town schools. Thus his time was passed until he was twelve years of age. When thirteen years of age he accompanied his mother to the new world, his father having preceded them one year, and the



family home was established in Mason county, Illinois, where he attended the country schools in the winter months and in the summer seasons worked on a farm. Four years later the family came to St. Louis, and here William H. Abbott attended the evening grammar school, while later he entered the Polytechnic Institute and studied mathematics and mechanical drawing. His early years were a period of earnest, persistent toil. After coming to St. Louis he was employed in the cotton mills of this city until 1873, and during that time he ran the first seamless sack looms ever in the city. He then learned the patternmaker's trade at the shops of the Smith, Beggs & Rankin Machine Company, working for them eleven years and ending with two years as foreman of the pattern shops. He then branched out into the contracting business because of its larger opportunities and has continued in this field of activity to the present time. Important contracts have been awarded him and he has kept continuously busy, having erected several large residences and churches, while his real-estate operations have made heavy demands upon his time, and to that branch of his business he is now devoting much of his attention and his energies.

But while Mr. Abbott has led a busy life in his connection with industrial interests, he has always found time and opportunity for coöperation in the work of the church and the extension of its influence. From early life he has always been deeply interested in the church and its purposes. For more than twenty years he has been a deacon in the First Presbyterian church of St. Louis and has for two years been a member of the St. Louis Sunday School Association, of which he is now the treasurer. Religion has never meant to him merely the attendance of Sunday services at some place of worship. It has been to him a matter of daily living, as exemplified in personal effort to reach the high ideals of the Teacher of Nazareth and to bring to others a knowledge of these teachings. He particularly believes in the need of religious work in the slum districts of the city and is now much interested in mission work in the down-town portions of St. Louis. He has particularly directed his efforts to the Niederinghaus Memorial Mission at Seventh and Cass avenue, where he has a large adult Bible class and is also acting as assistant superintendent. During the past four years he has built up this class, which now has a membership of about fifty. It is unique in the fact that it is largely made up of poor mothers who carry their babies in their arms, with perhaps other children hanging to their skirts, and sometimes walk for miles to the class. It is a common sight to see thirty mothers and half a dozen babies in this class on Sunday afternoons, and many men and women are leading better lives through the work and influence of this class under the direction of Mr. Abbott. In 1906 the pastor of the Niederinghaus Mission left and Mr. Abbott was asked to take charge of the Wednesday evening prayer meetings. At that time the attendance would not average over ten, but at the present time an attendance of seventy-five is not uncommon. His only fraternal relation was with the St. Louis Council, No. 2, of the Order of Chosen Friends, of which he served for about ten years as secretary, or until the order passed out of existence. He votes with the republican party and is also much interested in the great prohibition movement, for by precept and example he teaches temperance and believes it to be one of the vital forces in promoting morality and righteousness.

On the 27th of November, 1879, the marriage of William H. Abbott and Miss Laura F. Nieters was celebrated by the Rev. Hervey D. Ganse, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian church. Mrs. Abbott was for ten years a successful teacher of the public schools of this city. Three children have been born of this marriage: Laura, now the wife of

Thomas Manton Pegram, of Lincoln, Illinois, by whom she has one son, Thomas Manton, Jr.; William J., who married Miss Graee Duff McConnell, of Lincoln, Illinois, and has two sons, William J. and T. Lester McConnell; and John H., who is now a pupil in the St. Louis high school.

Such in brief is the history of William H. Abbott. He has made a creditable record as an enterprising, industrious and successful business man, but those who know him recognize the fact that he is primarily a church and Sunday school worker—that business interests are merely a means to an end, and that the real object of his life is to shape his own course according to Biblical teaching and bring to his fellowmen a knowledge of the unsearchable riches of Christ. Who can measure the influence of his work? The seeds of truth which he has planted have already borne good fruit, and the lives of many have been enriched by his teaching, his example, his influence, his sympathy and his helpfulness.









*C. O. Kirker.*

## Charles E. Kircher



**I**N THE history of St. Louis it is imperative that mention be made of Charles E. Kircher, who at the time of his death, which occurred October 12, 1907, was filling the position of vice president of the German-American Bank. A resident of St. Louis from the age of six years, he was always keenly alive to the interests and welfare of the city, and, while his business duties constituted his chief interest, he yet found time and opportunity for participation in activities relating to the city's benefit.

He was born in Witterda, province of Saxony, Germany, January 16, 1846, a son of Casper Kircher, who died in St. Louis. The son was only six years of age at the time his parents left the fatherland and sailed for America, arriving in this city in July, 1852. After attending the public and parochial schools until 1864 Charles E. Kircher crossed the threshold of the business world, becoming a messenger with the firm of Ladue Lonsey & Company, with whom he continued for a year. On the expiration of that period he was appointed messenger to President Felix Coste of the St. Louis Building & Savings Association, now the National Bank of Commerce. He remained in that institution until 1867, when further promotion awaited him in his appointment to the position of teller in the German Bank, where he continued until 1871. In that year he was made cashier of the Mullanphy Savings Bank, occupying the position for five years, when he was given a similar but more lucrative position in the Lafayette Savings Bank, with which he continued until it was consolidated with another banking institution under the name of the Lafayette Bank, by which style it is well known.

Mr. Kircher then went to the Breman Savings Bank, where he acted as cashier until 1884, in which year he became cashier of the German-American Bank, which he thus represented for twenty-three years, when he was elected its vice president, continuing in that position until his death. His record was most creditable, being characterized by steady progression, resulting from his ability, close application and faithful services. Early in his career he learned that success is not the result of fortunate environment or influence, but must depend upon individual effort, and he made it his purpose to serve those he represented so faithfully as to establish the value of his work and cause his efforts to be regarded as an indispensable factor in the conduct of the enterprise. No man in banking circles in St. Louis enjoyed in fuller measure the confidence and good will of those who represented the money interests of the city, and he was one of the best known bankers of St. Louis outside of the city. Continuing in one line of business throughout his entire life, he became thoroughly familiar with it and, with clear understanding of banking in every detail, his opinion came to be regarded as authority upon any intricate financial problem.

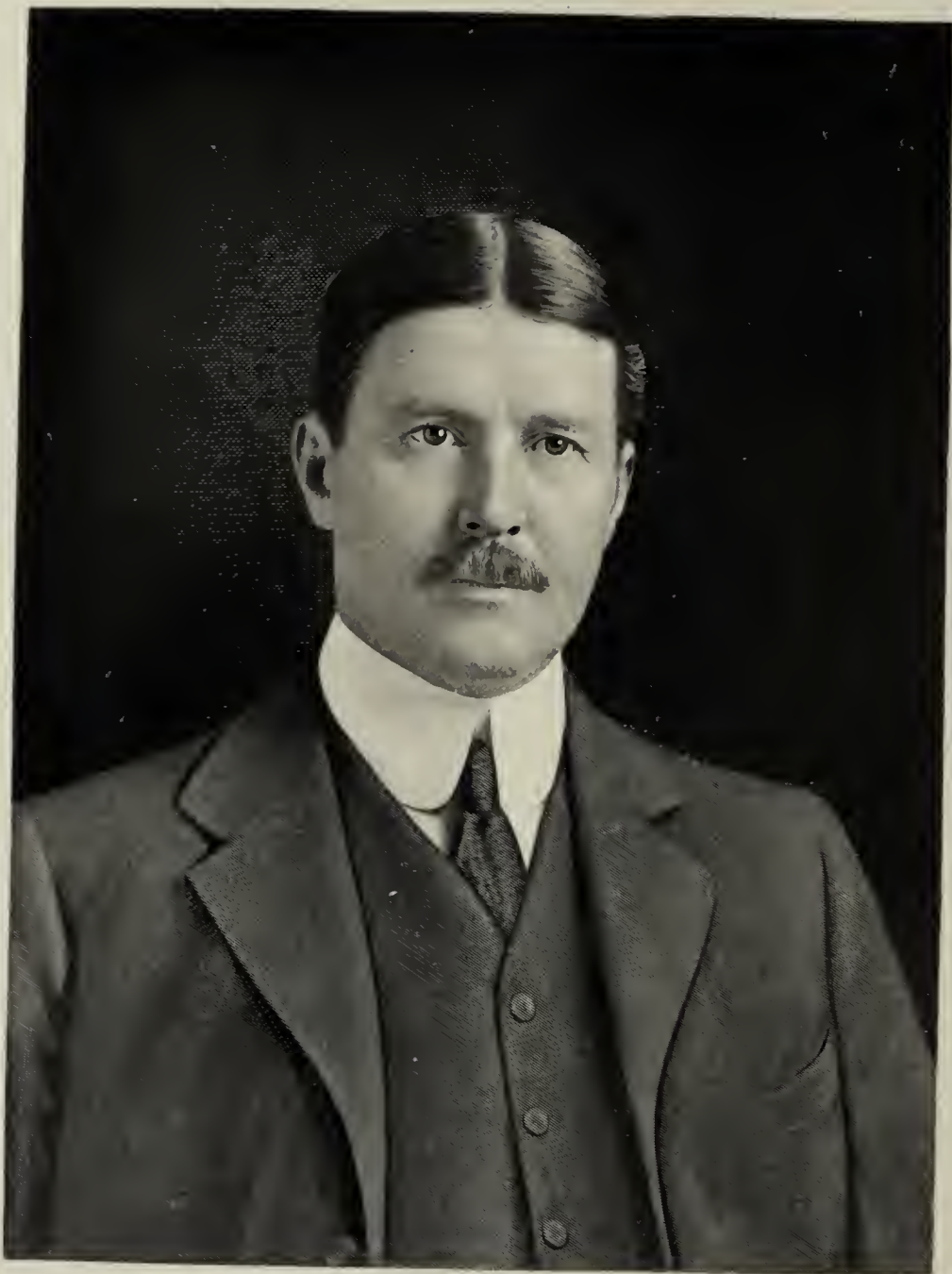
Mr. Kircher was married in this city to Miss Josie Cornett. Mr. Kircher was devoted to the welfare of his family and was most faithful in his friendships. He became one of



the charter members of the Bank Clerks Association, which he assisted in organizing, and was for twenty-eight years treasurer and director of the North St. Louis Turners Association. He possessed executive ability, keen discrimination and that energy which prompts an individual to accomplish whatever he undertakes. As the years passed he gained a most enviable position in the regard of his social acquaintances and his business associates, who found him at all times true to every trust reposed in him and faithful to a high standard of manhood.







*Joseph Gelman Miller*



## Joseph Gilman Miller



**J**OSEPH GILMAN MILLER, engaged in handling steel rails and railroad materials, has through the gradual steps of successive development worked his way upward to a position in business circles where he is now controlling an extensive trade and deriving substantial benefits therefrom. He was born in St. Louis, May 11, 1859, his parents being Joseph G. and Adele G. Miller. The father was a planter of Adams county, Mississippi, and a member of the firm of Chappell & Miller, of St. Louis. On the father's side Mr. Miller is descended from English planters who settled in Georgia, and on the mother's from French-Swiss ancestors who were associated with Lord Selkirk in the celebrated Red River of the North colony.

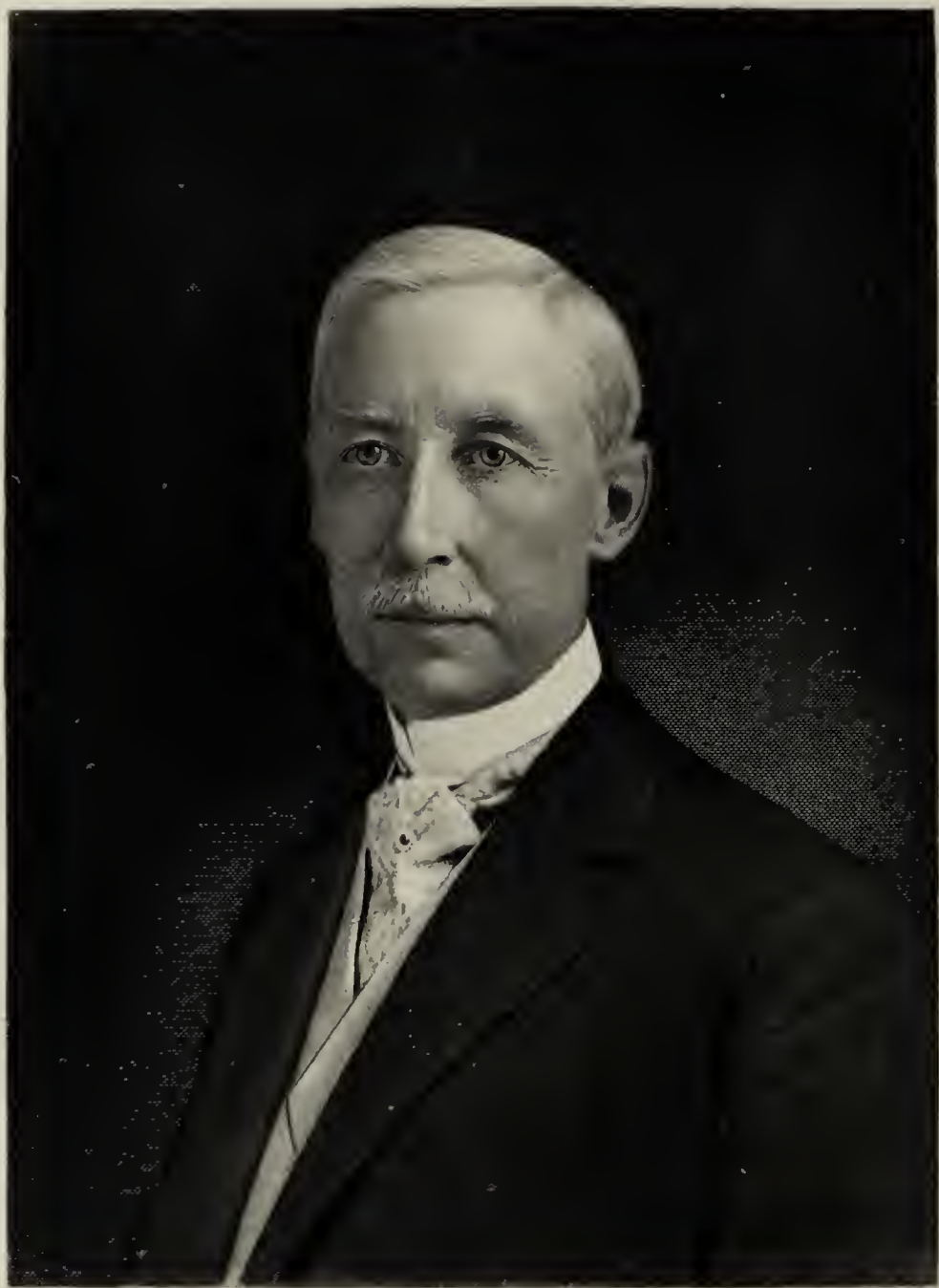
At the usual age Joseph G. Miller was sent to the public schools, where he completed the work of each successive year until he was graduated from the high school with the class of 1877. He then entered at once upon his business career and was connected with various railroad and manufacturing interests of this city from the time of his graduation until 1889. In the latter year he was secretary of the Madison Car Company and so continued until 1893, when he began merchandising in steel rails and railroad materials. In this line he has built up an extensive business, which is constantly growing in volume and importance, so that the trade yields to him a most remunerative income annually.

On the 5th of November, 1899, Mr. Miller was united in marriage to Miss Caroline O'Fallon, a daughter of John G. O'Fallon, and their children are Caroline O'Fallon and John O'Fallon Miller. Mr. Miller has had some military experience, having served as a member of Battery A from 1881 until 1884. In politics he is a democrat and was identified with the gold wing of the party when the national democratic convention favored the Bryan policy of sixteen to one. He belongs to the St. Louis, Noonday, Racquet, Field, Missouri Athletic, Western Rowing and Dardenne Hunting Clubs and is also an exemplary representative of the Masonic fraternity. He likewise belongs to the Presbyterian church and these associations indicate much of the nature of his interests and the principles which govern his actions.









*Thomas Crane Young*

## Thomas Crane Young



**T**HOMAS CRANE YOUNG, member of the St. Louis firm of architects of Eames & Young, is known in his professional capacity throughout the west, and in various cities from the Mississippi valley to the Pacific coast are seen evidences of his skill. He was born in Sheboygan, Wisconsin, February 28, 1858, a son of Van Epps and Aulisle (Seaman) Young. The Young or Yonge family is of Welsh origin and traces its descent from Tudor Trevor, who died in 948 A. D. Thomas Crane Young is ninth in descent from the Rev. Christopher Yonge, vicar of Reydon and Southwold, England, from 1611 to 1630. His son, Rev. John Young, emigrated to America in 1637, landing at Salem, Massachusetts, and in 1640 he established a settlement at Southold on Long Island, of which he became the head.

Of his sons, Benjamin Young was town clerk and recorder and John Young was high sheriff of Yorkshire (America) and colonel of the Suffolk county militia. Calvin Young, of the sixth generation, was a private of the Second Albany Company, Regular New York Militia, in the Revolutionary war. Van Epps Young, a merchant during his active business life, enlisted for the Civil war as first lieutenant of the Fourteenth Wisconsin Infantry, in 1862, and participated in the battle of Shiloh. The following year he became colonel of the Eleventh Regiment of Louisiana Volunteers and commanded a brigade at Vicksburg in 1864. Later he was provost marshal general for the western district of Mississippi. He died at Grand Rapids, Michigan, in 1896.

In the acquirement of his education Thomas C. Young was a student in the Grand Rapids (Mich.) schools and was graduated from the high school there with the class of 1876. He was a special student in the Washington University from 1878 until 1880, but in the meantime had made his initial step in the business world. In his school days he manifested quite a talent for drawing, which he cultivated at every opportunity. It was his desire to become an artist, but owing to his father's failure in business had no means with which to pursue art studies, and in order to provide for his own support worked in the office of a country architect during the periods of vacation. After his graduation he was offered a clerkship by the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad Company and served in that capacity for two years, when he resigned to become an architect. He came to St. Louis through the advice of George Partridge, who gave him the use of a scholarship in the Washington University, where he spent two years as a student. A small legacy and several hundred dollars in prizes won in architectural work enabled him to go to Europe for study and travel, and he remained abroad from 1880 until 1882, spending some time as a student in Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris, and in Heidelberg University.

On his return from Europe Mr. Young obtained a position as draughtsman in Boston, working under Van Brunt & Howe and E. M. Wheelwright, from 1882 until 1885. He

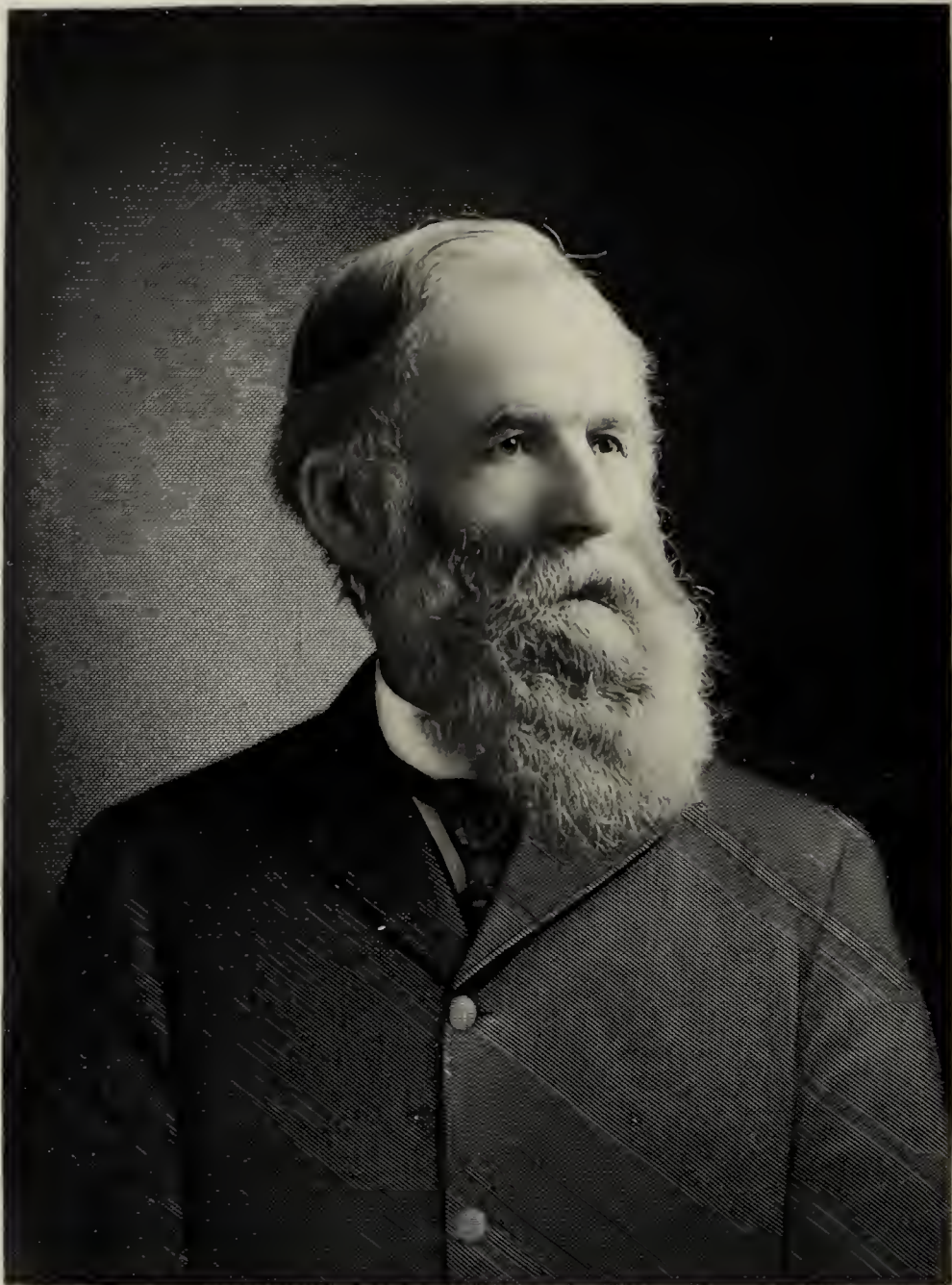


made good progress and executed several small commissions independently, but he applied himself so closely to his work that he undermined his health and was obliged to seek a milder climate. In 1885 he came to St. Louis and opened an office as architect and after a six months' trial established an equal partnership with W. S. Eames under the firm name of Eames & Young, which has continued to the present time. They began here in a small way, designing dwellings, but the importance of their work has gradually increased to include warehouses, mercantile and office buildings in St. Louis and elsewhere, the new United States custom house at San Francisco, California, the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia, and an office building and large hotel at Seattle, Washington. Their commissions are now of an important character and the quality of his work classes Mr. Young with the leading architects of the country. He was a member of the board of architects and designer of the Fine Arts building at the Omaha Exposition and was the designer of the Education building and a member of the board of architects of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition of 1904. He served two terms as president of the St. Louis chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

Mr. Young has had some military experience, having served for two years in the Michigan militia as a member of Company A, of Grand Rapids, in 1875 and 1876. He filled the office of mayor of Webster Groves from 1901 to 1903, but has never been an aspirant for official position. His support is given the republican party where national questions are involved, but he casts an independent local ballot. About 1897 he became a member of the Masonic lodge, No. 84, at Webster Groves, and he belongs also to the Mercantile Club and Algonquin Golf Club, and is a fellow of the American Institute of Architects. There is nothing that indicates more clearly the character of a man than his membership relations, and the foregoing shows clearly his social qualities and evidences his interest in those measures which recognize man's obligations to his fellowmen. In professional circles Mr. Young is known to have always maintained the highest standard of professional ethics and has constantly sought to advance the standard of scientific and artistic attainments required of his profession. He was married, June 8, 1887, to Ruth Hodgman, and they have three daughters—Dorothy, Ruth and Marjorie Young.







*Henry Hartmann*

## Henry Hartmann, Jr.



**H**ENRY HARTMANN, JR., is vice president and secretary of the Hartmann Bricklaying & Contracting Company. He was born at Twelfth and Locust streets, St. Louis, August 12, 1861. His father, Henry Hartmann, president of the Hartmann Bricklaying & Contracting Company, was born in Preus-Minden, Prussia, and came to America in 1850, settling in St. Louis, where he has continuously engaged in contracting since 1855. He is now the oldest representative of this line of activity in the city, although at the present time he is practically retired, leaving the control of the business to the younger members of the firm. He still figures as president of the company and there are many substantial structures of this city which stand as monuments to his enterprise, while the difference in style and architecture between the earlier and later buildings which he has erected indicate that he has kept pace with the rapid progress in building lines. He married Caroline Schwier, who was born in the same town where her husband's birth occurred. She is still living and eight of her thirteen children yet survive.

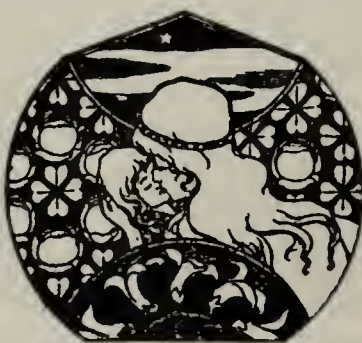
Henry Hartmann, who was the second in order of birth, was educated at Walther College of St. Louis, from which he was graduated in 1878. He then learned the bricklayer's trade, and after serving a four years' apprenticeship, in which he became an expert workman, was made superintendent for the firm of Hartmann & Debus, contractors, of which his father was the senior partner. He continued in that position until 1887, when Mr. Debus died. He devoted the three succeeding years to making estimates for his father and then, on the 13th of March, 1890, the Hartmann Bricklaying & Contracting Company was incorporated, since which time Henry Hartmann has been the active head of the firm, holding the offices of vice president and secretary. His father practically retired at that time and Henry Hartmann, Jr., has managed the business, which under his control is steadily growing. Until the 1st of January, 1907, they confined their attention exclusively to bricklaying contracting, but have since given their attention to general contracting. They constructed about two-thirds of the Anheuser-Busch plant, also the Mermod & Jaccard building, the Carleton building, on Twelfth and Washington, the House of the Good Shepherd, the Butler building, Thirteenth and Washington, the building of the Brown Shoe Company, on Eighteenth and Washington, and many other important buildings. Since taking up general contracting they have erected the Anheuser-Busch new power plant and stock, the new fermenting and malting plant for the Lemp Brewing Company, the malting plant for the Wainwright Brewery, the American Hotel and Theater, and many residences, including the homes of Nat Kline, Ernst Klepstein, W. H. Ronginer and G. G. Powell. Aside from his connections with the company which bears his name, Mr. Hartmann is treasurer of the St. Louis Contracting Supply Company, treasurer of the Master Bricklayers' Benevolent & Protective Associa-



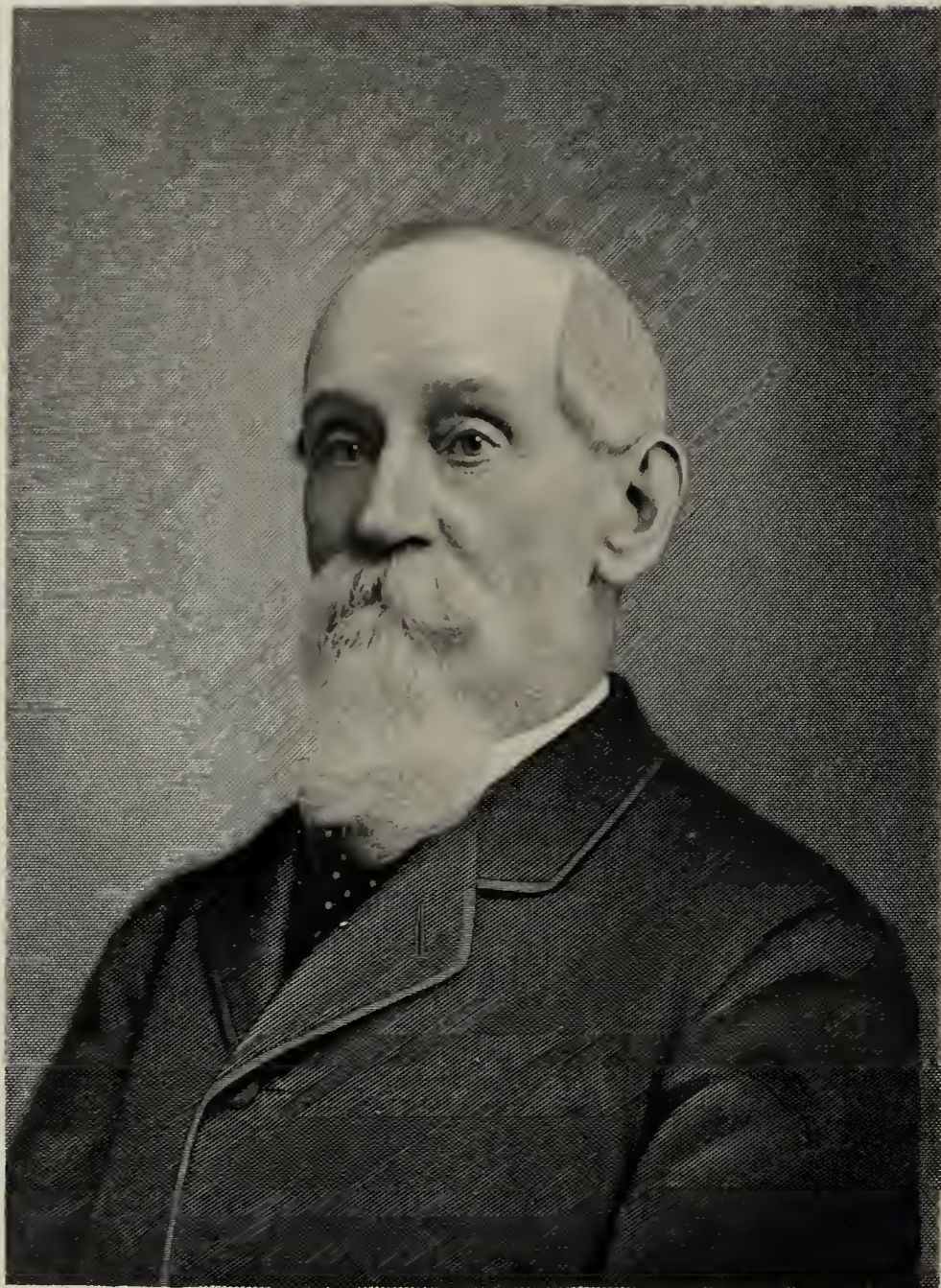
tion, and is identified with other business interests. He has made investments in real estate on his own account, and in addition to other property has an attractive home at No. 2801 South Eighteenth street—a fine residence standing in the midst of one hundred feet of ground.

Mr. Hartmann has been married twice. On the 8th of June, 1886, in St. Louis, he wedded Elenora Blickensdoerfer, of this city, who died in 1892, leaving a son and daughter: Henry J., now twenty-three years of age; and Ella, nineteen years of age. On the 4th of June, 1893, Mr. Hartmann wedded Miss Elizabeth Berg, a daughter of George Berg, of St. Louis, and they have many friends in this city, where they have spent their entire lives.

In politics Mr. Hartmann is a republican where questions of state and national importance are involved, but casts an independent ballot, considering only the capability of the candidate in his fitness for the discharge of the specific duties devolving upon him. Mr. Hartmann belongs to the Gillett-Slew Hunting & Fishing Club and the B. B. B. Bowling Club, of which he is the president. His recreation comes through these two avenues of pleasure. He belongs to the Emmaus Evangelical Lutheran church and is chairman of its building committee. Those who know him find him a cordial friend, one who recognizes and meets the responsibilities and obligations of life and is working all the time toward something higher in his relations to the city and in his business career.







*C. T. Johnson*



## Charles Toppan Johnson



**C**HARLES TOPPAN JOHNSON was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, November 21, 1819, and died in St. Louis, June 7, 1895. He came of an old and prominent family of the east, connected with many events which were factors in shaping the early history of that section of the country. His father, Captain Eleazer Johnson, was born at Newburyport, November 12, 1790, and was a son of Captain William Pierce Johnson, a pioneer shipbuilder at that place. The great-grandfather of our subject was Captain Eleazer Pierce Johnson, who owned a fleet of trading vessels which plied between Massachusetts ports and the West Indies, trading in sugar and molasses. It was Captain Eleazer P. Johnson who was in the West Indies at the time of the outbreak of hostilities with the mother country. His vessel, which was named *American Hero*, he loaded with arms and ammunition and thus brought to this country the first outside aid in the struggle for freedom, distributing the arms and ammunition among the first defenders of the country at the port of Boston. He was also the leader of the first tea party that threw the tea over into the Boston harbor and thus announced American hostility to the tax which had been imposed upon that product. He also led his men to the powder house in Newburyport and with axes they demolished the house, distributed the powder, broke up the boxes and then set fire to them. This was several months before the famous "Boston Tea Party" occurred. His son, Captain William P. Johnson, built the wharf at Newburyport, which still bears his name. Captain Eleazer Johnson, father of our subject, was for forty years city clerk at Newburyport and a most prominent, influential and honored resident there. His wife bore the maiden name of Fannie Toppan.

Charles Toppan Johnson, whose name introduces this record, acquired his education in the public schools of his native town and came to St. Louis on the 1st of April, 1837, when eighteen years of age. Here he entered into the hardware business with a cousin, Edward Johnson, and when the war with Mexico broke out he enlisted under Captain Weightman, of St. Louis, who was in Doniphan's Division. When hostilities had ceased he returned to this city and established a grocery store on Third street, conducting it for several years. In 1855, however, he sold out his business and accepted a position as conductor on the railroad, being the first conductor to run over the old Northern Missouri Railroad, which had just been completed. At the time of his demise he was one of the oldest conductors in the state and died of heart failure while on duty. He was very popular with the patrons of the road, for he was always courteous, obliging, and at the same time was loyal and faithful to the interests of the company which he represented. During the Civil war he was a stanch Confederate and his frank avowal of his sympathy for the south often led him into encounters with those who were opposed to him. On one occasion, in 1863, the notorious Jim Lane, leader of the "Kansas Red Legs," was

forced to apologize to Mr. Johnson for remarks which he made, casting reflections on the Confederates. In the early days of his residence here Mr. Johnson was a member of the old volunteer fire department of St. Louis, being a member of St. Louis Company, No. 4, and he also belonged to Tuscan Lodge, A. F. & A. M.

On the 24th of November, 1865, occurred the marriage of Mr. Johnson and Miss Sarah A. Bedel, a daughter of H. T. Bedel of Haverhill, New Hampshire, and Maria (Thompson) Bedel, of Cherry Valley, New York. The death of Mr. Johnson occurred June 7, 1895. He had been a resident of St. Louis for almost sixty years and was a witness of much of its growth and development, for it was a comparatively small and unimportant town at the time of his arrival. There were no railroads and shipments were made by the water routes, while stage lines connected this city with points farther west. Mr. Johnson lived to see many changes and always rejoiced in what was accomplished as the city grew and developed along progressive lines.









*Locke Tiffin Highman*

## Locke Tiffin Highleyman



**L**OCKE T. HIGHLEYMAN, a representative of real-estate and investment interests, in which connection he has developed an extensive business, was born in Sedalia, Missouri, April 23, 1870. He comes of a family founded in America at the time of the Revolutionary war, representatives of the name coming from Germany. One of these was a Hessian soldier, who like many other representatives of military life in the fatherland, was hired by King George to aid the English government in suppressing the rebellion among the colonists of the new world. Colonel Heilamann, however, became interested in America and the prospects of this country and remained here to become an American citizen. The family name was changed to its present form by his son, James William McDonald Highleyman, who was the grandfather of our subject. The latter was born at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, January 6, 1813, and later settled in Bellaire, Ohio, becoming a prominent man of that section.

Samuel Locke Highleyman, father of our subject, was born in Wege, Belmont county, Ohio, June 20, 1843, and was long well known as tax commissioner of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. He was identified with that road for about thirty-six years and in addition to his activity and interests in that direction he engaged in the general investment business for about thirteen years in Sedalia. For the past twenty-three years he has been identified with financial interests in St. Louis, but in January, 1908, retired from active business to enjoy a well earned rest that has come to him in recognition of his enterprise, his careful investigation and his judicious management of his interests. He married Miss Laura Aliee Hull, who was born in Des Moines, Iowa, March 25, 1852, a daughter of A. Y. Hull, who was born July 28, 1817. Her mother, who bore the maiden name of Margaret E. Tiffin, was a representative of the family of that name which gave Ohio its first government. The parents of our subject are yet in the enjoyment of good health.

Locke Tiffin Highleyman acquired his preliminary education in the schools of Sedalia, Missouri, and afterward pursued his studies in Leipzig, Germany. He was also for a brief period a student in the public schools of St. Louis and when he regarded his education as completed, he joined his father in business in St. Louis at the age of sixteen years, becoming connected with varied interests. After thirteen years of his life were thus passed, he started upon an independent business venture in the real-estate and investment business. In this he has continued under his own name with offices at Nos. 1401-04 Missouri Trust building. For about three years he had a branch establishment in Chicago and growing interests in St. Louis, which have already reached large proportions in other large cities, but is now devoting his entire attention to his extensive activities. He is well known as a most correct valuator of property and as a promoter of real estate operations, which have proven important and valued factors in the city's growth. He is thoroughly familiar



with the value of commercial paper and other investments and stands today as one of the prominent representatives of financial interests in St. Louis.

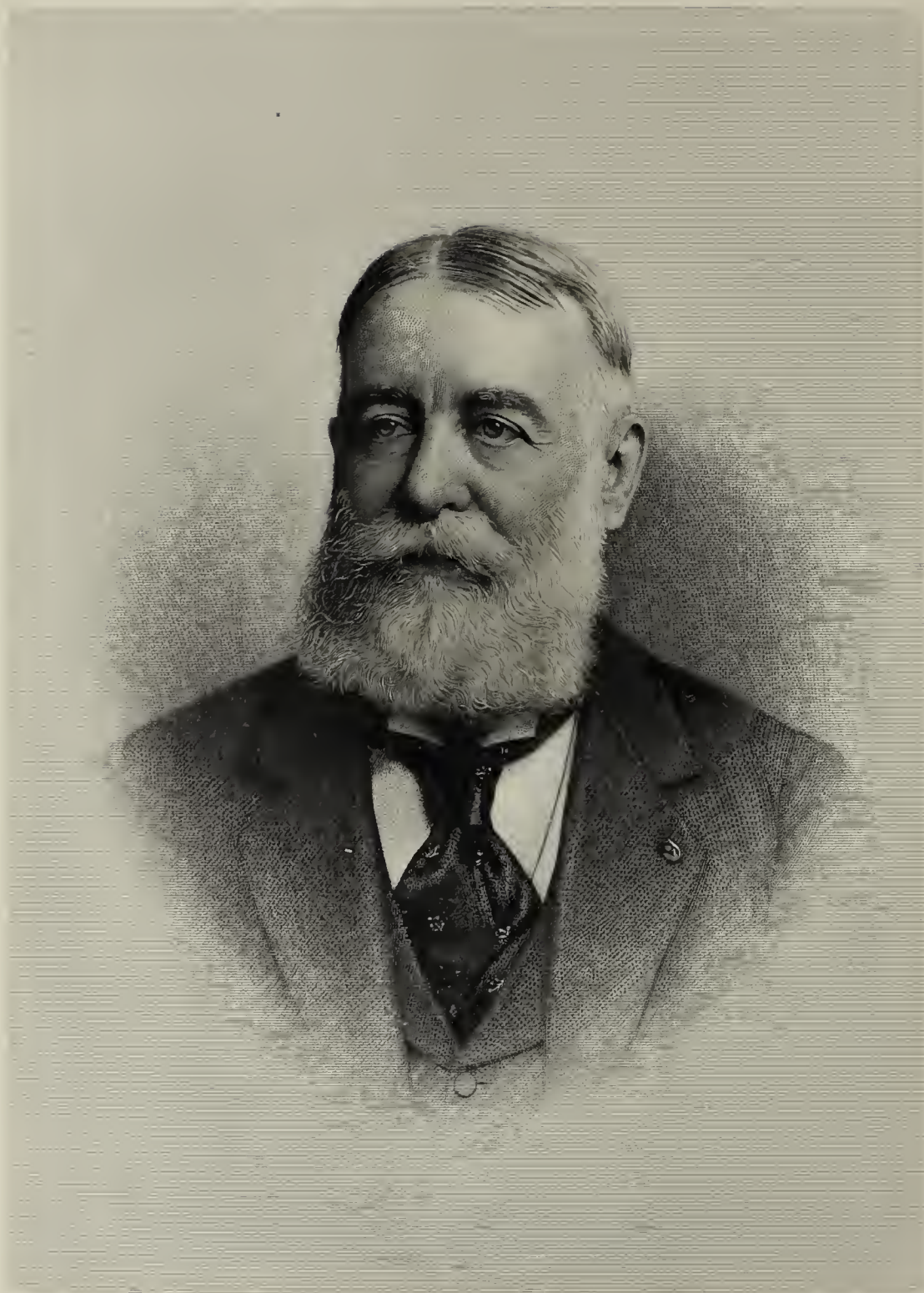
Pleasantly situated in his home life, Mr. Highleyman was married in Chicago to Miss Kathryn A. Daily, on the 9th of June, 1900. She is a daughter of Peter J. Daily, assistant general superintendent of the Rock Island Railroad, now living in Cameron, Missouri, where the family is one of marked social prominence. They had three children, two of whom are living: Locke T. and Thomas Daily.

Mr. Highleyman is politically independent, believing more in the selection of a people's candidate than in adhering to any party. He is interested in the æsthetic development of the city, recognizing the fact that culture is to the individual what civilization is to the community. A lover of art, he is a member of the St. Louis Museum of Fine Arts, while in fraternal relations he is connected with the Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Masons, having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. Nor is he unmindful of the higher, holier duties of life and his interest therein is exemplified in his membership in the Methodist church.









*J. Bullerton*

## Joseph Scott Fullerton



THE memory of such a man as Joseph Scott Fullerton can never die while live monuments remain upon which was imprinted the touch of his noble soul. Duty and honor were his watchwords, and justice one of his strong characteristics. No trust reposed in him was ever betrayed in the slightest degree, nor was he ever known to sacrifice a public interest to the furtherance of his own gains. It was James Lane Allen who expressed the standard of ideal manhood in the following words: "First of all a man should be a man with the strength, grace, and vigor of the body; secondly, he should

be a man with all the grace and vigor of the intellect; and thirdly, no matter what his creed, his superstition, his dogma or his religion, he should try to live the beautiful life of the spirit." Few men have so fully realized this ideal. A man of splendid physical perfection, handsome in face and form, this was always subservient to his keen intellect and his recognition of the higher, holier duties of life. It is not a matter of marvel, therefore, that his memory is enshrined in the hearts of all who knew him and remains a blessed benediction to those who were his associates while he was still an active factor in the affairs of the world.

General Fullerton was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, December 3, 1836. The family has been represented in America for more than one hundred and seventy-five years and is of English lineage. The branch from which he descended removed to Scotland and representatives of the name were prominent in the political and religious dissensions of that country in early days. In 1602 Fergus Fullerton left Arran with Randal Na Arran (afterward Earl of Antrim) and built bush mills in the north of Ireland, becoming the progenitor of the family in that land. In 1641 William Fullerton, then the head of the family, successfully defended Ballantoy Castle against the insurgents. In 1690 Humphrey Fullerton distinguished himself at the battle of the Boyne, and for his bravery a sword was given to him by Prince William of Orange. This sword was brought to America by his son, Humphrey, who came here in 1723.

The founder of the family in America had a son also named Humphrey, who lived at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, while his son, Humphrey, was one of the largest landowners of that state and maintained his residence near Greencastle. His son and namesake, the grandfather of General Fullerton of this review, became a resident of Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1806. At the time of his removal his son, Humphrey, the father of our subject, was an infant. Reared to manhood amid the environments of pioneer life, after attaining his majority he was married to Elizabeth F. Scott, a daughter of Dr. Joseph Scott, a distinguished physician of Lexington, Kentucky, descended from an ancient Scotch family, while his father and uncle rendered distinguished service in the American Revolution. Dr. Scott, desirous that his daughter should have excellent educational advantages,



placed her in school in Baltimore, Maryland. They made the journey in mid-winter and traveled all the way from Lexington on horseback, their baggage being carried on pack-horses.

General Fullerton's education was carefully superintended by his mother, and after completing the course in the Chillicothe (Ohio) Academy, at the age of sixteen years he became a freshman at Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, one of the oldest colleges in the west. While he did not apply himself with the thoroughness of some, he yet graduated as one of the first twelve of a large class which completed the course in Miami University, and he and Whitelaw Reid, afterward the editor of the New York Tribune, were the youngest members of the class, General Fullerton being at that time nineteen years of age. The following year was devoted to reading history and law in Chillicothe, and in 1857 he matriculated in the Cincinnati Law School, from which he was graduated in 1858.

The fall of the same year witnessed his arrival in St. Louis. His knowledge of the law was theoretical rather than practical, and he gained experience in the work of the courts, accepting a position in the office of the clerk of the St. Louis court of common pleas, where his capability and knowledge soon won the attention of the Hon. Henry Hitchcock, upon whose invitation, in 1859, General Fullerton took a desk in that gentleman's office. It was a period in which every true American citizen was deeply interested in the grave political problems which the country faced. The party lines were tightly drawn and few men occupied an equivocal position. General Fullerton, ever fearless in defense of his honest convictions, was identified with that wing of the democratic party which followed the leadership of Stephen A. Douglas. He was equally staunch in his adherence to the Union cause, although his nearest and dearest friends were southern people, in sympathy with the Confederacy. He belonged to a club of young men that had twenty-six representatives in the Confederate army and but four in the Union army. Mr. Fullerton, however, firmly believing in the supremacy of the Federal government, used all of his influence in support of the Union, and was one of a committee of safety of Union men, who organized to protect themselves and other Unionists in St. Louis. At the outbreak of the Civil war complications in his father's business prevented him from joining the army. He had never belonged to any military company and in days of peace had no interest in the art and science of war, but when exigencies arose whereby the country needed the aid of its loyal sons, he put aside all personal opinions and preferences, and aided in the defense of the stars and stripes. Before becoming a regularly enlisted soldier, however, he did important work as secretary of a commission appointed by the president to examine into the military accounts of the department of the west, the commission assembling in St. Louis in the fall of 1861. His brilliant talents as a lawyer had already brought him into prominence, and in performing the duties of secretary, Mr. Fullerton displayed such ability and zeal that on endeavoring to secure a release from the commission in order to enter the army, his application was twice refused, and it was not until the commission's labors were ended that he was able to carry out his cherished desire.

In July, 1862, however, Mr. Fullerton joined the Halleck Guards, was mustered into the state service, and accompanied an expedition of volunteers against guerrillas up the Missouri river. Upon his return he declined a major's commission tendered by Governor Gamble, owing to his lack of military experience. He continued drilling with his com-



pany, and on the 14th of October, 1862, at the request of General Gordon Granger, was appointed second lieutenant in the Second Missouri Infantry, and assigned to duty as aide-de-camp to the general, who was organizing a force in Kentucky to proceed against the Confederate forces under General E. Kirby Smith. Lieutenant Fullerton acted on General Gordon Granger's staff through the Kentucky campaign, and in 1863 went with him to Tennessee, where General Granger took command of the reserve corps of the department of the Cumberland. In April, 1863, he was appointed assistant adjutant general with the rank of major and was again assigned to General Granger as chief of staff. He then assisted in organizing the reserve corps which followed General Granger into battle at Chickamauga, September 19 and 20, 1863. Realizing that the situation was a most desperate one and depended upon Longstreet's being driven from his position in a gorge, General Granger threw one division of the corps into the gorge, without orders, and completely routed Longstreet, although one thousand seven hundred of his original force of three thousand three hundred men were killed or wounded in less than an hour.

On that occasion Major Fullerton, by his gallantry, won the attention of General Thomas, and he was appointed lieutenant colonel and assigned to the Fourth Army Corps as chief of staff, participating in all of the engagements of that army until the close of the Atlanta campaign. The position which he occupied in regard to commanding officers is indicated in the fact that General Howard requested his assignment to the staff of the Army of the Tennessee, and General Thomas, commanding the Army of the Cumberland, refused to allow him to be transferred. After the Atlanta campaign Colonel Fullerton was chief of staff under General Stanley, who, with a part of the Army of the Cumberland, attacked Hood. Colonel Fullerton participated in the battles of Shelbyville, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, Buzzard Roost Gap, Dalton, Resaca, New Hope Church, Pine Top Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Altoona, the two battles of Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Columbia, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville, besides many smaller fights. Colonel Fullerton remained uninjured, although often in places of great danger. He was a brave and gallant officer and was recommended for brevet in the Atlanta campaign and again by General T. J. Wood, and once more by General George H. Thomas for "zealous, intelligent and efficient performance of duty, and for most valuable services and distinguished personal gallantry in the field, especially displayed at Franklin, Tennessee, November 30, 1864, and in the several conflicts of the battle fought at Nashville, Tennessee, December 15 and 16, 1864."

With the close of the war General Fullerton tendered his resignation from the army but it was not accepted, and he was ordered to report to General Howard, who, in May, 1865, had been appointed commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, who requested that General Fullerton be assigned as his assistant. General Fullerton, with keen insight, believed that the bureau might become a political machine, and only accepted his position in connection therewith with the distinct understanding that politics were not to feature in his work. For several months he admitted none to the bureau but those connected with the United States Army, and thus excluded those who would have subserved the opportunities of the bureau to personal interest. In the summer of 1865 he again sought to resign but was persuaded to remain, and in October was ordered to Louisiana for the purpose of bringing about an adjustment of difficulties existing there and securing a better understanding between the state authorities and the officers of the military department and of the bureau. Under the previous administration the negroes had formed a



very exaggerated idea of their importance and refused to work, and the planters therefore could secure no labor; on the other hand, a large class of influential white men seemed disposed to harass the negro. General Fullerton sought to inculcate a better understanding between the two races, telling the negroes that freedom did not mean idleness but that they must work for themselves, while the white men were informed that their late slaves were free men whose labor must be freely paid for and that in their treatment of the blacks justice should be tempered with mercy, as the latter had never had opportunity for self-improvement. In a spirit of humanity, therefore, General Fullerton conducted his work in Louisiana, and that it was of a most acceptable character is indicated in the fact that in November, 1865, when he retired, the New Orleans Crescent said, "The short administration of General Fullerton has been marked by intelligence of the highest order, and has shown a regard for private rights and civil liberty which has won him the esteem of this community. . . . We would not willingly see General Fullerton leave New Orleans without this acknowledgement on our part of the very great service he has rendered the public in his able administration of the bureau over which he has presided." It is always the case that in times of excitement and emergency there is a radical element who would carry things by force, little reckoning on the outcome of their acts and never looking beyond the exigencies of the moment to the opportunities of the future. This radical element openly attacked the policy of General Fullerton, but the conservative element fully endorsed his wise and humane treatment of the question and time has proven the wisdom of his course. All through his life he exerted not only justice but the higher attribute—mercy, and considered every vital question from every possible standpoint, his habit of logical reasoning as a lawyer enabling him to take an impartial and impersonal view that resulted in the attainment of fair and equitable results, where personal prejudice would have brought partial and biased ones.

Following his service in New Orleans, General Fullerton returned to Washington and, realizing the fact that the Freedmen's Bureau was largely coming under political control, he asked to be relieved from duty and be mustered out. His first request was granted but not the second, and by appointment he acted as President Johnson's military secretary at the executive mansion until April, 1866, when, in company with General Steedman of Ohio, he was commissioned to visit the south and make an inspection of the operation of the Freedmen's Bureau and of the political and social conditions of the people in that section. He was thus occupied until August, and the commission exposed a vast amount of corruption and incompetency in the administration of the bureau. Again radical papers, who believed in giving every right to the uneducated negro and placing him upon a political and legal status with the white man, attacked his course, but such representative papers as the New York Times spoke of his work as "An important public service." When again General Fullerton offered his resignation, it was accepted, and in September, 1866, he was mustered out and returned to St. Louis, upon which occasion the National Republican of Washington, D. C., said: "General Fullerton returns to his pursuits of civil life crowned with unnumbered laurels fairly won in the military service, and secure of the lasting esteem of all whom he has met in social life in the national metropolis." He had declined the colonelcy of one of the new regiments which the president offered him after the close of the war, and in the fall of 1866 he also declined an appointment to examine certain war claims, for it was his desire to resume the practice of law in St. Louis.



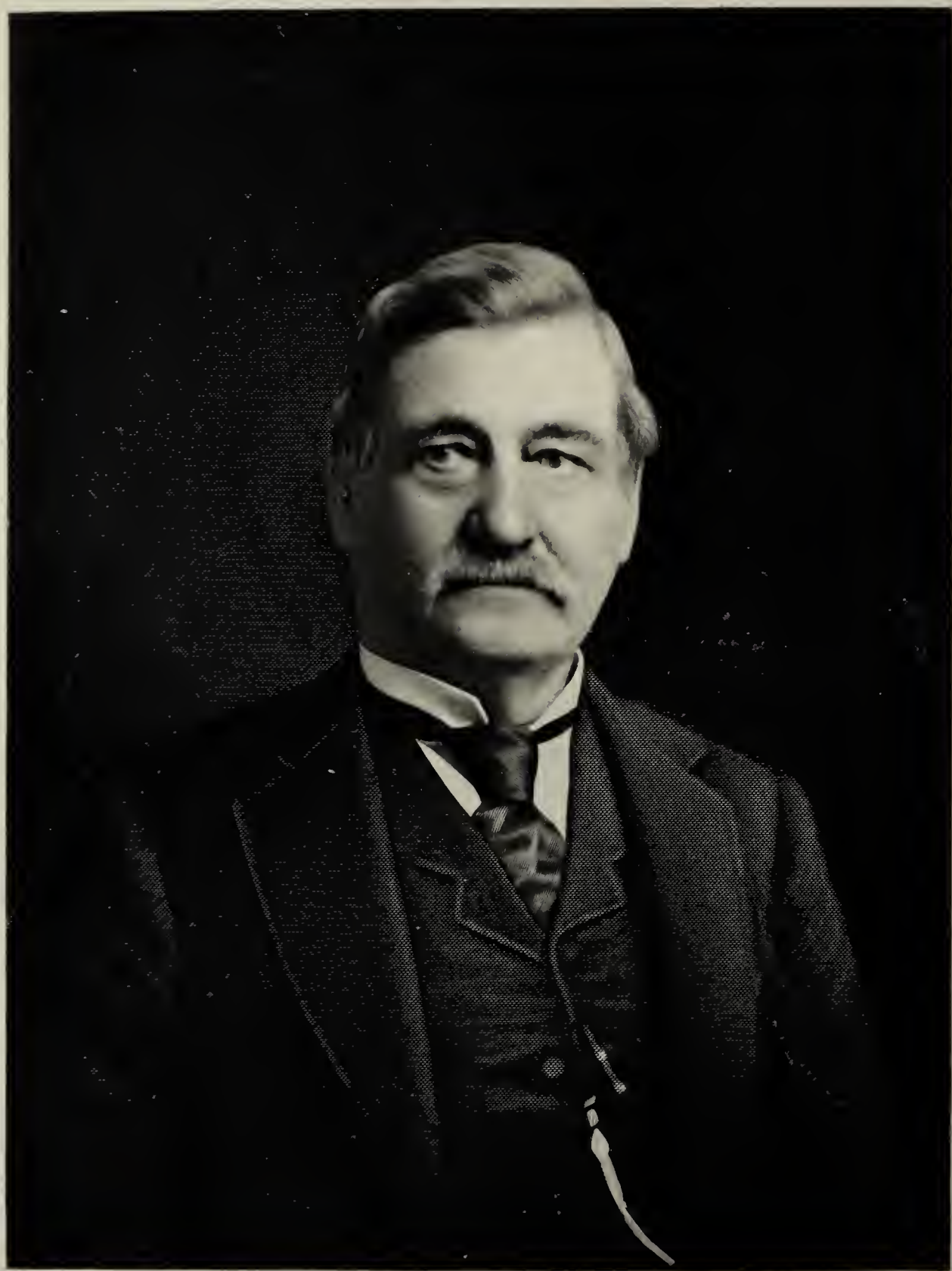
From December, 1866, until his death, General Fullerton remained a resident of this city. In February, 1867, entirely without his solicitation or knowledge, he was appointed postmaster of St. Louis by President Johnson, and during his administration inaugurated many needed reforms and placed the office upon a business basis that proved highly beneficial. Moreover, he was the first man to conduct a postoffice on the civil service plan, discharging none for political reasons nor were political assessments permitted. He refused to contribute for campaign purposes when a circular was received from the republican central committee at Washington, requesting him to do so, nor would he allow any postoffice employe to do so unwillingly. On his retirement from the postoffice he resumed the study and practice of law, but a man of his character could not retire from active participation of public affairs. The city and county demanded and needed him and in December, 1872, he joined with other distinguished residents of St. Louis in organizing the 'Tax-Payers' League, who freed the city and county from the rule of rings who were plundering the tax-payers. He became secretary of the executive committee, composed of some of the most distinguished citizens of St. Louis, and for over three years, or until October, 1876, this committee worked efficiently, exposed many rascalities and brought to light the unfaithfulness and dishonesty on the part of certain officials. Willful misconduct of public interests was stopped through the action of the league, and its work led to the adoption of the "Scheme and Charter" for the government of St. Louis. Again General Fullerton did important public service when his military experience was again brought into play in quelling the riots of 1877.

On the 29th of October, 1879, General Fullerton established happy home relations in his marriage to Miss Mary C. Morgan, the only daughter of George D. Morgan, a retired New York merchant living at Irvington-on-the-Hudson. General Fullerton was devoted to his home and family, and held friendship inviolable. He was neglectful of no duty, public or private, and looked at life from the broad standpoint of one who recognizes his duty to his fellowmen and to his Creator. He was an active member, vestryman and trustee of Christ Episcopal church, and his benevolent spirit found expression in his generous assistance to many charities. He was for many years, beginning in 1868, treasurer of the Army of the Cumberland, and was also treasurer of the Thomas monument fund, raised by the Army of the Cumberland, for the erection of a statue of General George H. Thomas at Washington, D. C. The public honors and offices that came to him were unsolicited and were the expression of confidence in his ability and trustworthiness. In the early life of this city he was known as a valued member of the St. Louis and University Clubs. He died in March, 1897, and those who were his associates on the field of battle, in civic service, in the courts or in private life felt that a great and good man had fallen. In his lifetime the people of his state, recognizing his merit, rejoiced in his advancement and in the honors to which he attained, and since his death they have cherished his memory. By his blameless and honorable life and distinguished career he reflected credit not only upon his city and state, but also upon the whole country.









*Henry Fitcher*

## Henry Pitcher



**H**ENRY PITCHER, who passed away December 23, 1900, had been a resident of St. Louis for sixty years and throughout that period had been numbered among those who contribute to the material, intellectual and moral advancement of the community. Mr. Pitcher was a native of England, his birth having occurred in the city of London, August 22, 1813. His parents, John and Jane (Bowman) Pitcher, were people of some means, who came to America with their children in the colonizing expedition led by Morris Birkbeck and George Flower in the year 1818. The colony settled in Edwards county, Illinois, and laid out and built the present city of Albion. On the death of Mr. Pitcher's parents in 1820, his training and education were left in the hands of his grandmother, Mrs. Mary Bowman, a woman of exceptional ability, to whose influence may be largely ascribed the sterling character for which he was noted. At the age of ten years he went to Vincennes, Indiana, to attend school, and remained there about eight years. From 1832 to 1835 he served an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, and at the conclusion of his apprenticeship worked at his trade in Cincinnati, Louisville and many other cities of the south.

While in the south Mr. Pitcher became acquainted with Judge Perkins, a distinguished jurist of Louisiana, who employed him to superintend some important construction work on his estate. In June, 1838, he came to St. Louis, and the city, then containing only a few thousand inhabitants, proved very attractive to him. He believed that a bright future lay before it, for it was then growing rapidly and the amount of building which was being done gave him ample opportunity to follow his trade and develop a large business. As a contractor and builder he was long associated with the substantial improvement of St. Louis, and many evidences of his handiwork are still seen in the older buildings of the city. He was always thorough in his work, systematic and methodical in all that he undertook, and lived faithfully up to the terms of a contract, so that his recognized reliability gained him a constantly increasing patronage.

In 1845 Mr. Pitcher was married to Miss Ellen Carroll, of St. Louis, who died in 1851, and on the 8th of February, 1853, he wedded Miss Gertrude Wilkinson, a daughter of William and Margaret Wilkinson, of Albion, Illinois. His children were: Kate, now Mrs. L. Cass Miller; Jennie, the wife of C. M. Jennings; Fannie, the wife of William H. Hart; and Carrie, now Mrs. Franklin L. Johnson.

Mr. Pitcher gave his political allegiance to the democracy. In matters of citizenship he was always interested when any movement tended to promote public progress, and his coöperation could be counted upon to further affairs relating to general development. He was one of the firemen of St. Louis in the days when there existed a volunteer fire department, and in other ways he was closely associated with the welfare of the growing

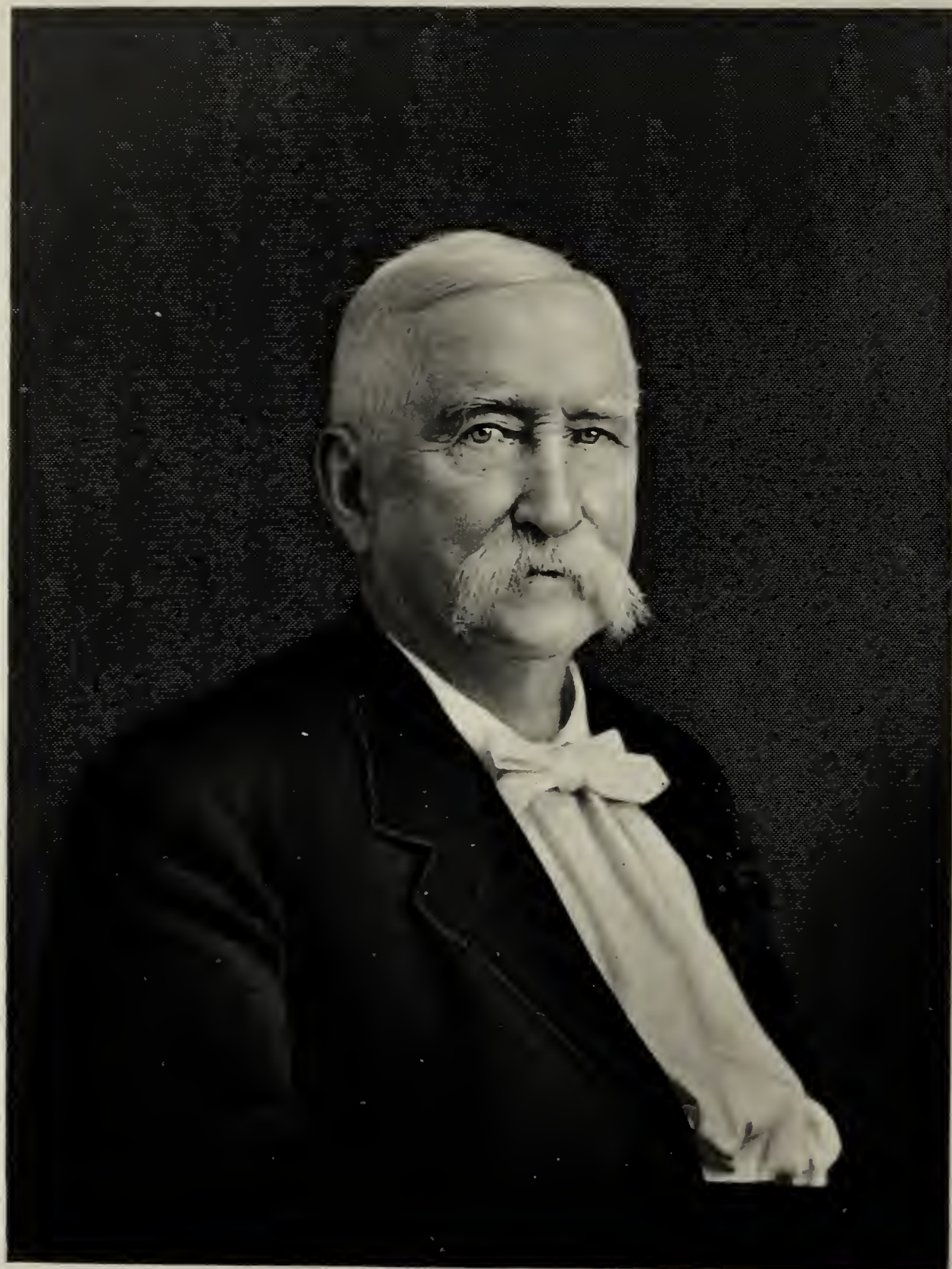


city. His religious faith was that of the Episcopal church. He was always temperate in his habits, of a cheerful, happy disposition that inclined him always to look on the bright side of things. A warm hand clasp and an encouraging word indicated to those with whom he came in contact his deep interest and friendly spirit, and when he passed away his death was the occasion of deep and widespread regret. He had formed an extensive acquaintance in the city and all who knew him appreciated his sterling traits of character. He was closely associated with the city during its early formative period and throughout the sixty years of his residence here he was known as a high type of American manhood and chivalry.









*W H Swift*



## William Henry Swift



**M**ASTERING the lessons of life day by day until his post-graduate work in the school of experience placed him with the men of eminent ability and broad learning, William Henry Swift has for years figured prominently in the life of St. Louis, long recognized as a leading journalist, while in later years he has been at the head of a contracting firm that has operated in nearly every large city of the country.

Born in Cayuga county, New York, March 27, 1832, he is descended in the paternal line from an ex-commander in Cromwell's army, who landed at Cape Cod in 1644 and founded in America a family that has since numbered many distinguished representatives. Joseph P. Swift, his father, was at one time high sheriff of Cayuga county, and his prominence in whig circles made him a colaborer and intimate friend of many distinguished leaders of that party, including Millard Fillmore and Judge Alfred Conkling.

On the distaff side William H. Swift is descended from the Stoddards, who became residents of New England when it was still numbered among the colonial possessions of the mother country. Anthony Stoddard, a native of England and the founder of the family in America, settled in Boston about the year 1630. To this family belonged Captain Amos Stoddard, who as the joint representative of France and the United States, formally received from Spain the province of Louisiana. He was the first military commandant of the newly acquired territory and established the authority of the United States government, acting as governor there until succeeded by General William Henry Harrison, governor of Indian Territory, to which Upper Louisiana was attached some time after its acquisition by the United States.

The vigorous intellectual qualities and forceful character of his ancestry were transmitted to William Henry Swift, but aside from these inherent forces he was without patrimony when he started upon his business career. His educational privileges, too, were somewhat limited, but he has been an apt student of the lessons to be learned in the school of experience and readily learned to differentiate between the essential and the non-essential, retaining the former and discarding the latter. In his boyhood days he became an apprentice in the printing-office of the Auburn Advertiser, published in Auburn, New York. In those days, when the apprentice had to become familiar with all of the work of the office, he gained much valuable knowledge concerning business affairs, politics and governmental problems as presented through the conditions of the east and south and discussed through the columns of the press. An observing eye and retentive memory enabled him to continually add to his store of knowledge, and a power of mental assimilation enabled him to use all the learning which he acquired through his business experience.

Thus with constantly expanding powers he sought the business opportunities of the west and in 1850 became a journeyman printer in St. Louis. After a time he became



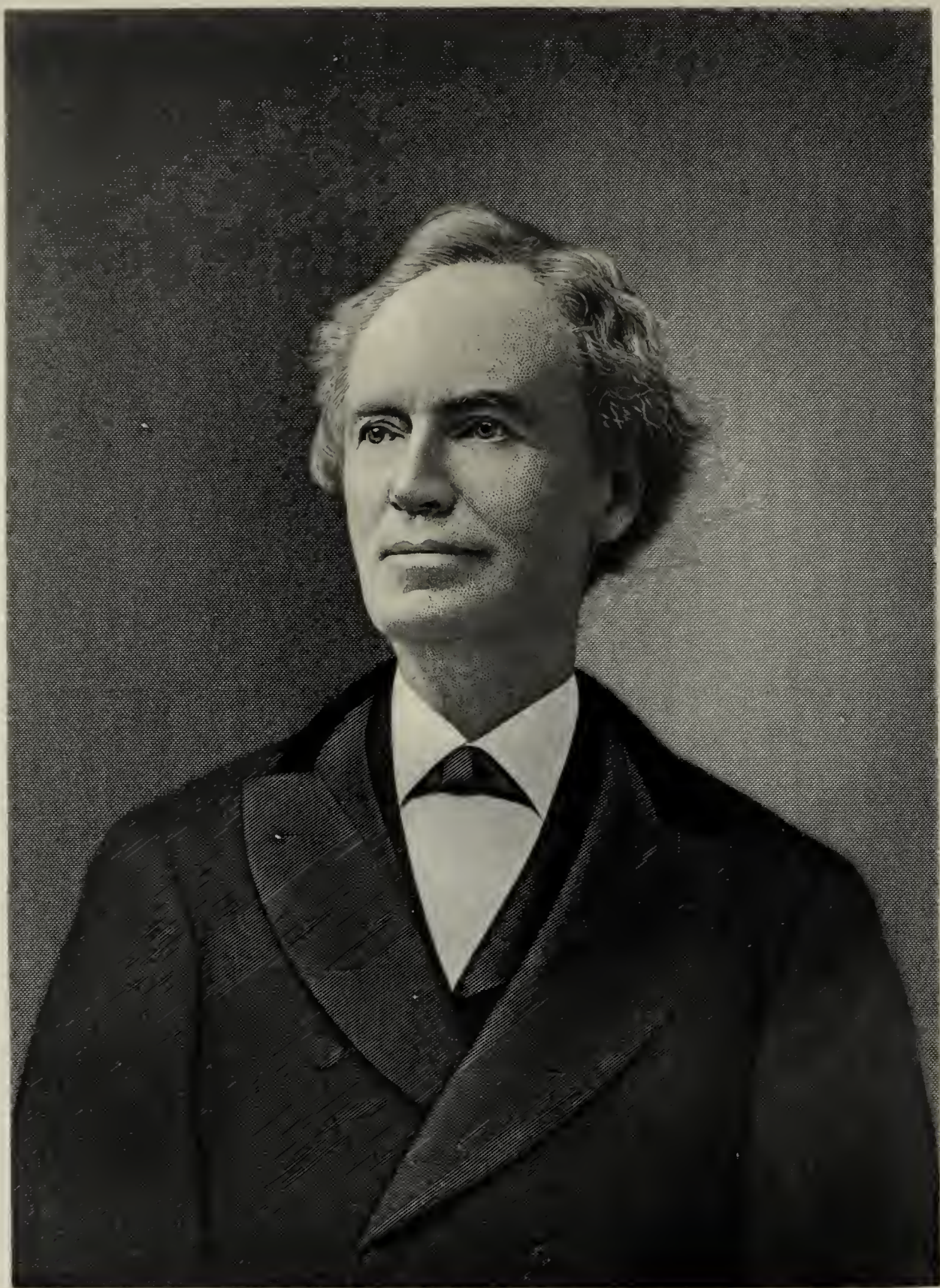
foreman of the composing room of the State Journal, of which he was part owner, and in which capacity he remained until the publication of the paper was discontinued. His understanding of the demands of successful journalism had been followed by his ready adaptability to the practical work connected therewith, and his power in reportorial lines led to his selection as city editor of the St. Louis Dispatch. In this capacity he had an opportunity to evince his ability as a writer, his executive force and his familiarity with affairs in general, and as a result he was promoted to the position of editor in chief, which he held until his inclination to identify himself more thoroughly with the business circles of St. Louis prompted him to accept the management of the commercial and financial department of the Missouri Republican, now the Republic. During four years thereafter he conducted this branch of journalistic work in connection with what was then the leading newspaper of the southwest, and his varied duties brought him into relation with many of the prominent men in business and political circles in the state of Missouri.

Always interested in political issues and the questions which are to the statesman and the man of affairs of great import, his opinions have carried weight in the councils of the democratic party, and though he has not sought office as a reward for party fealty, his ability led to his selection for the office of clerk of the city council, in which capacity he served for two years.

On his retirement from that position Mr. Swift became connected with important industrial interests and has made steady progress in this line of activity until he stands today at the head of a company which is known throughout the length and breadth of the land, for there are monuments to the skill and ability of its members in many of the substantial structures found in the leading cities of the country. He associated with himself Jeremiah Fruin in contracting lines under the firm name of Fruin & Company, of which he was the financial head, and his knowledge of public affairs, his diplomatic spirit and his ready understanding of men, resulting from his previous newspaper work, had a vivifying effect upon the business and from that time forward its operations were vastly extended. Several years later Messrs. Fruin, Bambrick and Swift formed a corporation to carry on their business, which was organized under the name of the Fruin-Bambrick Construction Company, with Mr. Swift as its president. He still remains at the head of what is one of the most famous contracting companies in the United States, its business interests extending to all parts of the country where important structures have been erected under the terms of contracts awarded them. As a result of his operations and enterprise Mr. Swift has accumulated a large fortune and is recognized as one of the most distinguished self-made men of St. Louis. It has been well said of him that "in social life he is a man welcome in all company wherein intelligence is an indispensable attribute of agreeableness. His literary skill and his experience in the world make him a charming companion. His wit is nimble and his humor kindly. In all the minor offices of life he is a man of deep and broad sympathies. He holds his wealth, without quixotism, in trust for the less fortunate of his fellows, and his hand is cunning in charity that evades the gaze of the world in its operations." Mr. Swift thoroughly enjoys home life and takes great pleasure in the society of his family and friends, while his courtesy and affability have gained him the warm regard of those who know him personally.



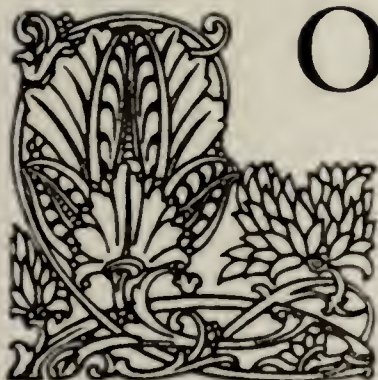




*Hon. Alexander Hamilton.*



## Judge Alexander Hamilton



ON THE long list of the eminent members of the bar the name of Judge Alexander Hamilton stands conspicuously forth. He served with great distinction for four terms on the circuit bench and his decisions, which were models of judicial soundness, made him one of the most able judges who have graced the courts of this state.

A native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Judge Hamilton was born in 1817 and after completing his literary education took up the study of law and qualified for practice in the various state and federal courts. Believing that the west offered better opportunities than the older and more thickly settled east, he came to St. Louis when it contained a population of but seven thousand people and, opening an office, entered upon the practice of law, soon becoming recognized as one of the most prominent members of the bar of that day.

His preparation of cases was very thorough, his reasoning clear and cogent, his arguments logical and his deductions sound. He was seldom, if ever, at fault in the application of a legal principle and was notably familiar with precedent as well as judicial principles. His marked ability in the trial of cases drew to him the attention of the general public and led to his recognition by the governor in his appointment for two terms' service on the circuit bench. He was also elected for two terms and his record was characterized by the qualities of an eminent jurist. His decisions indicate strong mentality, careful analysis, a thorough knowledge of the law and an unbiased judgment. The judge on the bench fails more frequently perhaps from a deficiency in that broad-mindedness which not only comprehends the details of a situation quickly and that insures a complete self-control under even the most exasperating conditions, than from any other cause; and the judge who makes a success in the discharge of his multitudinous delicate duties is a man of well rounded character, finely balanced mind and of splendid intellectual attainments. That Judge Hamilton was regarded as such a jurist is a universally accepted fact. He was noted for his retentive memory and could always tell in just what volume and on what page a certain decision could be found. He was the first person to render a decision in the Dred Scott case and he was especially familiar with chancery law.

Judge Hamilton was united in marriage to Miss Julia Keene, whose mother was a niece of James Lawrence. They became parents of two daughters, Mrs. Theodore Forster and Mrs. L. B. Bailey. The latter became the wife of L. B. Bailey, of Boston, where they resided until the death of her husband, when Mrs. Bailey returned to her girlhood home in St. Louis, having ever had the deepest attachment for this city.

Judge Hamilton was a member of the Episcopal church. His political allegiance was given to the democratic party and the science of government and the great political, sociological and economic problems were questions of great interest to him. He was a

warm personal friend of Thomas Benton and other distinguished statesmen and political leaders, but he never sought political honors for himself outside the strict path of his profession. He took great interest in young men and their future and was always willing to assist or encourage them by a helping hand or a word of advice or direction. Realizing the opportunities, privileges and obligations of life, he so lived as to leave behind him an honored memory when in 1887 he was called from the scene of earthly activities.









*W. M. Smith*

## Henry M. Smith



**H**ENRY M. SMITH, who landed in America when a youth of seventeen years with a cash capital of five dollars, is today at the head of the extensive business of the H. M. Smith Produce Company of St. Louis. A native of Dissen, Germany, he was born December 3, 1848, of the marriage of William Smith and Kate Bohnameyer. The father was a carpenter and builder and both parents spent their entire lives in Germany.

It was in the public schools of that country that Henry M. Smith acquired his education and in 1866 he heard the call of the new world and heeded it. Coming to this country imbued with the hope of making more rapid advancement in the business world, he was employed for a short period at Union Hill, New Jersey, driving a brick wagon. The fact that he had but five dollars when he came to America made immediate employment a necessity. The voyage across the Atlantic had been made in a sailing vessel and he was forty-nine days en route. Ambitious to engage in a business that would give him better opportunities than driving a wagon, in 1867 he entered upon an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade and spent about four years in that line of activity.

On the 6th of May, 1870, he arrived in St. Louis and worked for a short period at carpentering in this city, but eagerly availed himself of an opportunity to engage in business on his own account and in the fall of 1870 made his initial step as a dealer in produce. From a small and inconsequential beginning the present large business has developed through the indefatigable energy and enterprising spirit of Mr. Smith. For a number of years this has ranked as one of the largest wholesale produce establishments in St. Louis, the company, incorporated under the name of the H. M. Smith Produce Company, enjoying a trade that annually brings them in between four and five hundred thousand dollars. This extensive concern is the visible evidence of the life of activity which Mr. Smith has led and which has brought him from humble surroundings to the plane of affluence, where he has broad outlook over the business world, with close connections with one of its profitable fields of income.

On the 1st of February, 1872, in St. Louis, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Fredrica Hartmann and unto them were born ten children, of whom eight are yet living: Alvina, the wife of A. Linda, a dry-goods merchant of St. Louis; Paulina, the wife of Otto Hoyle, who is engaged in the roofing business; Minnie, the wife of Edward Miller, a member of the H. M. Smith Produce Company; William, who is engaged in business with his father; Harry, Edward, Freda and Viola, at home.

Mr. Smith is a member of and a deacon in the Evangelical Lutheran church, as well as one of the substantial contributors to the same. He was one of the original agitators in the movement for building the new church edifice at Nineteenth street and Newhouse avenue, and was one of the building committee. His political allegiance is given to the republican party, but he does not feel bound by party ties, voting at local elections as his

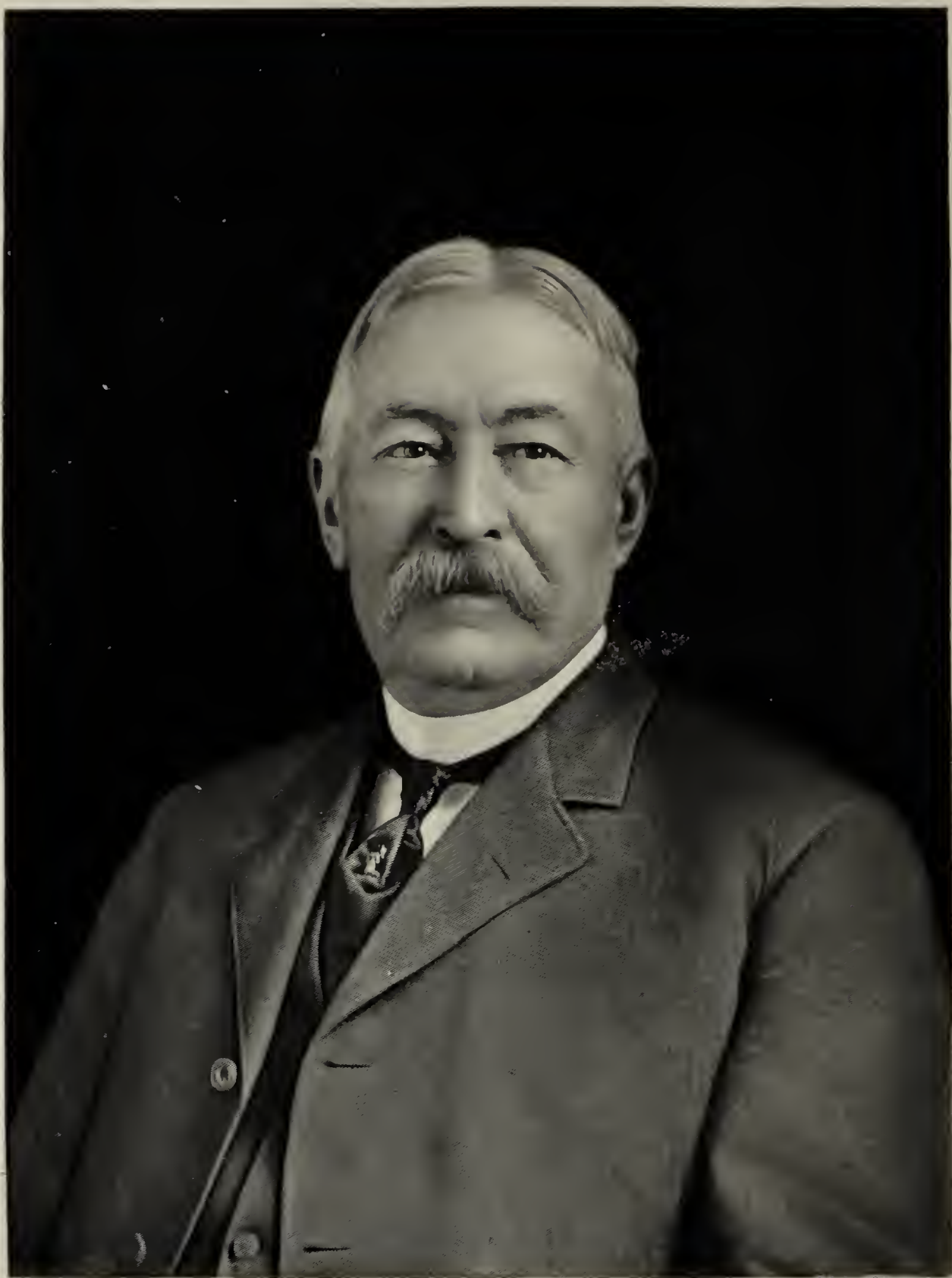


judgment dictates. He came to America with the intention and purpose of becoming an American citizen in spirit as well as in name, and no native son of the new world is more loyal to the interests of this country or desires in greater measure its upbuilding and welfare. This is manifested in the aid which he gives to many projects for the public good in St. Louis. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to cross the water, for here he has found the opportunities which he sought and which have been improved by him until he stands today as one of the substantial residents of his adopted city, having won notable and gratifying success through the legitimate channels of trade.









C. A. Russell

## Charles Silas Russell



**C**HARLES SILAS RUSSELL, president of the Parker-Russell Mining & Manufacturing Company, has been the promoter of an enterprise of marked value in the industrial department of the state and one which has brought to its stockholders a most gratifying financial return. He was born March 7, 1833, at Oak Hill, St. Louis county, his parents being James and Lucy (Bent) Russell. His father was a native of Virginia and served in the Virginia line during the war of 1812. Attracted by the opportunities of the west he came to Missouri and settled at Jackson, where he engaged in newspaper publication for a time. Later he removed to St. Louis county and purchased what was known as the Oak Hill estate, south and adjoining the tract of land which has since become Tower Grove Park. He figured prominently in the public life of the community, representing his district in the state legislature and also serving as a judge of the St. Louis county court. Honored and respected by all, he passed away in 1850. His wife was a daughter of Judge Silas Bent, who was appointed by Albert Gallatin, principal deputy surveyor of territory of Louisiana in 1806 and in September of that year became a judge of the territorial court for the district of St. Louis. He continued in that position until Missouri was admitted to the Union as presiding judge of the court, signing the first town charter of St. Louis.

It will thus be seen that Charles Silas Russell in both the paternal and maternal lines is a representative of families that have figured prominently in this part of the state, leaving their impress upon its growth and progress. He attended an academy in the acquirement of an education and then matriculated in Yale College, but the event of his father's death made it necessary that he return home and give his attention to business affairs in connection with the estate. In this he was associated with his mother and for several years managed the Oak Hill Farm and the coal mines also owned and operated by the estate. When the property had been divided, Charles S. Russell, together with others of the family who had inherited an interest in the coal mines, organized the Russell Coal Company and as general manager C. S. Russell continued in control of the mines. While prospecting for a lower vein of coal he discovered the deposits of fire clay and recognizing their value, began the promotion of a business which has since become one of the important productive industries of this part of the state and is controlled under the name of the Parker-Russell Mining & Manufacturing Company. In 1866 he had become a member of the firm of Parker, Russell & Company, which had been in existence for some years and at that time the company which had previously conducted a wholesale grocery house, began the manufacture of various kinds of goods from fire clay. Experiment and investigation have been carried forward and as a result of development and expansion the company has built up one of the largest institutions of this kind in the United



States. The business has grown along substantial lines and in accordance with modern processes of trade and is today one of the important industrial concerns of the county, giving employment to a very large force of workmen and thus proving of general benefit as well as a source of gratifying income to the individual stockholders. When the Parker-Russell Mining & Manufacturing Company was organized Mr. Russell was elected secretary and continued in that position for several years, but is now president of the company.

A man of resourceful ability, Mr. Russell has not only capably controlled the interests of the company engaged in the manufacture of fire-clay products, but has also extended his efforts to other lines. He is president of the Russell Real Estate & Investment Company, of which he is a large stockholder. Other business enterprises have felt the stimulus of his sound judgment and active coöperation. He is quick, positive, exacting and comprehensive of every detail of affairs that comes within the scope of his action.

In 1858 was celebrated the marriage of Charles S. Russell and Miss Mary E. Mead, of St. Louis, who died in 1895, and their children are: Sue M., now the wife of Thomas G. Portis, a member of the St. Louis bar; S. Bent, a civil engineer; and Charles M., a resident of Great Falls, Montana.

A contemporary biographer has characterized Mr. Russell as a quiet, modest man, but nevertheless a citizen of sterling worth, recognized by all who come within his sphere of action as a man of sound judgment, great tenacity of purpose and exact rectitude in all his dealings with men. While he has never consented to hold office save that he has served on the school board, he has nevertheless been somewhat active in political circles and as a citizen has been loyal in his support of measures calculated to benefit the city and promote its rapid and substantial development.







*J. W. Schloeman*



## John W. Schloeman



**J**OHN W. SCHLOEMAN, who was characterized as "a man loved by all who knew him," attained a position of distinctive success in business circles and at the same time his course was so honorable and upright, so just and considerate, that he had the regard and good will of all, from the humblest employe to his most prosperous and prominent colleague or contemporary in the business world.

Mr. Schloeman was a native of Germany, born November 8, 1840, but was only seven years of age when brought to St. Louis, and from that time until his demise made this city his home. His education was acquired in the schools here and after entering commercial life he devoted twenty-seven years to the Beleher Sugar Refining Company, which he represented as a city salesman. That he enjoyed the full confidence of the house is indicated by his long connection therewith, which, moreover, proved the worth of his service and ability. On severing his connection with that house he became connected with the leather trade and organized the J. W. Schloeman Leather Company, of which he became president. He was engaged in the leather business in the city from 1883 until his demise. He developed a splendid enterprise of this character and sought success not for selfish purposes, but because of the opportunity which it gave him to provide his family with the comforts and luxuries of life, and because it enabled him to aid the poor and needy and to give substantial assistance as occasion required. He was most charitable and kind, and a tale of sorrow or distress made strong appeal to him, as was evidenced by his generous response in substantial aid and sympathy.

Mr. Schloeman was married in St. Louis to Miss Anna M. Graefe, who was also a native of Germany and a daughter of William and Anna Marie Graefe. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Schloeman were born five children: Otto H., Edwin W., Laura Schloeman, Mrs. E. R. Sewing and Mrs. O. W. Polster.

It was on November 25, 1908, that Mr. Schloeman was called to his final rest, amid the deep regret of all who knew him. Employes honored and respected him, business associates admired him for what he accomplished and the methods which he followed, and the poor and needy found in him a faithful friend. In all the qualities of manhood and of the recognition of one's obligations to his fellowmen, Mr. Schloeman was richly endowed, and his memory will be cherished while there remain living monuments upon whom he left the impress of his individuality. Such a life never fails to be a potent influence for good, and the world is better by such an example.









*A. H. Smith, Jr.*

## Alfred H. Smith



ALFRED H. SMITH, who passed away on the 19th of March, 1906, figured for many years as one of the leading business men of St. Louis, being prominently connected with the wholesale grocery trade. Throughout his entire life he was identified with this department of merchandising and his advance was attributable to his utilization of every opportunity that came to him, to his indefatigable energy and undaunted determination.

Mr. Smith was born in St. Louis, July 1, 1841, and pursued his education in Washington University. He began his business career in the grocery establishment of his father, Fred Smith, on Second, near Washington street. His father was one of the pioneer grocery men of St. Louis and laid the foundation for the extensive wholesale house which was conducted by his descendants. From Second street the business was removed to what was known as the old Cupples block on Seventh and Poplar streets, where it was conducted for many years under the name of Fred Smith & Sons Company.

After being in his father's employ for a time Alfred H. Smith of this review was admitted to a partnership, and as the years passed was largely instrumental in developing the business and extending its scope. He eventually became the head of the house and built up a large and successful enterprise, the trade relations of which covered a wide territory. The house was represented by as many as thirty-two salesmen on the road at a time. The volume of trade was extensive and the house enjoyed a gratifying profit, owing to the large sales and careful purchases, combined with keen sagacity shown in the management. Some years prior to his death Mr. Smith sold his business to the Adam Roth Grocery Company and retired, spending his remaining days in well earned rest.

Mr. Smith was married in St. Louis to Miss Gertrude Geisel, of this city. They had four children: Wallace, now deceased; Alfred H., who is engaged in the hardware business on Olive street, and who was born and educated here and married Minnie Haggman; Eugene, a farmer living near St. Louis; and Josephine. The eldest son is a worthy successor of his father in that he occupies a prominent position in business circles and has made for himself a creditable name among his colleagues and contemporaries.

The death of the father occurred March 19, 1906, after he had enjoyed several years of honorable retirement from active business cares. Indolence and idleness, however, were utterly foreign to his nature, and as he could not content himself without some interest after his retirement from mercantile life, he engaged in loaning money and dealt in real estate on his own account. He was a member of the Legion of Honor, of the Masonic fraternity and of the Relief Society. He also belonged to the Gentlemen's



Driving Club and to the Noble Hunt & Fish Club—associations which indicated much of the nature of his interests and recreations. His political allegiance was given to the republican party and, as every true American citizen should do, he kept well informed on the questions and issues of the day, although he did not seek nor desire political preferment. He was, however, active in support of many public movements which he deemed essential to the welfare and improvement of the city, and as the years passed by, his activity in various lines, as well as his business success, gained him a creditable place in the regard of his fellow townsmen.





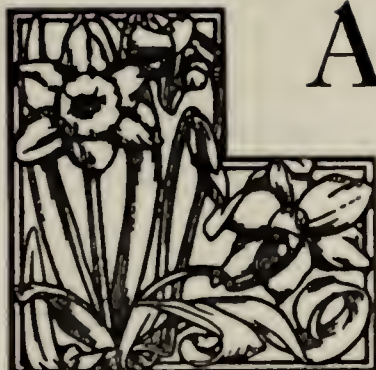




*W. H. Smith and*



## Augustus Kriekhaus



**A**UGUSTUS KRIECKHAUS, who for many years had been affiliated in a prominent way with the business interests of the city and who had acceptably served in a number of public offices, was born in Kleve, Rhenish Prussia, March 17, 1835, and departed this life November 5, 1903. He was a son of Charles L. and Helena (De Laehausse) Kriekhaus. His father, a tanner by trade, came to the United States in 1849 and settled in St. Louis, where he engaged in the manufacture of leather goods until his death in 1853.

Before coming to the new world Augustus Kriekhaus had acquired a fair business education and at the same time had become proficient in the French language. Soon after his arrival here he gained a speaking knowledge of the English tongue and entered the employ of L. C. Speck, a wholesale dealer in "Yankee notions," which establishment he left after having served one year, and during the two succeeding years was employed as a drug clerk. Under the direction of his father he then learned the tanner's trade, and after the death of his parent continued to carry on the business for a period of four years, when he became general manager of the Commercial Alley, between Vine and Washington streets, engaging in the purchase of hides and the manufacture and sale of leather. In 1858 he bought the business from its owner, Mr. Luthereord, and conducted it under the name of A. Kriekhaus & Company, and in a short time made it one of the largest commercial establishments in the city. In 1878 the firm of which he was president began to deal extensively in tallow and in this line transacted the largest business of any house in St. Louis. As a conservative and honorable business man Mr. Kriekhaus was held in high esteem in the commercial world and placed his house in the position where to the fullest extent it courts the confidence of the entire public and is noted for its financial solidity and straightforward transactions.

During the Civil war Mr. Kriekhaus served as first lieutenant of Company K, Fifth Regiment, Home Guard. Not only as a military man did he serve his fellowmen, but also in several civic capacities, having been a member of the city council from the year 1864 to 1873, during this period having officiated as president and also as vice president of that body. Subsequently he was a member of the "committee of thirteen," which formed the present city charter and accorded St. Louis its independent form of government. As a member of the city council he served with prominence on the ways and means committee, was enthusiastic for public improvements and was largely instrumental in effecting the construction of the present city waterworks. When slavery was the paramount issue in American politics Mr. Kriekhaus affiliated himself with the republican party, but after its abolition, when the economic question became a telling issue, he allied himself with the democratic party and voted three times for Grover Cleveland, who was eminent for the stand he took in behalf of the revenue reform movement.



As to his religious convictions Mr. Krieckhaus was an agnostic but, while he took this stand, he was not embittered nor did he manifest animus toward those who accepted the confessions of the several religious denominations. He was largely associated with fraternal organizations, having been a member of the Masonic order and of the Knights of Honor. He also belonged to the Liederkrantz and Turner societies and to the Missouri Crematory Association, having been a director of the latter. For many years he served on the board of directors of the German Mutual Life Insurance Company, and officiated for a long period as president of the German Insurance Company. His business relations were inclusive of many commercial enterprises, in all of which he served in a prominent capacity, having been a member of the board of directors of the Washington Mutual Fire Insurance Company, having at one time served as its vice president and also having officiated as president of the German Bank.

Notwithstanding the pressure of extensive business cares Mr. Krieckhaus found time for accomplishments along literary lines. He was a close and exhaustive student, particularly of scientific and literary subjects, having devoted considerable attention to the sciences of botany and chemistry. At one time he was president of the Floral & Horticultural Society of St. Louis, in which line of work he took great interest and delighted to devote his spare time in the cultivation of flowering plants, vines and shrubs. He was so much in love with the classification and growth of flora that he built a conservatory on the south side, where he spent most of his leisure time in raising rare plants, at which he had become an adept. During the Louisiana Purchase Exposition the products of his conservatory were much sought for, and he sold seven palms which he had raised from the seed to the World's Fair authorities.

In 1857 Mr. Krieckhaus was united in marriage to Katherine Kiefaber, who was born in Bavaria, July 13, 1838. She is a daughter of Jacob and Catherine Kiefaber, and one of a family of ten children, four of whom are living, the others being: William, who resides here; and two sisters, who are residents of California. Her mother departed this life in Bavaria and her father came to the new world in 1870 and passed away in St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Krieckhaus have six children living: Laura, wife of W. H. Proetz; Matilda E.; Lucy; Catherine, who was married to William F. Baxter, of Omaha; Ella E.; and Augusta, wife of Charles W. Robinson.

Mr. Krieckhaus lived a long, active and useful career and was not only beneficial to the community as a business man but served the city in an eminent way in civic capacities. While a member of the city council he was always in favor of improvements and when he essayed to induce the members of that body to install free baths he was ridiculed and widely cartooned in the daily papers but, notwithstanding the many rejoinders with which he was combated, he earnestly persisted in advocating every improvement which he thought would add to the reputation of the city and the welfare of its citizens. In friendship Mr. Krieckhaus was not lax and his charitableness was well known throughout the entire community. He was a hard worker and from the time he took his initial steps in the business world at a very early age he labored persistently not only to amass a fortune for himself but to be of service to his fellowmen. He led an active business life until two years before his death, during which time he had won a host of warm friends and, as well, the esteem of the entire community.





*A. C. Stewart*



## Alphonso Chase Stewart



ALPHONSO CHASE STEWART is the senior partner of the distinguished law firm of Stewart, Eliot, Chaplin & Blayney, and also counsel for the St. Louis Union Trust Company. His life, however, is varied in its activities and the public work that he has done has made extensive demands upon his time, his thought and his energies, although it has largely been of a nature that has brought no pecuniary reward. In his life are the elements of greatness because of the use he has made of his talents and his opportunities, because his thoughts are not self-centered, but are given to the mastery of the life problems and the fulfillment of his duty as a man in his relations to his fellowmen and as a citizen in his relations to his state and country.

Mr. Stewart was born at Lebanon, Tennessee, August 27, 1848. Family records name Milesius of Spain as the first known ancestor of the family. Robert Bruce and a brother of the father of Mary, Queen of Scots, were also lineal ancestors of A. C. Stewart. After residing for some time in Scotland, representatives of the family went to Ireland and later the family was founded in Delaware, where it figured prominently in the early history of the state. It was before the beginning of the seventeenth century that the Stewarts set foot on American soil, and the great-great-great-grandfather of A. C. Stewart lies buried in the heart of the city of Wilmington, the small burial ground which contains his remains being now surrounded by the buildings composing the business center of that city.

Alexander J. Stewart, father of Alphonso C. Stewart, was a West Point graduate and an army officer. He completed his course of study at the age of nineteen years, became a lieutenant of artillery and for one year commanded Fort Buford, North Carolina, after which he was ordered back to West Point as assistant professor of mathematics. Later he was called to the chair of mathematics in Cumberland University, at Lebanon, Tennessee, where he remained for a number of years. He afterward spent two years as a member of the faculty of the University of Nashville, and then returned to Cumberland University, where he remained until the outbreak of the Civil war. He then entered the military service of the state of Tennessee and after it seceded he joined the Confederacy, serving as lieutenant general at the close of the war. He had entered the Confederate army as major of artillery and saw much action, serving in the Western Army and building all of the Confederate fortifications along the Mississippi. He was associated with Generals Johnson, Bragg and Beauregard. Following the cessation of hostilities he was for a time engaged in civil engineering at Lebanon, Tennessee, and in 1869 came to St. Louis as secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, with which he was thus associated for a number of years. He resigned to become chancellor of the University of Mississippi, where he remained for ten or twelve years, when he became the Confederate representative of the Chattanooga-Chickamauga National Military

Park commission and had principal charge of the work of laying out that beautiful park. Subsequently he retired and lived with his son, Alphonso, until November, 1906, when he removed to Biloxi, Mississippi, where he now resides, at the venerable age of eighty-seven years. He married Harriet Byron Chase, a representative of the Spaulding family of Connecticut, daughter of Dr. Benjamin and Alice Fassett (Spaulding) Chase, and a relative of Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase. The Chase family was a prominent old one of Connecticut. Mrs. Stewart passed away in 1900.

Alphonso Chase Stewart began his education at the age of five years, when he became a pupil in a private school conducted by Mrs. Jones at Lebanon, Tennessee. He afterward matriculated in the academic department of the Cumberland University, where he remained until the outbreak of the war, when the school was closed. He next entered a private school at Memphis, Tennessee, and afterward attended a military school called the University of Alabama, at Tuscaloosa, but at the age of sixteen years he put aside his text-books in order to enter the Confederate army. He had previously, however, joined the southern army at the age of fifteen years. He enlisted as a private in Starne's Fourth Tennessee Cavalry and saw very active service, being in the battle of Saltville on the line between Virginia and Tennessee and in numerous hotly contested skirmishes.

Through the exigencies of the war the family fortunes were ruined and Alphonso C. Stewart found the necessity of making his own way in life. He studied for a time under the direction of his father and engaged in farming the home place in order to support the family, but it was his desire to enter upon a professional career and he qualified for entrance to the law department of the Cumberland University at Lebanon, from which he was graduated in 1867, at the age of nineteen years, with the degree of Bachelor of Law. Being too young to enter upon active practice, he remained and pursued the post-graduate course in that institution, and had barely reached the age of twenty years when he finished that work. The county court of Wilson county removed his legal disability, however, and admitted him to the bar when he had not yet completed the second decade of his life.

Removing to Winchester, Tennessee, Mr. Stewart entered upon active practice there but a year later removed to Enterprise, Mississippi, where he continued until January, 1873. In February of the latter year he arrived in St. Louis, opened an office and continued alone in practice until 1874, when he became the junior partner of the law firm of King, Phillips & Stewart. This association was maintained until 1875, when the firm dissolved and a partnership was formed under the style of Phillips & Stewart, which had a continuous existence for fourteen years, or until 1889. The law firm of Phillips, Stewart, Cunningham & Eliot was then in existence until 1896, followed by Stewart, Cunningham & Eliot, until 1902. Upon the death of Major Cunningham the firm became Stewart, Eliot & Williams, and when Judge Williams was elevated to the bench in 1905 the present law firm of Stewart, Eliot, Chaplin & Blayney was formed. The firm originally engaged in general practice, but in 1883 Phillips & Stewart became general counsel for what is now known as the Cotton Belt Railroad and so continued until January, 1889. They then resumed the general practice of law, but in the fall of 1889 Mr. Stewart organized the St. Louis Union Trust Company and has remained its counsel to the present time. He had previously had considerable experience in managing the business interests of trust companies and the business of the new institution grew rapidly, becoming recognized as one of the strong and able financial enterprises of the city. In the general practice of law Mr. Stewart has displayed a mind naturally analytical and well



trained. His comprehensive knowledge of the law, especially the department of corporation law, has made him a valued factor in the affairs of various business concerns with which he is connected. He has been a director in the St. Louis Cotton Compress Company; is a director of the Schultz Belting Company; of the Mermod, Jaccard & King Jewelry Company; Goodwin Manufacturing Company; Tower Realty Company; a director and president of the Vinita Realty Company; and a director and president of the Spring Avenue Realty Company. His attention is practically devoted, however, to the interests of the St. Louis Union Trust Company.

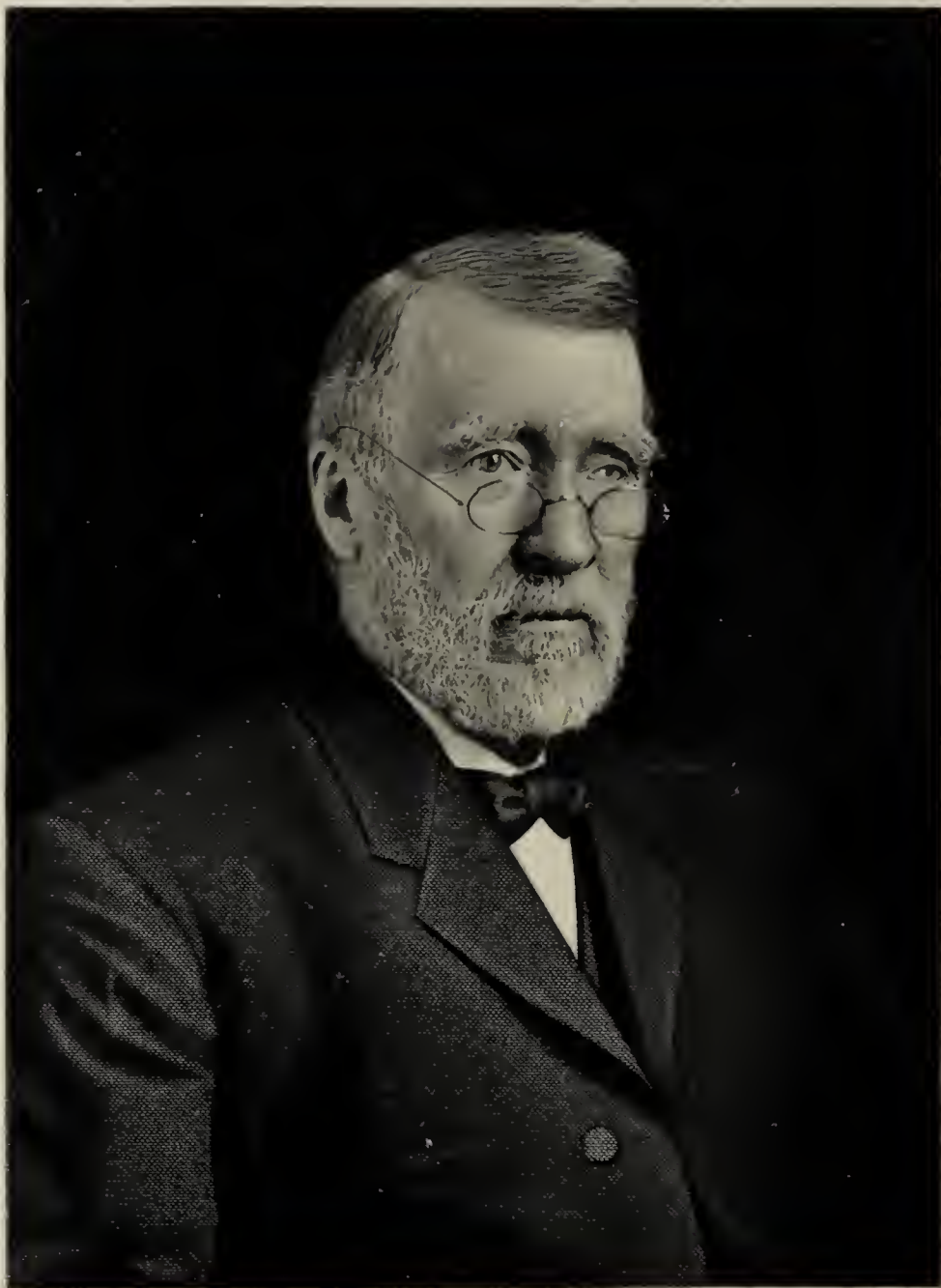
Mr. Stewart was married July 19, 1871, to Miss Elizabeth Smith, of Winchester, Franklin county, Tennessee. Their son, Samuel Smith Stewart, born in Winchester, November 28, 1872, is now a practicing physician at Little Rock, Arkansas, and division surgeon of the Iron Mountain and allied railroads in Arkansas. The daughter, Harriet, is now the wife of Judge George H. Williams, and was born at Winchester, Tennessee, in October, 1873.

In professional lines Mr. Stewart is connected with the St. Louis Bar Association and with the Missouri Bar Association. He belongs also to the St. Louis, the Noonday, the Racquet and the St. Louis Country Clubs. He has taken the thirty-third, the highest degree in Masonry, and is at the head of the Scottish Rite bodies in the city of St. Louis. He is also grand treasurer of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Missouri, associations which indicate his marked prominence in Masonic circles. He is fond of automobiling and is the owner of two fine cars. General literature has always been a subject of great interest to him and, moreover, he has been a close student of the languages, speaking fluently French, German, Spanish and Italian. In community affairs his labor has been effective as a force for good, and from January, 1905, until February, 1908, he was president of the board of police commissioners. His political allegiance is given to the democracy. Long a member of the Presbyterian church, he has been one of its active workers for many years, served as Sunday school superintendent for eighteen years and for twenty-one years he has been president of the State Sunday School Association of the Presbyterian church. He has been particularly interested in the field of labor for the moral development of the youth, realizing the importance of early training and environment in establishing the character and molding the destinies of the individual. No good work done in the name of charity or religion seeks his aid in vain and no plan or movement for the benefit of the city along lines of progress and improvement fails to gain his hearty coöperation and endorsement. In his personal relations he adheres to high ideals. He holds friendship inviolable and as true worth may always win his regard he has a very extensive circle of friends, while his life demonstrates the truth of Ralph Waldo Emerson's statement that "the way to win a friend is to be one."





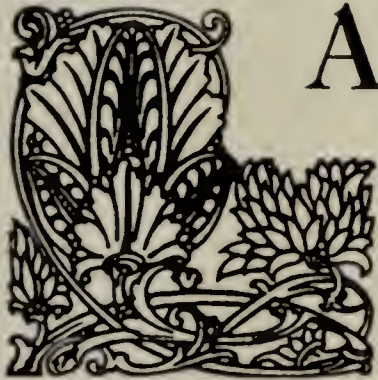




*Amos R. Daylor*



## Amos Riley Taylor



**A**MOS RILEY TAYLOR is the senior partner of the law firm of A. R. and Howard Taylor of St. Louis. He was born January 23, 1842, about six miles west of Owensboro, Kentucky, on his father's farm. His parents were Howard and Elton (Riley) Taylor. He comes of the same Taylor stock as President Zachary Taylor and in the paternal line is also a descendant of William Graham, who as a patriot participated in the Revolutionary war and was captain of a company called Silver Greys. A. R. Taylor of this review learned much concerning the early history of the family from an old negress who lived to be one hundred and four years of age and who distinctly remembered events of the Revolution, including the raid made by Benedict Arnold into Virginia after his act of treason. She often told Mr. Taylor of hiding in a stack of fodder to escape the British raiders at that time. She also remembered the death of his great-grandfather, who was stricken with apoplexy while at the table. The Grahams came of an ancestry from western Scotland. William Graham, the great-grandfather of A. R. Taylor, emigrated from Scotland to the new world and was connected with the Montrose family of that country. Howard Taylor was a farmer by occupation and was accidentally killed while out hunting with friends in 1851. As stated, his wife bore the maiden name of Elton Riley. She was a daughter of Amos Riley, who removed to Kentucky and settled in Daviess county at an early period in its development. His ancestors had been early residents of Maryland. His brother was the owner of the slave, Josiah Henson, made famous as Uncle Tom in Harriet Beecher Stowe's story of Uncle Tom's Cabin. In an interview with Queen Victoria, Josiah Henson, as reported in the London Times about 1884, fully exonerated the Riley family from the charge of cruelty portrayed in the story but which for the purposes of the narrative Mrs. Stowe had given in the manner indicated. The death of Mrs. Elton Riley Taylor occurred in 1866. While comparatively little is known concerning the ancestral history of that family, it is definitely known that they were among the early settlers of Maryland, the first of the name having come to this country with Lord Baltimore. Camden Riley, of Owensboro, Kentucky, an uncle of A. R. Taylor, was a prominent attorney who practiced in partnership with Hon. Thomas C. McCreery, United States senator from Kentucky. Mr. Riley was a man of strong intellect and of wide information outside of his professional knowledge. Another uncle, Amos Riley, of New Madrid county, Missouri, was a judge of the county court and was highly esteemed.

A. R. Taylor was chiefly educated in the seminary at Owensboro, Kentucky, under the tutorage of Professors H. M. Woodruff and Malcom McIntyre, the former a graduate of Miami College of Ohio and the latter of Bowdoin College of Maine. After pursuing his preparatory course in Owensboro, Mr. Taylor entered the junior class at

Yale University in 1860, pursuing there a classical course until after the outbreak of the Civil war. He left the college near the close of the junior year, returned to his home in Kentucky and soon afterward joined the army. He joined the Confederate forces as a private in Company A, First Kentucky Cavalry, under command of Colonel Ben Hardin Helen. He was chosen second lieutenant of the company in July, 1862, and at the end of his three years' term of enlistment raised a company and was chosen captain, with which rank he served until the close of the war. This company was of the Eighth and Twelfth Kentucky Regiments Consolidated. After the surrender of the armies of Generals Lee and Johnston and after the fall of Mobile and the virtual dissolution of armed resistance by the Confederate government Mr. Taylor was paroled at Columbus, Mississippi. He was then serving as captain of Company H of the Consolidated Eighth and Twelfth Regiments of Kentucky Cavalry under General N. B. Forrest.

Returning to his home, Mr. Taylor was induced to take up the profession of the law by the advice of his esteemed uncle, Camden Riley. His experiences as a youth had been those of a country boy of good lineage and pleasant surroundings. Early in his boyhood he had manifested a taste for books and learning, was particularly fond of poetry and the classics, romance and history. It was therefore natural that he should readily agree to the advice of his uncle, Mr. Riley, and bend his efforts toward accomplishment in intellectual lines. After reading law for some time he received a license to practice and was elected county attorney of Daviess county, Kentucky, for a term of four years. He entered the office in 1866 and performed his official duties with satisfaction to his constituents until the fall of 1868, when, having decided to locate in St. Louis for the practice of law, he resigned his official position and came to this city, here forming a partnership with Robert W. McCreery, son of Senator McCreery. Mr. McCreery, finding prospects of success unpromising, withdrew from the firm and left the city within two years but Mr. Taylor continued on alone in the practice and has achieved considerable success that at times has connected him with much important litigation tried in the courts, while he has also done important professional service as a counselor.

Mr. Taylor was married in Louisville, Kentucky, November 26, 1868, to Miss Anna Rudd, a daughter of Captain James and Nancy (Phillips) Rudd, both of Louisville, Kentucky. There were four children born of this marriage. Nannie Retailiau is the wife of Evariste Retailiau, of an old and respected French family. They are now living at Poitiers, France, and have four children. Edmond, Eleanor, Rene (called Texana because born in Texas) and Henri Howard, aged respectively eleven, ten, seven and six years. Howard Taylor is now associated with his father in the practice of law. Alexandrine has been traveling for her health for the past eight or ten years. Eleanor died in 1901 in Pasadena, California, where she had gone for the benefit of her health.

In politics Mr. Taylor has always been a stalwart democrat of the school of Jefferson and Bryan. He has been honored with various official positions. In addition to serving as county attorney of Daviess county, Kentucky, he was a member of the constitutional convention of Missouri in 1875 and thus aided in framing the present organic law of the state. He belongs to no secret societies and no church, for he is a non-sectarian in his religious views. While he believes in an immortal life, he has faith that the intelligence that created and controls the universe knows the worth of the individual and can best judge of his claims to immortality. Perhaps one of the most marked characteristics of Mr. Taylor is his fearless candor. He has frequently had occasion to feel proud of the fact that the judges and his fellow members at the bar have often spoken of his fairness



in his presentation of arguments before courts and juries. He is inclined to be optimistic rather than pessimistic in regard to his own career, feeling that what has come to him has been perhaps more than he deserved rather than less than fate should have allotted to him. He has been a close student of many important and vital problems and holds advanced views on many questions. He believes that the law in its application to the ownership of property should be greatly limited, that no individual should continually amass wealth far beyond his needs or opportunities for expenditure, unrestrained by law or morals. Personally he adheres closely to whatever he believes to be right and his fearlessness in defense of his honest convictions awakens the respect of even those who oppose his opinions.







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